

THE HISTORY OF
ONTARIO, IOWA

JERRY LITZEL

THE HISTORY OF
ONTARIO, IOWA

MIDWEST TOWN

Farther east it wouldn't be on the map-
Too small - but here it rates a dot and name.
In Europe it would wear a castle cap
or have a cathedral like a flame.

But here it stands where the section roadway meet,
It's houses dignified with trees and lawn;
The stores hold tete-a-tete across Main Street;
the red brick school, a church, - the town is gone.

America is not all traffic lights
and beehive homes and shops and factories;
No, there are wide green days and starry nights,
and a great pulse beating strong in towns like these.

-Ruth DeLong Peterson

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Thanks also to Rini Twait who drew the pictures from various photographs and pictures given to her.

- Jerry Litzel

PREFACE

The names, dates, places, and events connected with Ontario are recorded here as I found them in numerous old newspaper articles. In some of the stories recorded here, I left out the names for obvious reasons.

I felt that I must write about Ontario because it was a pioneer town that probably someday will be forgotten. Today, the area is all built up with homes and apartments and a person would never know that there once was a town there. As a boy I used to deliver papers in this area and met some of the descendants of the people that are mentioned in this book. I wish now that I would have asked more questions then.

-Jerry Litzel

ONTARIO'S BEGINNING

The town of New Philadelphia was laid out in 1855 by John Vest. Ely French and L. Reagan of Boonsboro were the surveyors. Jackson Dedrick was believed to be the first person who introduced a stock of goods there. The town maintained only a feeble existence up to the advent of the railroad through the county. When the railroad station was obtained, a new town was laid out by the railroad company in January 1869 and named Ontario. Hiram Scott named the town after Ontario, Ohio, from which he came.

Ontario continued to grow and it was not long before it swallowed up the old town of New Philadelphia, which was scarcely a half mile south. Ontario was pleasantly situated on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and was surrounded by a most excellent and beautiful portion of country with good settlements. It was on an elevated plain almost completely surrounded by timber. Ontario was situated on the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 84, Range 24, Story County, Iowa. The town was ten miles east of Boone, and almost two miles northwest of Iowa State College at Ames.

The first buildings of Ontario were two storehouses, erected by Enoch Thurman and Brother and Hiram Scott and Brother. These were destroyed by fire, but others soon took their places and the town improved and built up quickly.

It stood well for so young a town to possess two religious denominations--the Methodists, Rev. J. Wakely, pastor and the Disciples, Rev. George Moody, pastor. The Christian Church came in later years.

The several branches of business were represented by the

following: Hiram Scott and Brother, Enoch Thurman and Brother, dealers in dry goods and groceries; J. Cox and Crowell, groceries, boots, and shoes; U. S. Church, drugs and medicines; Porter Aylesworth, hardware; Potter, Herrick and Company, drugs and medicines; Martin and Church, groceries and restaurant; Martin and Freed, hardware and lumber; C. Reits, blacksmith; Shinebarger, wagon and carriage maker; Captain Rigby, boot and shoemaker; Mr. Crouch, tailoring establishment; G. A. Meridith, physician; Mr. and Mrs. Aylesworth, hotel.

A school was in place there in 1869, though no building was expressly used for school purposes. An appropriation had already been made, and the next season a good schoolhouse was erected.

One of the finest depot buildings on the line of the railroad was located there. Mr. H. T. Martin was the agent, and Mr. Hiram Scott, postmaster.

A large and fine steam flouring mill, three stories high, was erected by Messrs. Seymour and Nelson. It was completed early in the spring of 1869 or 1870.

GENERAL AND DRYGOODS STORE # 1

Thomas M. Alyswoth owned one of the general and drygoods store at Ontario from 1890 to 1892. In September of 1892, S. T. (Bud) Zenor and Company bought out Thomas Alyswoth. In March of 1896, the new firm of Ross Brothers (Melvin and John) bought out and took possession of the store of Zenor and Company. The new firm enlarged the store building and tried to make it as comfortable as possible for their customers. Melvin Ross took over the post office succeeding Mrs. Bud Zenor.

Sometime in April of 1898, Melvin Ross bought out his brother's interest in the business. Melvin was busy tying up goods for spot cash. He said that the beauty of cash sales and small profits is "when a man closes his place of business at night, that ends the chapter. No bookkeeping and no bad accounts looking him in the face and, in short, he knows exactly where he is at."

In December of 1899 to April of 1900, Oscar Foster and Charley Zenor owned the store. After this, Ed Hutchinson and Bill McMasters were the owners. Hutchinson and McMasters sold drygoods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, or shoes; in fact, anything from a needle to a threshing machine. Their motto was quick sales and small profits. Ed Hutchinson bought out his partner in 1903. Hutchinson operated a general store and post office in Zenorsville, Iowa, from 1892 until 1900 when he moved to Ontario and operated that store and post office. In 1907, he added a great improvement to his store at Ontario in the way of gas lights.

In 1915, burglars broke into his store on New Year's Eve. They broke through the front windows. About \$200 or \$300 worth of goods were taken--about the same as were taken just one week before. Among the stolen goods were eighteen pairs of men's shoes, a lot of tobacco and cigars, flour, and much other merchandise. Evidently, they considered that Friday night as a lucky night for them.

In 1916 Ed Hutchinson built a new store, and a 25¢ chicken supper was given to celebrate.

GENERAL AND DRYGOODS STORE # 2

1869 - 1888	Hiram Scott
1888 - 1898	William H. Foster

GENERAL AND DRYGOODS STORE # 3

1869 - March 1874	Enoch Thurman
March 1874 - 1875	A. A. Budd

GENERAL AND DRYGOODS STORE # 4

1880+ - 1899	Granville and William Ross
--------------	----------------------------

BLACKSMITHS

1894 - 1906	L. R. Ross
1906 - 1930's	Ward Pontius
1880 - 1884	Abraham Keefer
1884 - 1888	Bud L. Zenor
1888 - 1892	A. E. Marrick
1892 - 1896	W. W. DeCamp

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

In 1869, G. C. Harrison and Company opened a good stock of drugs, medicines, oils, paints, etc., in their new building where they proposed to sell as cheap as any retail house in the country.

WAGON MAKER AND BLACKSMITH

1906 - 1930's	Ward Pontius
---------------	--------------

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

1869 - 1880	Captain Henry Rigby
-------------	---------------------

Henry Rigby had a fine stock of boots and shoes, which he offered to the public at tempting prices. Captain Rigby was one of the best workmen in the state. In addition to his boot and shoe shop, he had a tank in full blast for rendering hogs.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER

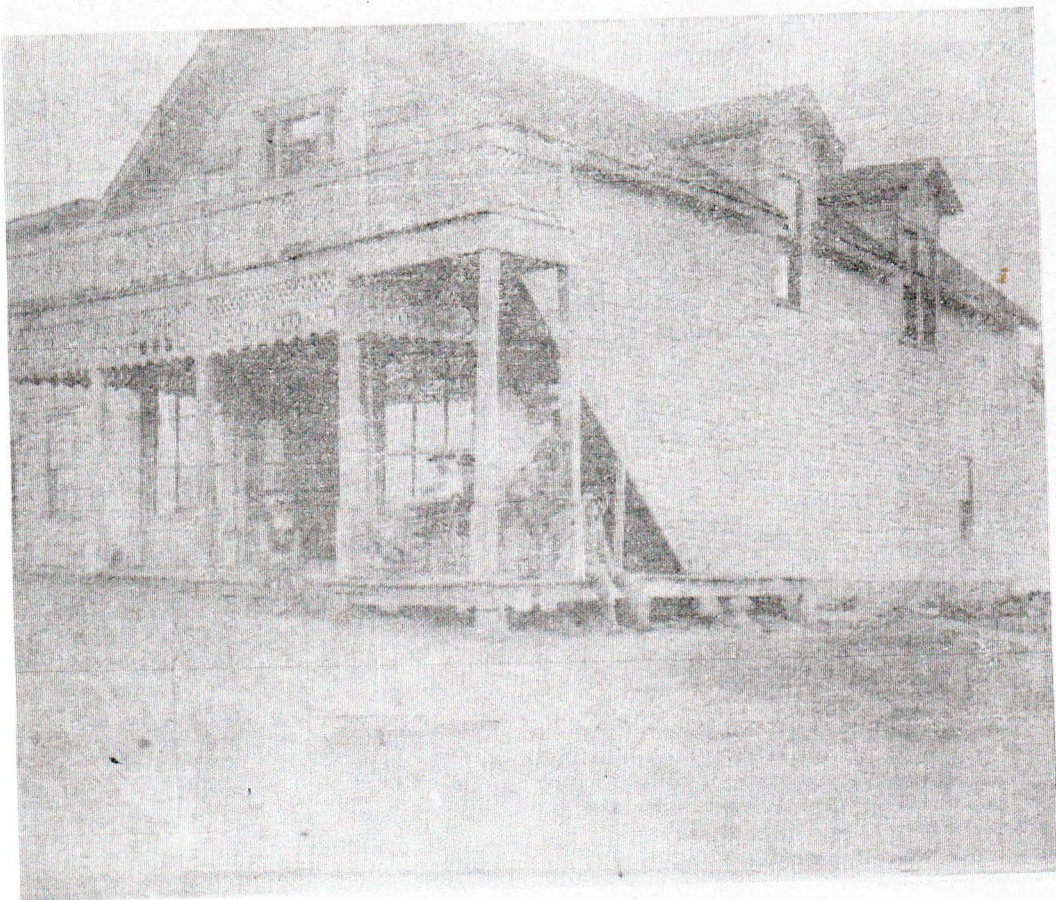
Late 1870's - 1885 ⁺	Frank M. Coffelt
1870's - 1906 ⁺	Henry C. Foster

Frank M. Coffelt was engaged in manufacturing three spring buggies, and he turned out many of them.

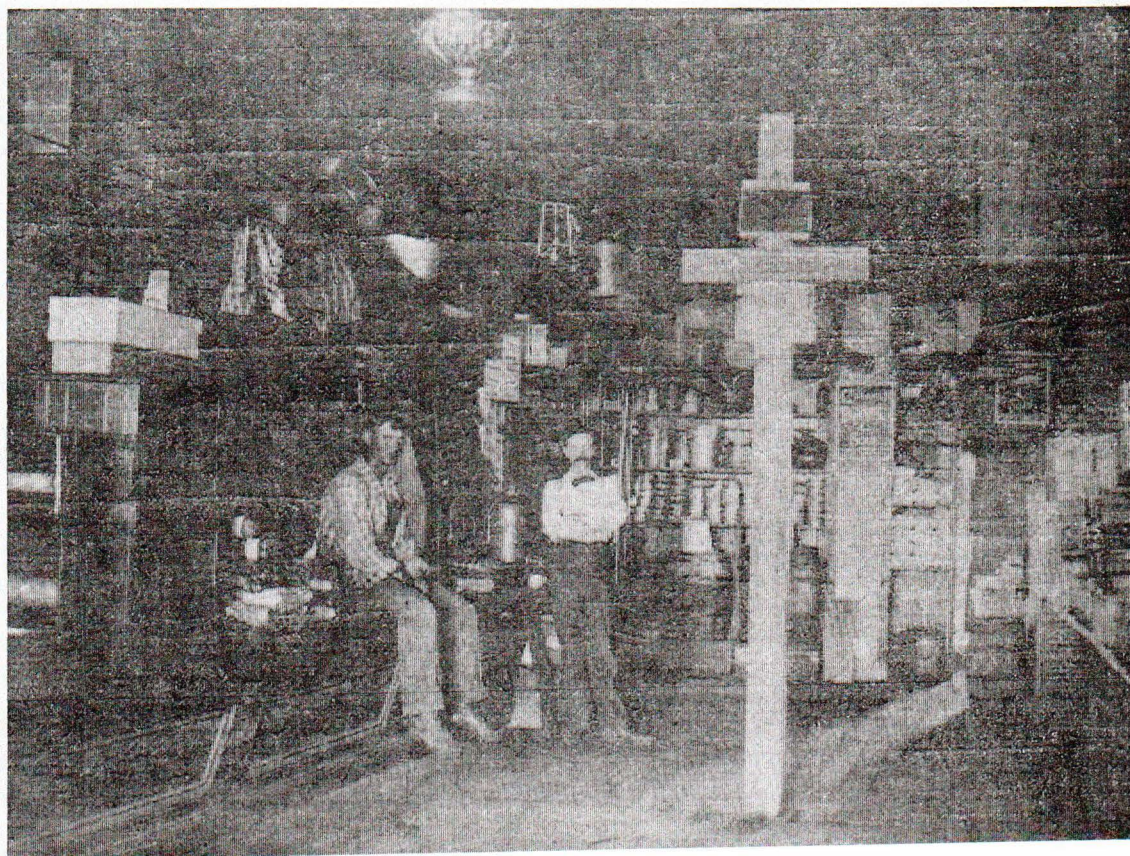
HUTCHISON'S GENERAL STORE







GENERAL STORE — E. C. Harrison's general store in Ontario was a popular gathering place on a lazy summer afternoon in 1901. Canned goods, hardware, bolts of cloth, cracker and vinegar barrels all are in evidence in this interior view of the store which shows Thomas D. McDaniel lounging on the counter while Proprietor Hutchison folds his arms and looks business-like for the camera. In the exterior view "Uncle Henry" Foster, at left, with the full white beard, was a popular early Ontario resident who played his "fiddle" for the barn dances. Others sitting in the shade of the front porch are L. R. Ross, S. P. (Bud) Zenor, Earl Zenor, and Charles McMaster.





TO SEE END OF HIS TOWN—H. C. Hutchison has lived in Ontario most of his life seeing the early beginning and the end of it as it becomes part of Ames under the recent annexation. (Tribune Photo) 2/24/1961

Butter Keg

In the early 1900's Mr. Hutchison's general store featured farm fresh butter in wooden kegs, eggs at eight cents a dozen and all meat was either salted or smoked in the store.

He had his own ice house with ice cut from the Skunk River in winter. The ice was packed in sawdust and kept through most of the summer in good shape.

Sunday morning always saw a rush for ice as people heading home from church stopped by for a supply to make ice cream on the front porch on Sunday afternoon.

But progress comes not from looking backward, Hutchison said. The incorporating of the little village into Ames proper will mean many things people there have never had.

Fire mains will be installed, police protection extended and organized development will be a reality, he pointed out.

"After 60 years, it's a dream come true. Our little town never did become incorporated and we'll have a chance to become part of the city we always felt we were part of."

LUMBER AND HARDWARE

1869 - Martin and Freed

HARNESS AND DRYGOODS STORE

February - March 1880 A. C. McCracken

March 1880 - 1885+ M. L. Dudley and F. W. Foster

A. C. McCracken sold his interest in the harness shop to Messrs. M. L. Dudley and F. W. Foster. The change was rather unexpected to many of the citizens of Ontario. "Mac" was recognized as one of the best workingmen in the state. He remained in the employ of the new firm. Messrs. Dudley and Foster were well-known in that part of the county as energetic, lively businessmen, who entered into their new business with a zeal. One of the firm went to Cedar Rapids to purchase a stock, preparatory to meet the growing demands of the country. Their motto was "quick sales and small profits," competing with the outside world.

GROCERIES, BOOTS, AND SHOES

1870 - 1872 H. A. Crowell and Joshua Cox

FLOURING MILL

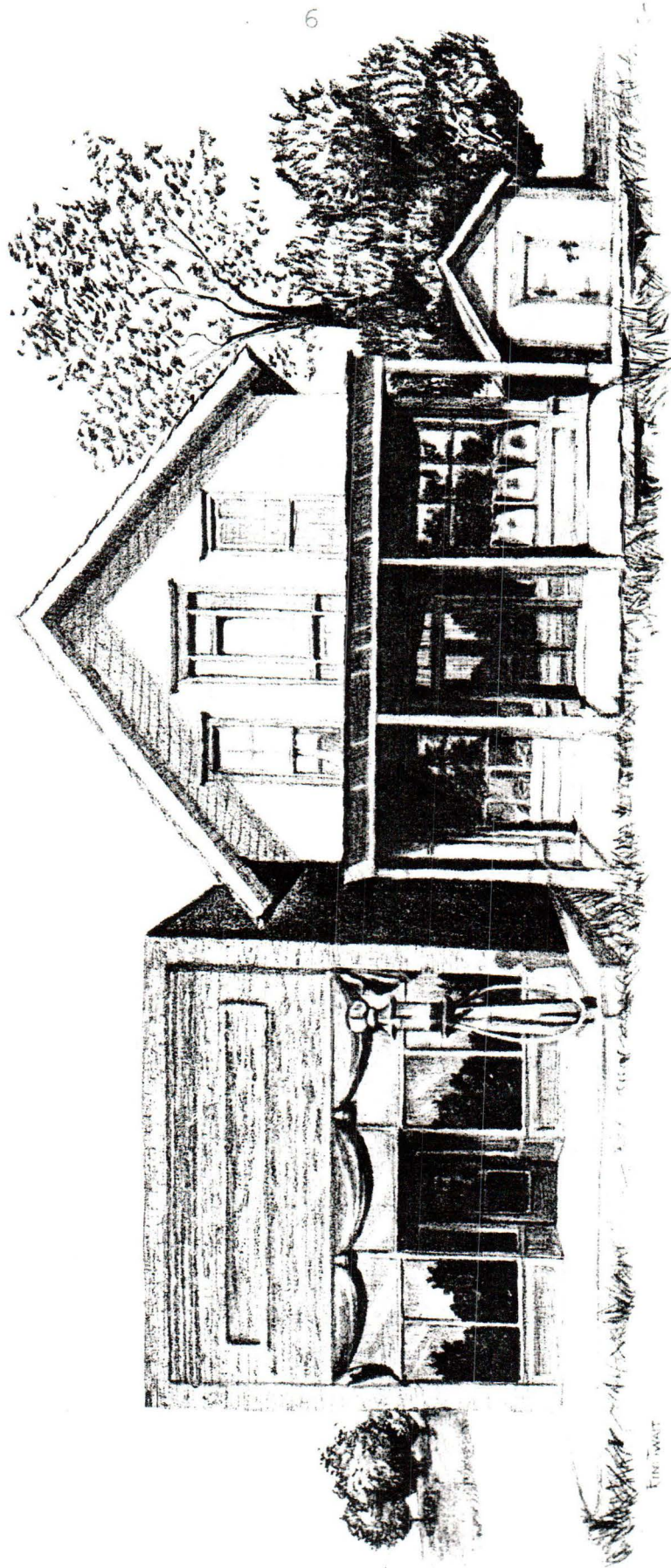
January - July 1871 F. B. Nelson and George Seymore

July 1871 - March 1872 F. B. Nelson and L. Guild

March 1872 - 1874 F. B. Nelson

GRAIN AND COAL

B. A. Lockwood Grain and Coal. April 1898 - June 1916. This business had an elevator, warehouse, coal house, and five cribs.



Early Ontario

Farmers' Grain Company. June 1916 - September 1919.

This business engaged in operating an elevator and warehouse; buying, selling and handling of grain, seed, fuel, twine, fencing, building materials, tile, flour, feed, salt, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, farm machinery, and all kinds of merchandise. The people who had this were: F. S. Jones, A. Stoll, Ed C. Hutchinson, A. E. Ross, A. W. Reynolds, James B. Kennedy, A. A. Zenor, A. S. Briley, G. R. Ross, C. L. Severly.

Ontario Grain and Coal. September 1919 - May 1924.

The people who had this were: William T. Barr, F. E. Morris, Ed C. Hutchinson, John Worburton, F. H. Schleiter, Parley Sheldon, J. W. Werkel, L. E. Minsinger, P. W. Hopkins.

Ames Reliable. May 1924 - August 1963.

Owners were William T. Barr and Charlie Barr. In 1924, Ontario Grain and Coal changed its name to Ames Reliable Company. After a fire which destroyed the old elevator in 1928, a small plant was built, employing the latest mechanical improvements of the day. Additions were added continuously, but it still was a small plant. Then, in April of 1955, a new half-million dollar feed mill was built. This was a completely automatic push-button establishment. It was the most modern livestock and poultry feed plant in the world at the time it was built. The plant was equipped with push-button controls to weigh and mix the batches of feed. The mill was erected in less than ten days and increased its capacity to 200 tons of feed per day. The building is 128 feet high, 126 feet long, and 52 feet wide, with six working floors - it still stands today.

Doughboy (Doboy) Industries. August 1963 - June 1979.

10-26-1914

NEW GRAIN COMPANY FORMED AT ONTARIO

FARMERS AROUND ONTARIO OR-
GANIZE CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY.

Special to Evening Times.
Ontario, Oct. 26.—The farmers around Ontario met Thursday night, October 22nd in the Odd Fellows hall for the purpose of organizing a "farmers grain company". A. A. Zenor acting as chairman and A. S. Ross secretary.

They voted to organize a company with a \$10,000 capital stock and a paid up capital of \$5,000 to purchase what is known as the B. A. Lockwood elevator or build a new one. There was stock sold to the amount of three thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars that night. The meeting was then adjourned with the understanding that they were to meet again Saturday night.

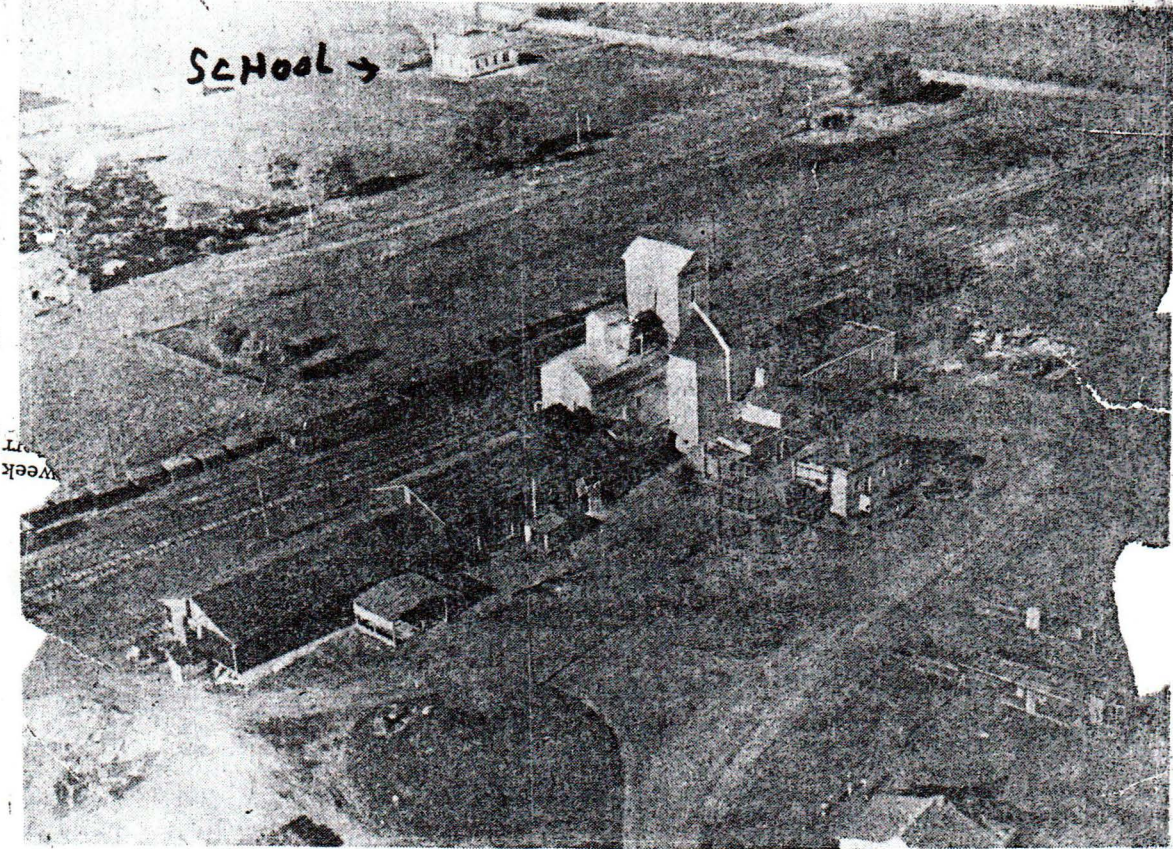
During Friday and Saturday \$850 worth of shares were disposed of. They met again Saturday night and organized what is known as "The Farmers Grain Company of Ontario."

The meeting was called to order by chairman A. A. Zenor after which they listened to a very interesting talk by Mr. Hannon of the Farmers Co-operative of Boone on the subject of "The Saving to the Farmers by Cooperating." He said there are 367 cooperative elevators in the state with a membership of 60,000 stockholders. The average each year is 115,464,300 bushels of grain, 80 per cent in the north half of the state and 65 per cent in the northwest part. The first company was organized in Rockwell City, March 1889. After his talk a few more addresses were made by others. Other business was transacted and \$1,025 worth of stock sold.

The following officers were elected:
F. S. Jones, president.
August Stoll, vice president.
A. E. Ross, secretary.
E. C. Hutchison, treasurer.

Board of directors—A. A. Zenor, A. S. Briley, A. W. Reynolds, James Kennedy, C. L. Siverly, G. R. Ross.

Local Feed Co. Gains National Reputation



The Ames Reliable Feed Company whose plant is located just eight miles east of Boone in Ontario, have recently added considerable equipment to enlarge the capacity of their modern feed plant. The picture shows this

plant which is operated by the Barr family of Ontario.

The Ames Reliable Feed Company started out in a small way several years ago and today are grinding nearly four hundred tons of feed each week. Their feeds

include sweet cattle feeds, poultry, hog and calf feeds. The reputation of the company has grown by leaps and bounds and the products are now sold in some twenty states in the United States.

Fire Damages Office at Ontario



—Tribune Photo
Fire, believed to have started from a short in an electric wire, damaged a corner of the office building of the Ames Reliable company at Ontario late Sunday. The fourth ward station truck was called to the scene, and damage was held largely to the one room of the office.

Local Feed Company to Open Dehydrating Plant Next Week

Aug. 5-44

Industry in Ames will take another step forward next week when the Ames Reliable Products Company begins operations of its new dehydrating plant.

The plant recently installed here will be used principally to dehydrate alfalfa. W. T. Barr, manager of the local feed company that does business throughout Iowa, stated that alfalfa is the most important source for Vitamin "A" in feeds. Some cereal grasses for special feed will also be dehydrated here. In the past the company had to ship in the dehydrates it needed for its feed products from Nebraska.

A special harvesting machine will be put in use along with the dehydrator. This machine will cut and elevate the alfalfa onto racks in one operation. The alfalfa when brought to the plant will be loaded from the racks into a feeder or cutter where it is cut into small pieces.

The dehydrating process is a continuous one, and it takes five minutes from the time the alfalfa enters the machine until it is treated and ground into meal.

After leaving the feeder, the cut pieces of alfalfa are driven through a large tank, 24½ feet long and approximately 8 feet in diameter, by air. A furnace, containing 20 tons of bricks, is placed in front of the tank. Natural gas is burned in the furnace, and

the air circulating from it into the tank keeps the temperature up to 1800 degrees.

Upon leaving the large drum, gas, moisture and dirt are separated from the alfalfa and it is driven into a cooler; from the cooler the alfalfa is forced into a grinder where it is ground and ready to be sacked. Close to a ton can be dehydrated at this rate in one hour.

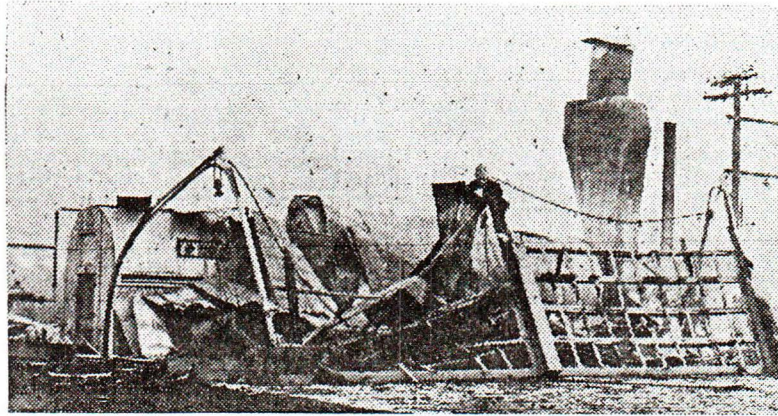
Barr stated that the company will contract for acres of alfalfa, and under normal conditions will need about 500 acres per year. It will take a full year before the plant will operate at its fullest, as the first months will be given over more or less to experimenting, the owner said.

There is only one other dehydrator of this type in the state, according to Barr. This first one is located at Wellman.

The local firm bought out the Ontario Grain Company in 1920 and changed the name to the Ames Reliable Products Company in 1924. It has been under the same management since the purchase date.

Twelve varieties of feed products for chickens, turkeys, cattle and hogs are made here. Approximately 18,000 tons of raw material are used each year. Thirty-eight people are employed by the company, and of this group, seven have been with the company since it was organized.

Fire Destroys Ontario Plant



—Freel Photo

Fire destroyed the dehydrating plant of the Ames Reliable Products Co. at Ontario on Monday, May 28. Complete details of the fire carried in last week's Milepost.

1945

Ontario Plant Destroyed by Fire Monday

Ames Reliable Products Suffers Huge Loss in Dehydrating Plant

Approximately \$70,000 loss was sustained by the Ames Reliable Products Co., at Ontario Monday night when their new alfalfa dehydrating plant, completed last summer but not yet in full production, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

When the blaze was first noticed shortly before midnight Monday, it was burning through the roof of the building. The Ames fire department responded to the call, but, handicapped by the inadequate water supply, concentrated their efforts to protection of the other buildings.

The huge dehydrating machine which weighs approximately 50 tons will be salvaged with the exception of some of the controls which will have to be replaced. Charles Barr, company manager, reports that present plans contemplate having the dehydrator in operation again in about three weeks. It had been scheduled to start operations on June 1.

The company uses a great quantity of dehydrated alfalfa in making some of its feed supplies and heretofore have been shipping this product in from Colorado. The dehydrator was installed to process this alfalfa on the premises.

In addition to the damage suffered by the large machine, a truck, tractor, harvester and about \$5,000 of cod liver oil were destroyed.



CHICK STARTER
GROWING MASH
LAYING MASH
LAYER & BREEDER
TURKEY FEEDS

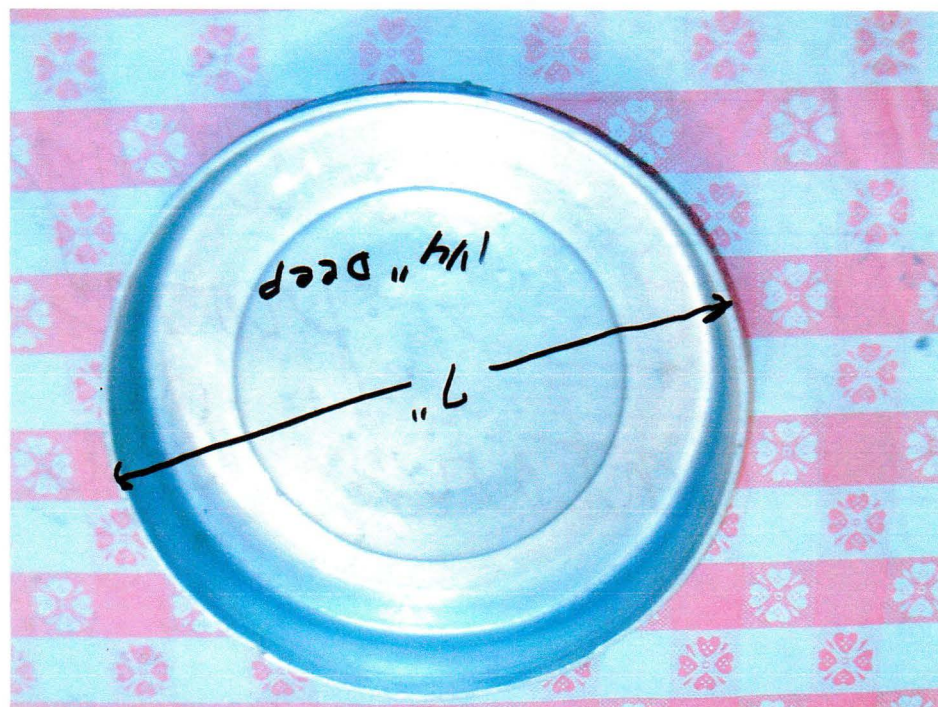
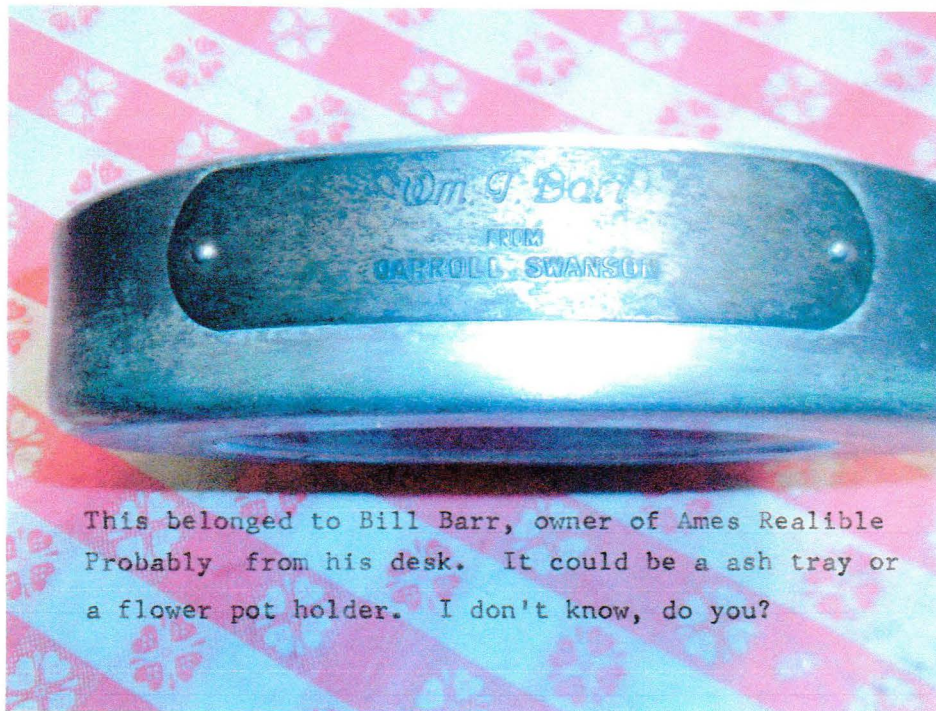
HOME OFFICE

AMES
RELIABLE
PRODUCTS CO.



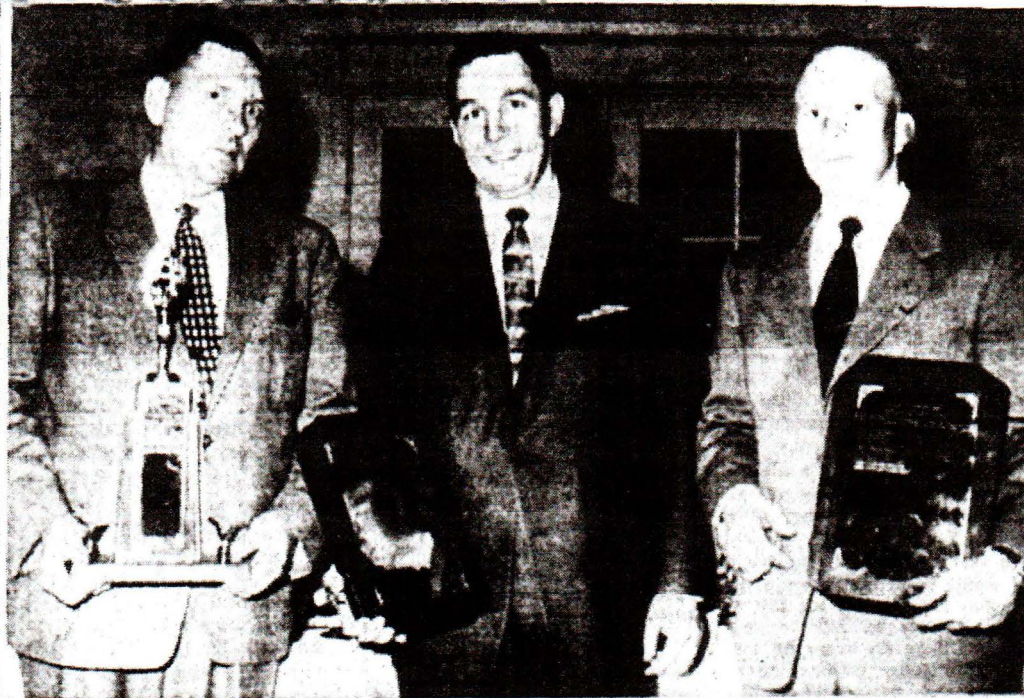
BIG 10
PIG & SOW
PIG MEAL
DAIRY FEED
CATTLE SUPPLEMENT







Ames Jaycees Give Awards



★ ★ ★ Bledsoe, Frandsen, Barr Named

Tribune Photo
Charles Barr, Don Bledsoe and Jack Frandsen (left to right) show the awards which they received Thursday night at the annual Jay-Cee Awards dinner at the Ames Golf and Country Club. Barr was named "Outstanding Boss of 1955"; Bledsoe received the "Distinguished Service Award" and Frandsen was voted the "Outstanding Rural Citizen." 3-2-1956

Over 155 persons attended the annual JayCees awards banquet Thursday night to enjoy a fried chicken dinner, and see three county men chosen for outstanding community contributions during 1955.

Don Bledsoe was awarded the annual Distinguished Service Award for being the young man deemed to have made the outstanding contribution to the community during the year. Charley Barr was chosen Outstanding Boss of the year by the judges and the employees of his firm, Ames Reliable Products, Ontario, and Jack W. Frandsen, who farms southwest of Roland, was deemed the Outstanding Rural Citizen of 1955 for his contribution to the farm community.

Nearly new 3 bedroom ranch home with attached double garage. Close to Meeker school. Large lot. lovely home in choice location.

New 3 bedroom Ranch with attached garage in David Edwards school area. Ready for occupancy.

Nearly new Ranch type home in College area with 3 bedrooms and den. Full basement. Gas heat. On quiet street. Has been appraised for GI loan.

Mrs. H. D. Johnson

GERTRUDE Real Estate 1956

Phone CE2-6673 (Day or evening.)

Cpl. Glen Fellow's Tutored Persians In Gentle Art of Driving Big Trucks

Cpl. Glen C. Fellow, former driver for the Ames Reliable Feed Products company, shudders when he thinks of what some of the drivers he's seen in the last couple of years will do if the army or Russia or somebody doesn't take their cars and trucks away with them when they leave.

"It's going to be murder," Cpl. Fellow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fellow, 318 Sixth street, said today. Cpl. Fellow, who has been overseas for 27 months is spending a 30-day delay enroute in Ames.

For the past 27 months, the former Ames truck driver, who is known to most of his friends as "Felix," has been "coaching" Persians and Arabs in the gentle art of wheeling six-wheel trucks through the wastes of Iran as part of a plan of speeding supplies to the Russians from the Persian Gulf.

"Those Persians and Arabs," "Felix" says as he shakes his head. "They had never seen a car or a truck, most of 'em and they seemed to think that driving one was like riding a donkey—only they didn't need a whip."

NATIVES LOVED SPEED

"We had eight-week courses for our native drivers—and some of them learned how to drive in that length of time—but a lot more of them had to go to school for about three months before we could trust them out on the road. Even then they had a weakness for forgetting all about such little items as brakes and signals. They love that foot-feed, though."

During his stay in Iran, Fellow aided in training some 5,000 Persian drivers and in addition, himself drove some 30,000 miles without having an accident, injuring government equipment or cargo. The latter feat was recognized when he was awarded a certificate by the commander of the Persian Gulf command.

Part of the time he was in Iran, Fellow spent at a station in the mountains where he aided in pushing the big army trucks loaded with vital supplies for Russia

through the trail-like roads in that area.

"We used to get in some pretty good hunting around there," Fellow says. "Our equipment consisted of carbines and M's and either jeeps or weapon carriers. We got a lot of wild boar and gazelle and mountain goats and some of the boys shot some leopards."

From his contacts with the Russians, Fellow got the impression that they would be awful tough people to defeat.

"Even when the Germans were in Stalingrad," Fellow says, "those Russians were confident they would win—with the supply help we were giving them. They were hardworking—the women, too."

On May 1, Fellow's company left Iran, went out through the Persian Gulf, through the Red Sea and into the Suez canal and to a camp near Cairo where the company had a 10-day rest before boarding another troop transport for home.

The ship docked at New York City, with the bands playing and with Red Cross canteen workers passing out large glasses of milk.

"Which is a mighty fine drink," Fellow says, "especially when you haven't had any to drink for 27 months."

Upon arriving in New York, the men were sent to a New Jersey camp and from there Fellow went to Jefferson Barracks and finally to Ames.

Fellow arrived in Ames about a week ago. Right now he's having a good time enjoying such rare—in Iran—commodities as green grass, green leaves, and shade, as well as the home-cooking of his wife, Katie, at their apartment at 524 Fifth street.

"Also," Fellow says, "it's nice to talk to somebody and have them understand you without having to show them what you mean with sign language."

They tell this of Fellow, though it may not be true.

It seems that on his second evening home, after the evening meal, Fellow stirred restlessly a bit and then—as though he'd not just gotten home from a trip that took him around the world, including 30,000 miles on water and 86 days on the sea—said:

"WELL, LET'S TAKE A LITTLE RIDE THIS EVENING."

Fellow will leave July 19 for Jefferson Barracks.

July 6, 1945



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CONTEMPLATE NEW ONTARIO ELEVATOR

8-20-1919

**Company Now Being Organized To
Open New Elevator And Coal Sta-
tion In Ontario Neighborhood**

A company is being organized to purchase and open a new elevator and coal station at Ontario, and it has reached that stage where the lease has been forwarded, and it is expected the railway company will take action soon in returning it.

It will be remembered the Farmers Grain company, of Ontario, had their elevator burn. They have failed to agree among themselves as to the erection of a new building, and this has left the people of that vicinity without means of marketing their crop at that point, nor receiving their coal at the same place.

Going To Sell Out

Recently the company determined at a meeting they would sell their entire holding, south of the tracks, the person making the purchase signing an agreement that he would erect an elevator and continue the business much the same as it had been in the past. It developed yesterday that a company, composed of Ames business men and farmers, who reside near Ontario, have started the ball rolling to get into the field. It is proposed to lease ground from those north of the track and change the location to that point, allowing the nine lots of the old company to remain unmolested.

The location of the burned building was as good as could be secured, but the new company seem to feel they will have just as good a location by going a few rods north.

BUILDINGS OF AMES RELIABLE PRODUCTS CO. ARE TOTAL LOSS AMES FIREMEN MAKE RUN

Chief Morris Stops Freight Train to Get Water
to Save New Factory When Two Wells
7-15-1925 Go Dry at Critical Time.

Five buildings of the Ames Reliable Products company at Ontario and a carload of products were wiped out by fire at a loss of approximately \$30,000 early today. The fire was the worst the Ames department has been called upon to fight in a period of nearly two years. Faulty electric wiring is thought to have been the cause.

Another building, nearly constructed and containing thousands of dollars worth of machinery and only 16 feet away from the main elevator, was greatly endangered but was saved by clever work by Fire Chief Lynn Morris. The Ames chief flagged a passing double-header freight train and pumped enough water from an engine tender to stave off the destruction of the threatened building after two wells were pumped dry.

Today the scene of the fire is nothing but twisted iron and smouldering ashes, giving mute evidence of the burned buildings and \$7,000 worth of mineral feed and 300 bushels of corn and oats consumed by the flames.

W. T. Barr, president of the company, stated that the loss was partially covered by insurance.

A party of motorists from Boone en route to Ames discovered the fire shortly after 1 a. m., and honked the horn of the car until they aroused Ontario's inhabitants. A call was put in for the Ames department that reached the station here about 2 a. m.

Seven volunteer firemen joined with Chief Morris and Fireman Sam Long in a mad dash to the fire. When they arrived the flames were lapping up the elevator property with energy that could not be thwarted. Firemen saw the main elevator, the mineral plant, the office, the coal shed, and a small store room go up in flames. The new building under construction on the west side of the elevator was at the point of burning with the side smoking and small flames bursting out here and there.

It was a crisis in the battle of the firemen to save property. The water supply was diminished when two wells went dry. A big double header freight train chugged into view with its bells clanging and pistons sizzling with steam. The fire-fighting instinct already aroused to a high pitch in the veteran chief flashed to his brain the possibility of securing water from the locomotive with which to augment his depleted supply and he flagged the freight.

A few hasty words with the engineer was enough and the next instant the hose pump was chugging out a great stream of water from the engine onto the fire-threatened building to the west and aside from a slight scorching, a fine new building of the Ames Reliable Products company was saved.

Mike Morris, one of the volunteer firemen, sustained a gash on his hand from a nail during the battle with the flames but first aid was administered and he went ahead in the struggle.

Number 11, fast C. & N. W. west bound passenger train was tied up for an hour as the flames were licking the side of the track. Finally the freight train went ahead with its blow-outs open upon the fire and blew back a clearing for the passenger train to follow. The passenger engine followed suit, and with blow-outs open hustled its train of humans thru the flames without injury.

Mr. Barr declared that the plant will be rebuilt as soon as arrangements for the construction can be made.

A carload of mineral products, all ready to ship, was standing on the sidetrack by the elevator, due to be pulled out today for Harper, Iowa. All that was left of the shipment today was the twisted rods of the freight car.

This fire, according to Chief Morris, is the worst conflagration the Ames department had been called upon to fight since the Champlin garage burned nearly two years ago when about 50 autos were destroyed at a loss of approximately \$60,000.

AMES RELIABLE 1935



Ames Reliable Has New Processing Plant

Nov. 27, 1954

The new grain processing plant being built by the Ames Reliable Products company in Ontario reflects the foresight and initiative of the late W. T. (Billy) Barr, who pioneered the business, and his son, Charley Barr, who shared with his father in the expansion plans which are now going on.

An objective of this feed-blending mill is not only to get lower cost feed to the farmer but to produce at the same time, a better-balanced and more-nutritious type of feed.

Farmers may supplement the grain they produce on their farms with this scientifically prepared feed.

The needs of farmers for such feed has been increasing over the years, and this has been recognized by Ames Reliable.

To keep pace with the field, Ames Reliable has built its new plant in Ontario, built entirely of reinforced concrete, and rising 100 feet, where output will be increased many times over.

"The new plant will produce as much in two hours as we turned out 25 years ago in 12 hours," says

Charley Barr.

"When we started 32 years ago," recalls Barr, "we literally mixed feed with a scoop shovel. When this plant is finished, a man will sit at a control board and push switches. The only time the ingredients of the feed will be handled by hand will be in the bagging and warehousing of the feed."

The new plant is automatic in the unloading, mixing and processing of the feed ingredients.

1924 Was Start

It was in 1924 that a small grain elevator was organized in Ontario, owned by a group of local farmers. Billy Barr, a farmer and purebred livestock raiser, was president of the company.

It was apparent that Ontario, being so close to Ames, and surrounded by so much college land, would never be a good grain handling point, so it was decided they would go into the production of livestock mineral and feeds.

Barr saw the possibilities of properly balanced rations for supplementing the grains raised by the

farmer but he did not visualize, at that time, the extent to which animal and poultry nutrition would develop.

The newly organized company was named Ames Reliable Products company, and started mixing and selling a livestock mineral in 1925, via the proverbial scoop shovel method.

The first mechanical mixer installed in the plant was a large concrete mixer. By 1929 another mixing plant had been built and a regular feed mixer was installed, giving an unheard of production of 40 ton in one day. (This one day's production was unusual and in those times a day was 12 hours long.)

Following 1929 things were tough, but Ames Reliable managed to increase its production to a complete line of feeds and concentrates for all livestock and poultry. As the volume continued to grow, it was accompanied by expansion in buildings, and installation of newer and larger equipment.

By 1942 the war was on and higher production was asked of all food products. Ames Reliable hit another new peak of production of 100 tons in one day. By the end of the war, commercial feeds and animal nutrition had really come into their own, but there was another big problem facing production.

The use of Pellets and Crumbles had been widely accepted and this took a lot of equipment and production was slow. Ames Reliable installed their first pellet mill in 1948.

This mill had a capacity of approximately three tons per hour. Within a year the demand for pellets had become greater than could be produced by this mill, even when running on a 24 hour basis, so another pellet mill was installed in 1949.

New Machines Bought

By 1951, a new and better machine had been built for pelleting, so Ames Reliable replaced their original mill with a new 75 H.P. California Pellet Mill which had an hourly capacity of eight tons. This was adequate during 1952 and 1953, but by 1954 they were again running behind.

Along with the problem of pelleting came another problem. Each time new machinery and equipment were added, they would have to build a little "wart" on the old building, and they were still running out of room for new machinery.

By the spring of 1954, it was apparent there was only one thing to do and that was to build a new plant. The Hogenson Construction Co. of Minneapolis, was employed to submit plans for this new plant.

The erection of the walls, 100 ft. high, represented a continuous pour of Ready Mix concrete, which was furnished by Roberson Bros. For ten days, concrete was poured without stopping day or night. Altogether, over 3,000 cubic yards of concrete were required from Roberson Bros. to finish the job. The cement used was from the Universal Atlas Cement Co., of Hannibal, Mo.

Slip Form Walls

These concrete walls were built by the slip form construction method—the forms rising steadily as the concrete was poured. The type of jacks used for lifting the forms were air jacks. The leveling device used for keeping the forms level was water levels.

Hopper bottom railway cars will bring to the completed plant such feed ingredients as soy bean meal, bran, middlings, cotton seed meal, calcium carbonate, ground grains, etc. This car will be weighed on a 120 ton railway track scale.

Then the ingredients will be dumped into a receiving pit and taken by means of a conveyor to the top of the plant where it passes through a sifter and to the various storage bins.

There are 18 storage bins of 100 tons capacity, and four bins of 50 tons capacity.

The batching system is unique in many ways. Batches are made up directly from the large storage bins, each ingredient being separately weighed on an individual scale.

Each storage bin is equipped with a device for taking the required amount of ingredient off of the bottom of the bin—called a Superior Exbinner.

Each Exbinner feeds a scale

ing the exbinner so that when the scales balance to the amount of ingredient needed, the exbinner shuts off.

To begin the process, the operator sets the various scales for their respective amounts. He then starts the exbinners with one master starter button.

All start simultaneously to weigh their respective shares of the batch.

As each scale comes to balance at its respective amount, it stops its exbinner and lights a signal lamp at the control station. When all signal lamps are lighted the operator dumps all scales by means of a single lever.

The different ingredients go into a batch bin then to a mixer where it is then thoroughly mixed.

The mixture then drops to a dump bin of two tons capacity and is taken by conveyor to the top of the plant. From there, it can be spouted to the packing plant or distributed for processing by the molasses mixer or pellet machine.

While each batch is being mixed, a previous batch is being mixed, and a batch previous to that is being weighed, so that the batch system is continuous.

The necessary liquids will be incorporated in each batch automatically. In the basement are liquid tanks beside which are motorized pumps.

Central Control

The pumps are controlled by liquid scales the same as the feed exbinners are controlled by scales, and the operation of all scales can be controlled at the central switchboard.

The man in charge sets the scale for the amounts of each liquid required. In operation, the liquid scale starts the first pump and, when it has furnished the proper amount, the pump stops and automatically starts the second liquid pump, etc. until the proper amount of all the various liquids have been pumped up.

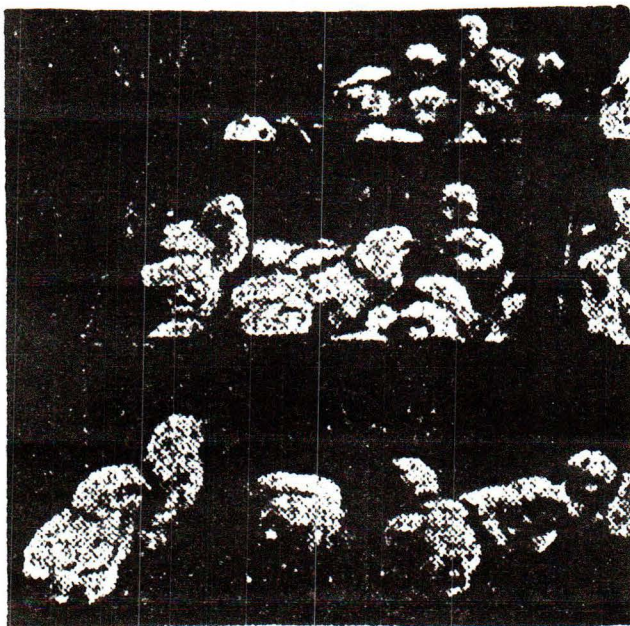
When a proportioned batch is dropped from the batch accumulation bin into the mixer, solenoid valves are automatically operated so that the liquid in the scale tank is sprayed by compressed air into the batch as it entered the mixer.

At the moment the scale tank is empty, it automatically starts the pump and assembles a charge of liquids for the next batch. The operator is in complete control of the process and is easily able to mix up to 20 tons per hour.

Power is furnished by the city of Ames, which constructed a special

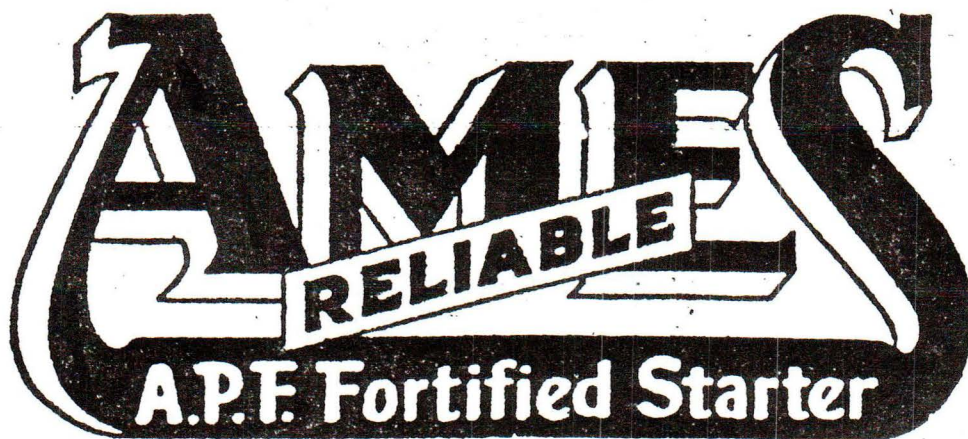
transformer station on the site. Three-phase, 440 volt power circuits are used with 110 volt control circuits. Steam is furnished by a 100 HP Nebraska Gas Fired Water Tube boiler with automatic feed water control.

Raise **CHICKS** *This New Easy Way*

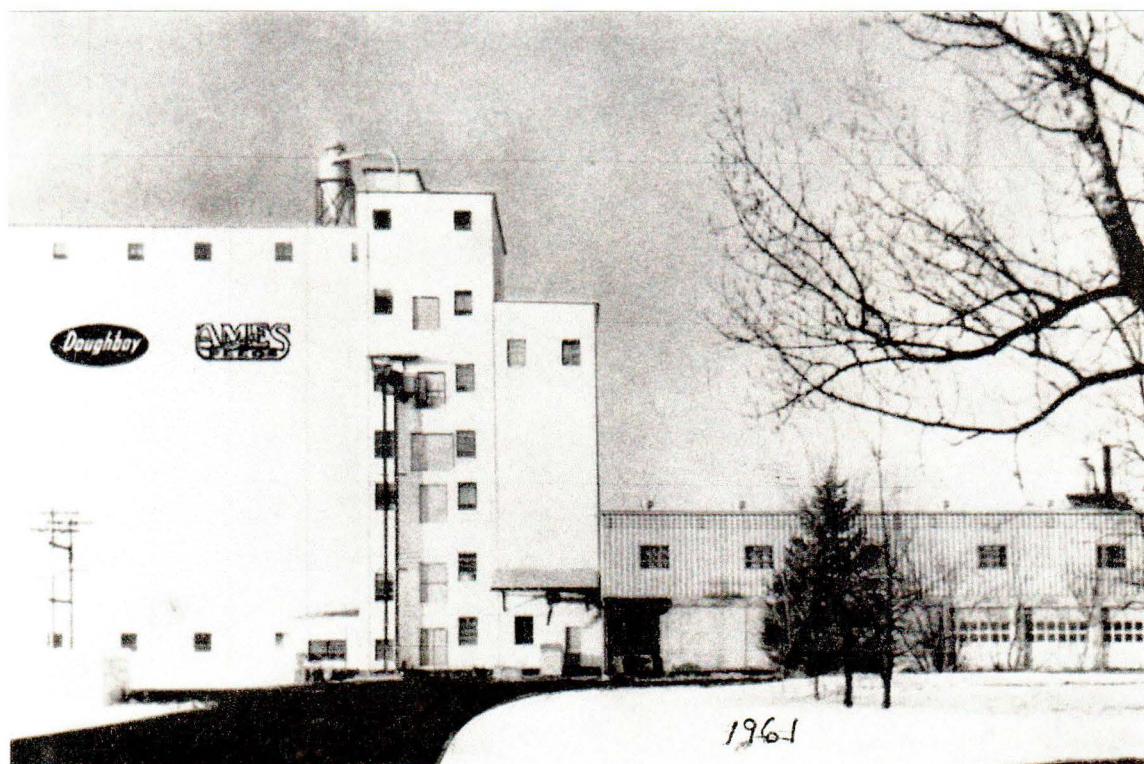
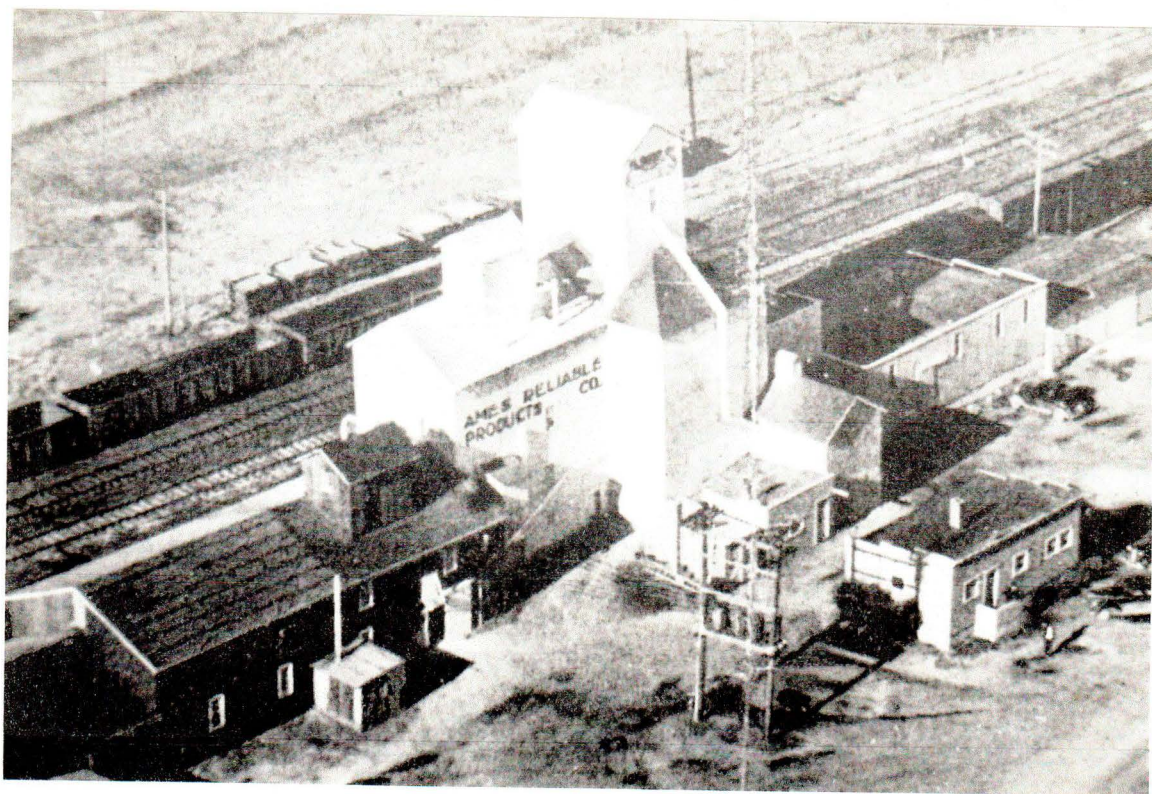


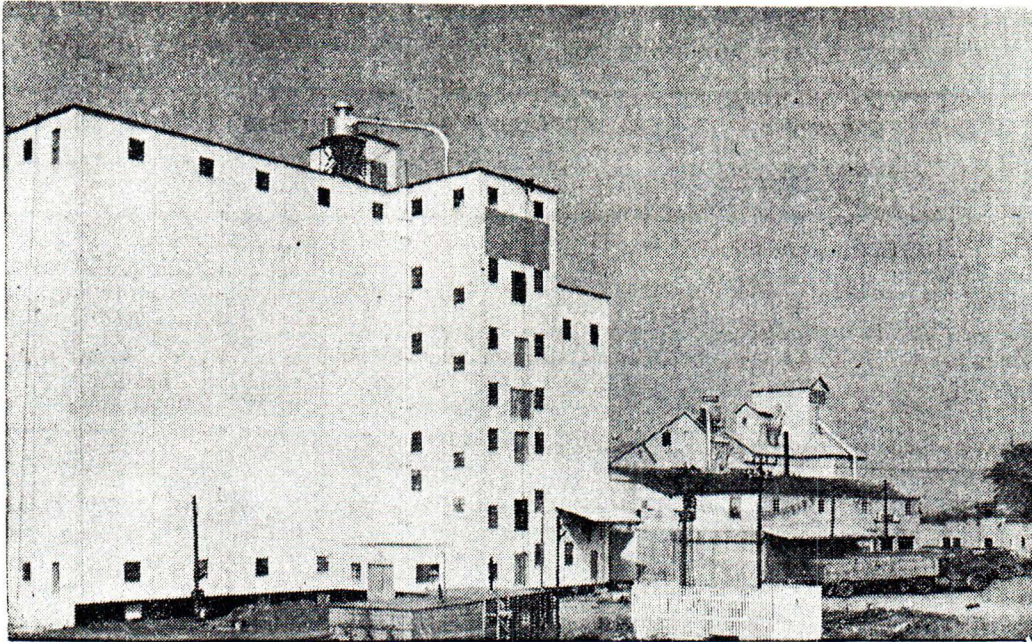
Everyone is talking about A.P.F. (Animal Protein Factor)! Farmers, Hatcherymen, Agricultural College people and Editors are all intensely interested in the way A.P.F. ADDED to feed produces increased growth and health.

There is proof that A.P.F. fortified feeds give from 18 to 25% faster growth the first six weeks. This is the critical period of chick growth. The more growth at the start the more health, strength and vigor, and the lower mortality. A.P.F. Concentrate ADDED to a good ration gives outstanding results. You'll have to see it to believe the difference.

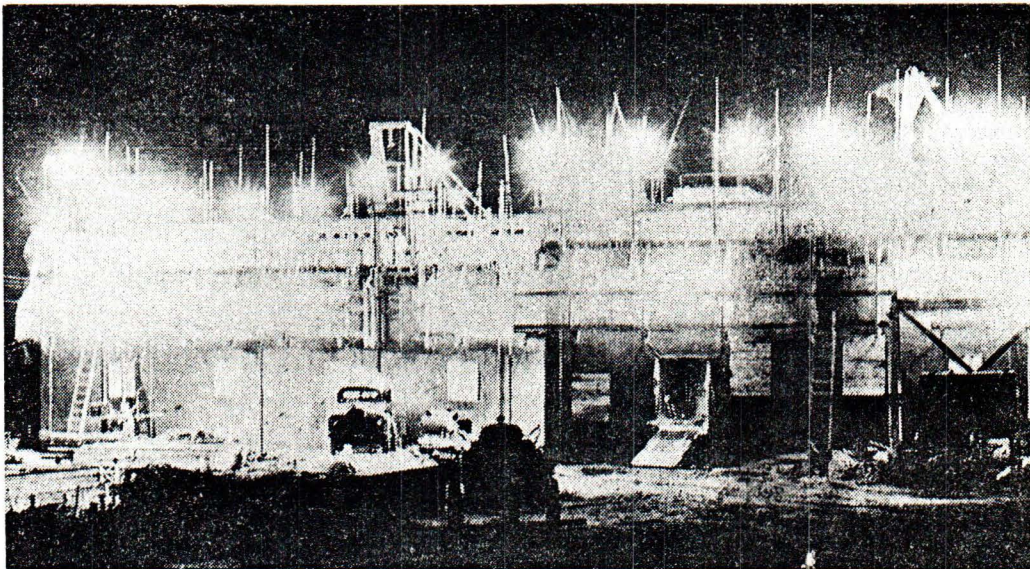


Ask us about better and more economical results.





The new processing addition to Ames Reliable in 1955



During the 10 days of its construction, builders worked on the plant day and night

Both Smoke and Water Were Streaming



Things really needed wetting down yesterday noon at the Ames Reliable Products company, and firemen (left to right) Bud McKern, Lester Larson, and Ed Mitchell are busy doing just that, according to the helpful direction from plant manager Johnny Jones, right. Fire developed in the blower system when the conveyor belt broke down, stopping alfalfa from feeding into the dryer, and allowing tubes to become overheated. Fire crawled slowly along the sides of the tubes where alfalfa dust was clinging, and smouldering dust kept danger of a dust explosion ever-present for three hours. Fire also smouldered for more than an hour in the cupola-like dust catcher where 150 sacks act as filters for the blowers. Despite considerable amount of water pumped from the pond north of the plant, the sparks stayed alive in the sacking for some time. Dust also burned in the funnel-like "cyclones" on the roof, and had to be wetted down. Work was resumed at the plant about 4 p. m. yesterday. Damage amounted to about \$500.

8/10/51



Shown are two men who will direct operations of the new Ames Reliable feed processing plant at Ontario-Charles Barr, general manager (left), and Hugh KELLEY, SALES MANAGER. April 1955



Charley Barr on right. September 1949

Ames Reliable - Dodge Station Wagon 8th Anniversary

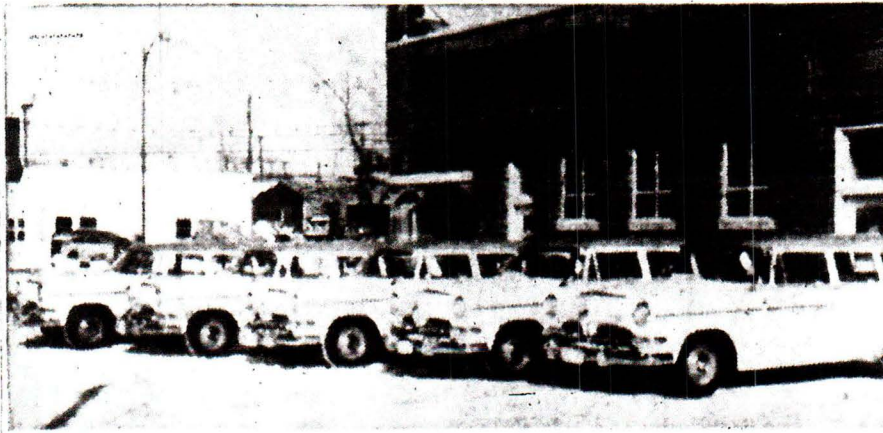
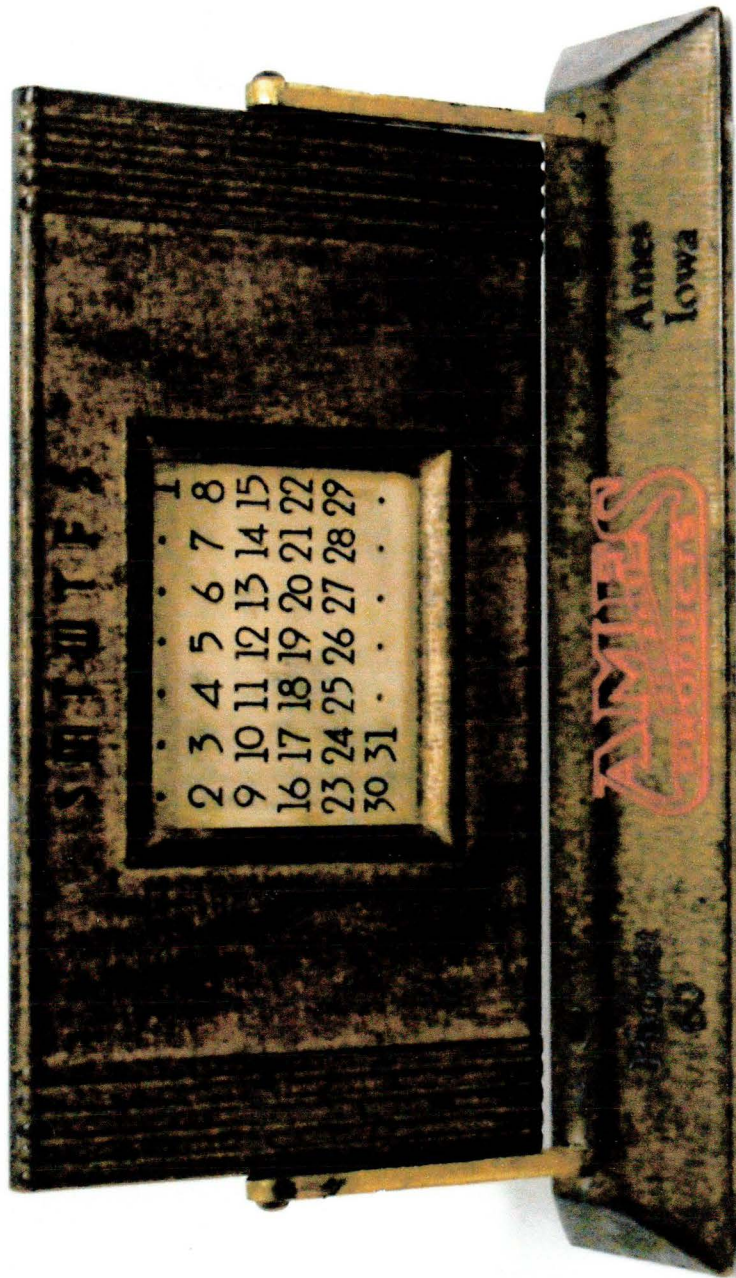
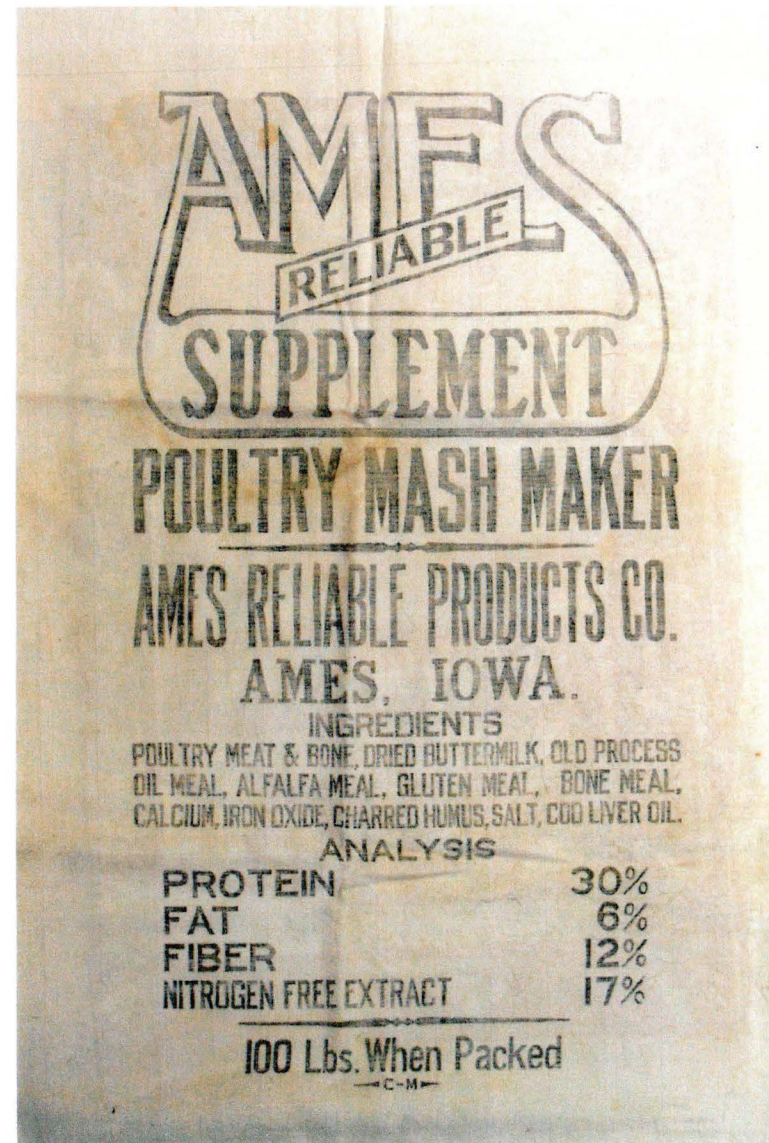


Photo By Olav Smedal

Dodge Station Wagons purchased by Ames Reliable Products, Pictured above, ready for delivery, are the 5 gleaming, new 1955 Feed manufacturers since 1924, Ames Reliable has purchased 35 Dodges' from Motor Sales & Service since 1946 and have driven them over 4,000,000 miles!

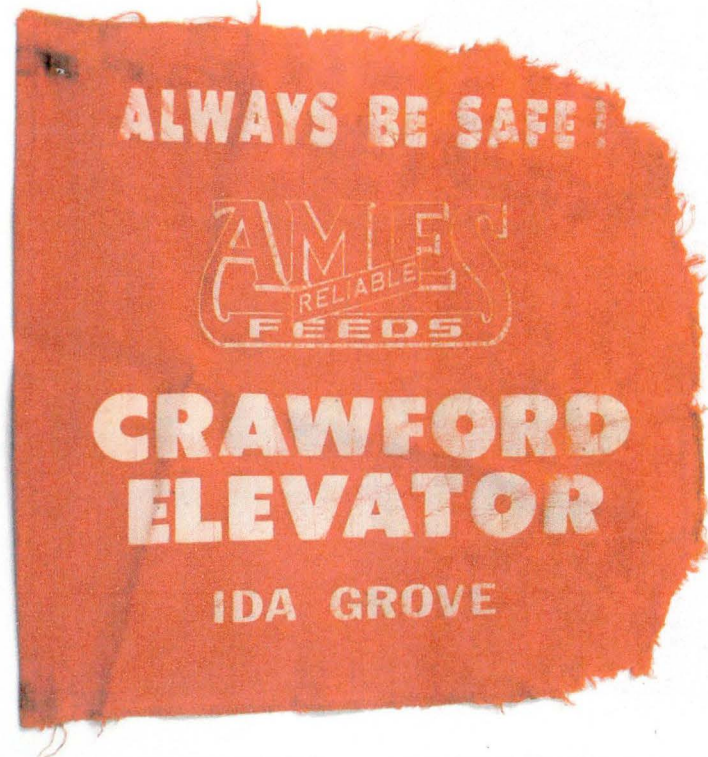


OLD FEED SACKS

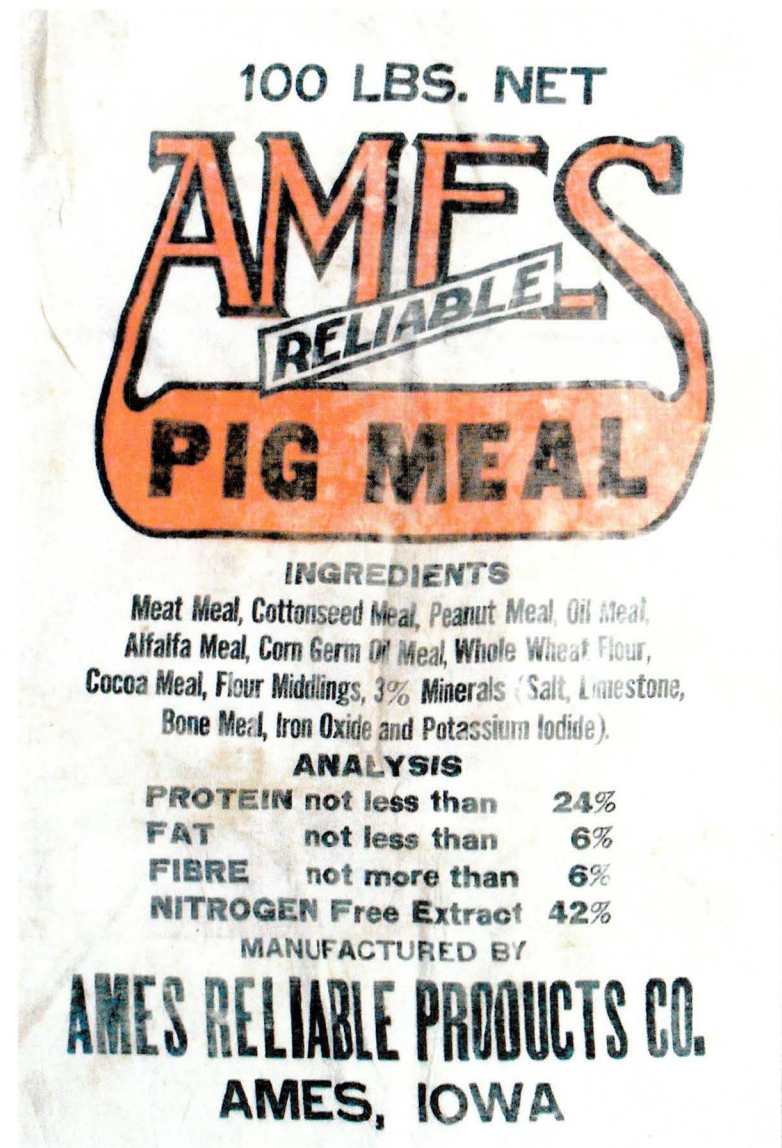


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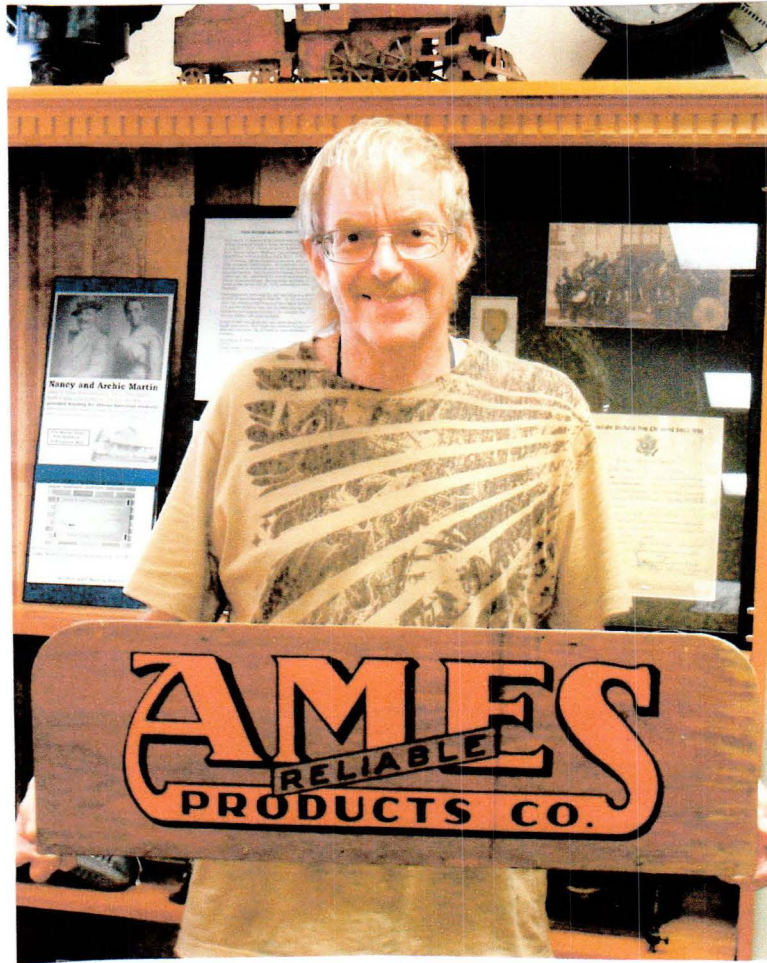




TRACTOR FLAG



OLD FEED SACK



JERRY LITZEL & THE BOARD FOR THE KEYS

1960

Sale of Ames Reliable Is Announced

¹⁹⁶⁰
Doughboy Industries, Inc. of New Richmond, Wis., has purchased a controlling interest in Ames Reliable Products, Inc. of Ames.

The Wisconsin firm manufactures farm feeds, as does the Ames company.

Announced Today

The transaction was announced today by Edwin J. Cashman, president of Doughboy Industries, who said the firm will manufacture and distribute formula farm feeds in Iowa under the name of Doughboy-Ames.

The purchase price was not disclosed.

Charles Barr, president of Ames Reliable, will become a director of Doughboy Industries. No changes in personnel are contemplated, the announcement said.

"All employees will continue in their present positions," according to James H. Buell, vice president and controller, who was in Ames today. "We are desirous of having our existing relationship with our employees continue."

Ames Reliable, which now has 39 employees, was founded in 1919. It has operated throughout Iowa with its own sales force and dealers.

"Our sales territory and that of Doughboy meet in northern Iowa almost as though it were planned that way," Barr noted today.

The firm built a new automated plant with a 100,000-ton capacity in 1956. "We intend to increase the tonnage produced in the plant here," Buell said.

Wisconsin Firm

Doughboy Industries have grown from an enterprise started in 1856 in western Wisconsin. It now has several divisions producing such products as processed poultry, flour and semolina for macaroni, noodle and spaghetti manufacturers; packaging machinery; inflatable plastic toys and pools and family-sized swimming pools; and printed material. The company also is engaged in merchandising grain.

Doughboy recently opened a research and demonstration farm near New Richmond, Wis., to be used in developing "climatized" feeding programs.

Feb. 1961



BILL: Remembers bowling average.

People at work

Lots of figures

The end of the year always means extra reports and extra work for those who keep business records. That's true too of Bill Houk, general comptroller and office manager of the Ames branch of Doughboy Industries, Inc.

Bill is responsible for all the accounting and financial matters of the branch here. This involves accounts and credits, payroll and inventory and auditing of the records.

An idea of the size of the job might be indicated by the fact that the plant here has an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. There are 52 employees on the payroll.

An expansion in the plant facilities here will make it possible for the plant to have 500 tons of formula feed in stock, from which deliveries will be made to dealers. The company's fleet of 15 trucks, for which Bill also keeps records, travel throughout the state.

Doughboy makes formula feeds for beef and dairy cattle, chickens, turkeys and hogs, and even pigeon feed and rabbit pellets," said Bill.

Bill said he notices the different feeds by the code numbers on the billing forms when he is making out statements.

"He has a memory like an elephant," said Russ Solheim, general manager of Doughboy here, "he can put facts and figures together and quote facts and figures and accounts . . . he's invaluable."

Bill has been with Doughboy and its predecessor, Ames Reliable Feeds, since July, 1951, but his career here dates back to the '20's when he worked for the Ames Grain and Coal Co.

Bill said his outside interests are as treasurer of the First Christian Church, a job he's held for some 20 years, "and I bowl once a week."

Asked if he had any trouble separating the figures representing his bowling average from the other figures he carries in his head, Bill said his average is about 170.

Bill and his wife live at 2518 Hunt St. A son, Bill Jr., is employed by Howard Flying Service here; a daughter, Pauline, is married and lives in St. Paul, Minn.

Feb. 61

Doughboy will build feed test lab here

A new laboratory designed to improve the quality of formula farm feeds is being established by the Ames Branch of the Doughboy Industries Formula Feed Division, Russell Solheim, general manager here, announced today.

The quality control center will be located at the company's feed plant here and will be used for testing all ingredients used in Doughboy formulas, Solheim said. Finished feeds will also be tested, he said.

The project is being handled by Bernard Homrich, chief laboratory chemist of Doughboy Industries, and Robert Ahlin, nutritionist and director of research. Construction has been started and the new laboratory will be opened this month.

"Appearance of an ingredient, or a feed, is no longer a true indication of quality," Homrich explained. "Therefore, we use dozens of scientific tests to come up with exacting answers on both ingredients and finished feeds."

Since Doughboy joined forces with Ames Reliable last year, the samples have been tested at the company's quality control center at New Richmond, Wis.

The Ames laboratory, which is being equipped with the latest laboratory testing instruments, is modeled after the company's main setup. The company's Wisconsin laboratory has been cited as one of the top laboratories in the nation for accuracy in testing samples. Of nearly 150 leading laboratories reporting 100 or more tests, Doughboy placed first among all Midwestern feed companies, Solheim said.

2-23-61

Ames, Iowa, Thursday, March 2, 1961

Doughboy has new truck fleet

A fleet of new trucks designed and equipped to give faster delivery service on formula feeds has been acquired by the Ames Branch of the Doughboy Industries Formula Feed Division.

The trucks, which have bodies built in Iowa by Dodgen Industries of Humboldt, can handle both bulk and sack feed on the same trip, according to Harry Nelson, Jr., traffic manager of Doughboy Industries.

They have partitions which provide different sized compartments for flexibility, Nelson explained. They will deliver climatized feeds from the plant at Ames to all parts of the state.

The trucks have van-type bodies built of heavy duty steel, completely closed so no moisture or outside contamination can reach the feeds. They are equipped with special hatches for selective loading.

Deliveries of three different kinds of feed can be made simultaneously without intermingling the feeds, Nelson explained. The trucks are equipped with auger unloading systems and this high speed equipment makes for ease in unloading at the farms.

Several of the trucks have a capacity of 13 tons each and the new tractor trailer units can carry 20 tons of feed each.

Doughboy reports profit gain

Sales and profits of Doughboy Industries for the first six months of 1961 showed substantial gains over the same period of a year ago, the company disclosed today in a report to stockholders.

Net sales for the first six months of the year totaled \$18,293,247, a gain of \$3,495,910, up 23 per cent.

Net Profits

Net profits for the six month period totaled \$834,959, an increase of 52 per cent over the \$546,635 reported for the same period of 1960.

On June 1, the company sold 100,000 shares of common stock in a public offering. Since then it called the 60,000 shares of Class A stock outstanding, all of which was converted to Common by the Class A holders. The total Common outstanding today is 294,175 shares, held by 1,176 stockholders in 31 states.

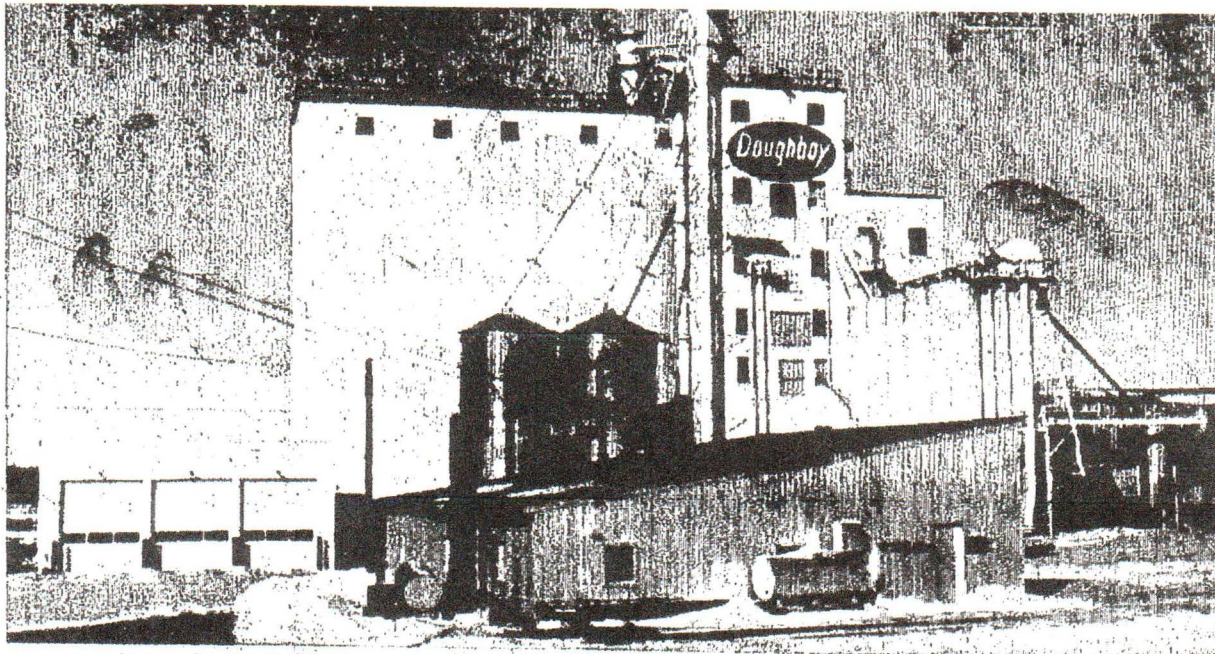
Earnings per share for the period were \$2.83 vs. \$1.86 a year ago. The company is currently paying a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents per share and has declared a three per cent stock dividend payable Oct. 31, 1961 to holders of record Oct. 15, 1961. Historically Doughboy makes most of its annual profit in the first six-month period, it was explained, because two of its important product lines are seasonal.

Edwin J. Cashman, president of the New Richmond, Wis. firm, stated that the increased sales and profits are the result of improved operating procedures, new plant facilities and expansion of marketing activities.

Doughboy has eight plants located in Wisconsin, Iowa and Arkansas making agricultural, industrial and recreational products.

In the past four years the company has doubled its sales volume and quadrupled its profits. Specific new projects for continued growth will be announced during the months ahead, Mr. Cashman said.

8-17-61



DOUGHBOY INDUSTRIES—The Ames plant of the commercial feeds division of Doughboy Industries is located in west Ames.

The plant serves much of Iowa with formula livestock feeds. The plant, built in 1955, has a capacity of 100,000 tons per year.

Doughboy Industries operate 100,000 ton feed mill here

Doughboy Industries came to Ames in 1960 when they purchased controlling interest in Ames Reliable Products, Inc., a local firm that was established in 1919 by W. T. Barr.

Ames Reliable manufacturers of farm feed, had built an automated plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons of feed annually in 1955. At the time of the transaction, Ames Reliable had 39 employees and a sales force and dealers throughout Iowa.

Russ Solheim, present manager of the Ames plant, has been with Doughboy Industries for nine years and came here from the main plant at New Richmond, Wis.

The main products of the Ames mill are turkey, hog, chicken and cattle feeds.

Doughboy Industries had its beginning as a saw mill business in western Wisconsin in 1856. A grist mill was added to the saw mill operation and as time went on, the grist mill grew in importance and the saw mill was dropped.

Doughboy, one of the brands of flour milled by the company, was adopted years later as the name of the present company. Today Doughboy is diversified to agricultural, industrial and recreational products with seven operating divisions.

One of the newer company projects is a research and demonstration farm with experiments done on a volume basis, at New Richmond. Experiments geared to practical methods of application

are carried on in housing, ventilation, feeding formulas and management practices.

To aid in marketing poultry, Doughboy Industries has a modern poultry processing plant at Eleva, Wisc., which has a capacity of 3,000 birds an hour. Here poultry is inspected, processed, packaged and distributed throughout the Upper Midwest.

Closely coordinated with the research farm is the Formula Feeds Division producing feed for livestock and poultry. The Grain Division located in Minneapolis handles the purchase and transportation of grain for the formula feed division.

Doughboy's Mechanical Division, greatly expanded during the postwar period, produces closing,

labeling and bag making machines which fabricate products ranging from football field covers to individual candy wrappers.

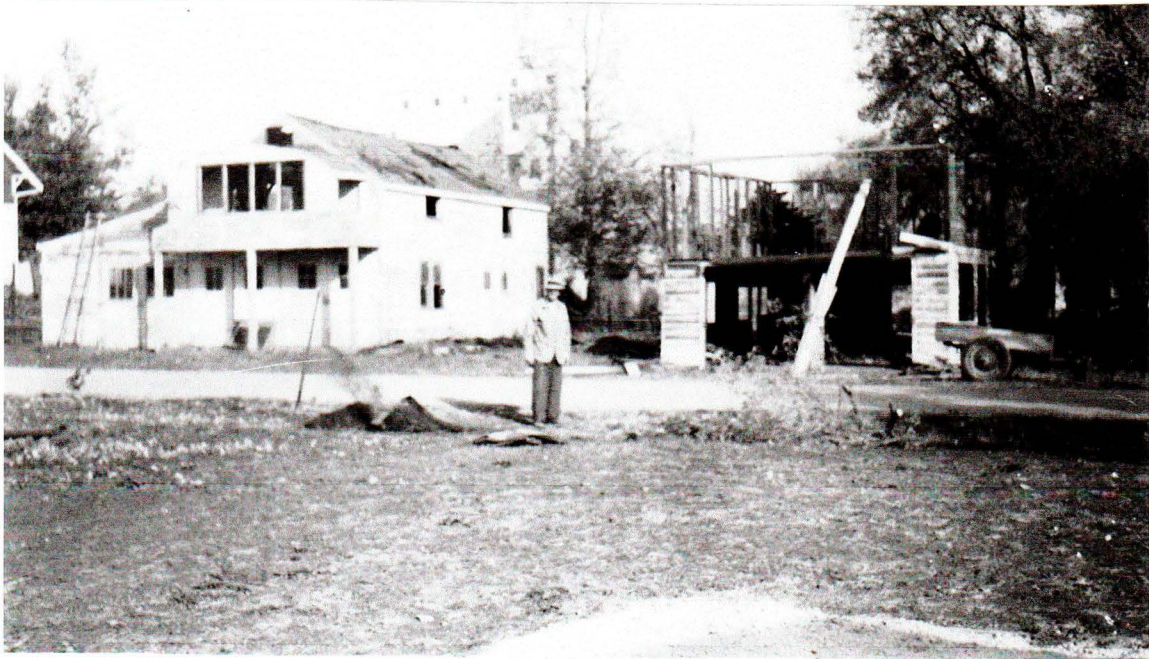
The Plastics Division of the firm manufactures inflatable plastic toys and low cost swimming pools.

The company's latest expansion has been into the electronics field. The operation, now known as the Televiso Division of Doughboy is a manufacturer of electrical components and is located at Wheeling, Ill.

The company also maintains a printing division to handle its own promotional and advertising material. It also prints several magazines and college yearbooks and does job printing for the Twin City area.

2/28/63

OCTOBER 1956



ED HUTCHISON



HAZEL CLAPP, GEORGE WILKINSON, RALPH WAGONER
COEBET WAGONER, ED HUTCHISON

SCHOOLS

The citizens of the year 1856 will remember the various log schoolhouses, situated mostly in the timber, of which one was in the north part of Nevada, one at the west end and one at the east end of Walnut Grove, one at McCartney's, near Utterback's, one at New Philadelphia, and one at Cameron's. In the "Advocate" of 20 October 1857, John H. Keigley boasts of the finest schoolhouse in the county. It was a frame 20 by 20 feet, and a lobby of six feet, leaving a schoolroom twenty feet square. In the same paper of date 9 December 1857, someone writes of the schoolhouse in the John P. Pool District, generally known as Murphy's schoolhouse, which was 20 by 30 feet, or four feet longer than the other. S. E. Briggs taught the first school in the last-named house. About this time, there were quite a number of very comfortable frame schoolhouses built, some of which were seated with walnut desks, that being then considered a great advance.²

The Ontario school was started in 1869 along with the town. The citizens were always having events to help out the school. In 1880, a concert at the school was given, and was a grand success and one of the best entertainments ever given in Ontario. It was a credit to the managers as well as a treat to the people. There were fifteen persons that took a part in the exercises - instrumental and vocal music - that consisted of quartets, duets, solos, and a few comical pieces sung and performed by "the

citizens." They were all well selected and carefully prepared to suit the occasion. The audience was more than delighted. The money made was given to benefit the school.

In July of 1896, a phonograph entertainment was given by Professor Bently. The little talking machine spoke as plain as the original. Owing to the bad roads, the attendance was small. The same year, a box social was given to buy a flag for the school.

The Ontario Schoolhouse was sold in 1899 to the highest bidder, he being Mel Ross, for the sum of \$45.00. Mel Ross then tore down the old school which he turned into a kitchen. The new schoolhouse went up shortly thereafter.

Ontario had a literary society which met every Friday evening, and was attended with unusual interest. The programs usually consisted of a subject for debate, recitations, music, and a paper. The subject for discussion in January of 1891 was "Resolved that the McKinley Bill is a benefit to the Farmer." Of course, there were some for and some against this bill.

A play entitled "Tony the Convict," was rendered New Year's night in 1896 by home talent. They said it was out of sight, and a side splitter.

Mrs. Harris, an Ontario teacher, completed her course of instrumental music lessons in the country in December of 1879. She gave 350 lessons to twenty-five scholars, and traveled on horseback a distance of 920 miles and earned \$175 since the first of that June. She was spoken of by her patrons as a successful teacher of natural accomplishments and energy.

In the same year, Miss Gregory was one of the best instructors in penmanship. She was capable of instructing and maintaining the best order of any person that had taught at Ontario, and was worthy of a class in any community. This was according to an article written in the "Nevada Journal" by J. W. Freed, George Scott and H. E. Foster.

A few days before Professor Baughman's school closed in 1884, he had an understanding with one of his female pupils that ended in an unpleasantness that they didn't soon forget. The first shot

was a slate fired at the Professor's head, followed with a book. It was thought that the Professor would wane at the second round under the pressure of his sweet disposition, but it was a mistake. He walked in, and it was rumored that he came out second-best with a peeled nose.

In 1895, I. B. Johnson had an arithmetic and algebra school with about twenty-five in attendance.

In the same year, a teacher at the Public Old Joe School of Ontario had been having trouble with some of her pupils. It was a pity that large boys conducted themselves in such a manner as to compel a teacher to correct them, especially when the teacher was a lady.

The Junior Loyal Daughters gave a cafeteria supper in June of 1913, which was a very good success. The proceeds amounted to \$26.32. A program was given which consisted of readings and music, after which the people were invited to the dining room. It was decorated in gold and white, the class colors, and also in green vines and many bouquets of flowers. Of the proceeds, \$11.50 was given to pay for the new hymn books, and the remaining money went towards the new library.

It wasn't until 1913 that a well was dug at the Ontario School, which was a great improvement on the schoolground that made a heavy burden light for the scholars.

In April of 1916, the Ontario School had to be closed for a while when it was discovered that a member of the family that had entertained the pastor on Sunday, was a victim of smallpox. It became necessary to postpone the church services that Sunday evening. The family member was very ill with the disease which was not known to be smallpox until after the minister had been exposed.

Following is an article from the "Ames Intelligencer" dated 10 January 1879 about an account of a little "trouble" at Ontario between some writing scholars, an Ames man who was going to lecture there, and his audience. I trust that he has given a fair report of the occurrence:

Last evening Mr. J. O. Northrup, of the Iowa State Agriculture College, came to the Ontario schoolhouse to deliver a lecture on chemistry, as previously advertised. As there was a writing school in progress at said schoolhouse, Mr. Northrup saw the teacher and arranged with her to give him the house for the evening of 7 January 1879. As she wished to complete her school this week, she did not wish to give possession for the full evening, but agreed to commence early and give him the house at 8 o'clock p.m., which was mutually satisfactory. In order to have no trouble, she had the class take a vote the evening before, January 6, to see if they were perfectly willing to write until 8 o'clock and then give way for the lecture. The class all voted to give way with the exception of three or four, and it was decided to let Mr. Northrup have the house at 8 o'clock. At the hour named, he came and the class was dismissed. All that wished to remain for the lecture were asked to take seats, and the doorkeeper would pass around, collect an admission fee of ten cents. When the first young man was asked for the sum, he refused to pay; and another, a Mr. Smith, asked permission to make a few remarks, which was granted. He stated that they had come there to write and did not wish to retire, intimating that they - the class - would be willing for the lecture to proceed, if the school could remain free of charge. The writing teacher stated that the copy had been mastered and the school dismissed, after which there were a few very ungentlemanly words passed by the boys of the class. They finally retired, some trying to get others to help them carry Mr. Northrup out. After they retired, they kept coming in and carrying out the lights. They finally got out all the lights but one which was on the speaker's table, and two lanterns. The lamp belonged to a young man who was too much of a gentleman to carry it

out. Mr. Northrup had commenced the lecture. Smith, the first man who introduced the objection to retiring, bought the lamp of its owner, giving considerable more for it than he would have had to pay for it at the store. Then Smith, not being man enough to come in after it himself, sent in a boy for it.

This Smith is a schoolteacher, teaching about two miles northwest of Ontario in Boone county. We know our Superintendent would not give a certificate to such an ungentlemanly person, and we do not think the Superintendent of Boone county will give him another after he finds out what he is.

After the rowdies left, Mr. Northrup gave a free lecture to the few that remained, which was a very good and instructive discourse.³

Ontario School Budget Hearing Set for Tonight

8-5-1952

By Bob Clabby

All residents of the Ontario school district today were urged to attend a school budget hearing tonight by Mrs. Forrest Milliken, president of the Ontario board.

The meeting is set for 8 p.m. in the basement of the Ontario church. Explaining the budget, besides Mrs. Milliken, will be Mrs. G. E. Howard and Lester Schickell, the other members of the board.

Discussion Topics

The request for all district residents to be present was made as it was explained that topics for discussion will include:

Where school district money comes from—how many children of school age are in the district—cost of tuition and other changes connected with education—and how the board proposes to budget the \$13,000 said to be needed for the coming year. Protests will be heard tonight.

Also coming up for discussion and explanation will be the controversial topic of where Ontario students will go to school.

The Ontario district has already been designated to the Ames

schools, meaning they will attend school here. But there are some families who have stated a preference for sending their children to either Napier or Gilbert schools.

In Some Cases

It is known that in some cases, Gilbert's district would like to have the Ontario students included in that district.

Previous meetings have been held to discuss the question of

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In Some Cases

It is known that in some cases, Gilbert's district would like to have the Ontario students included in that district.

Previous meetings have been held to discuss the question of where the children will get their education.

The matter as it now stands appears to discount any possibility for Ontario students going any place but Ames.

However, Monday afternoon, at a meeting of the county school board in Nevada, a motion was introduced by some Ontario residents to ask the county board for special designation to send their children to Gilbert.

This information, was given the Tribune at noon today by County School Superintendent E. P.

Schindler.

Supt. Schindler also said the county board received a petition signed by 53 Ontario district residents asking that the Ontario board be held back from buying school bus for that district.

No Intentions

On this point, the superintendent explained that the petition was probably unnecessary because "the board apparently had no intention of buying a school bus."

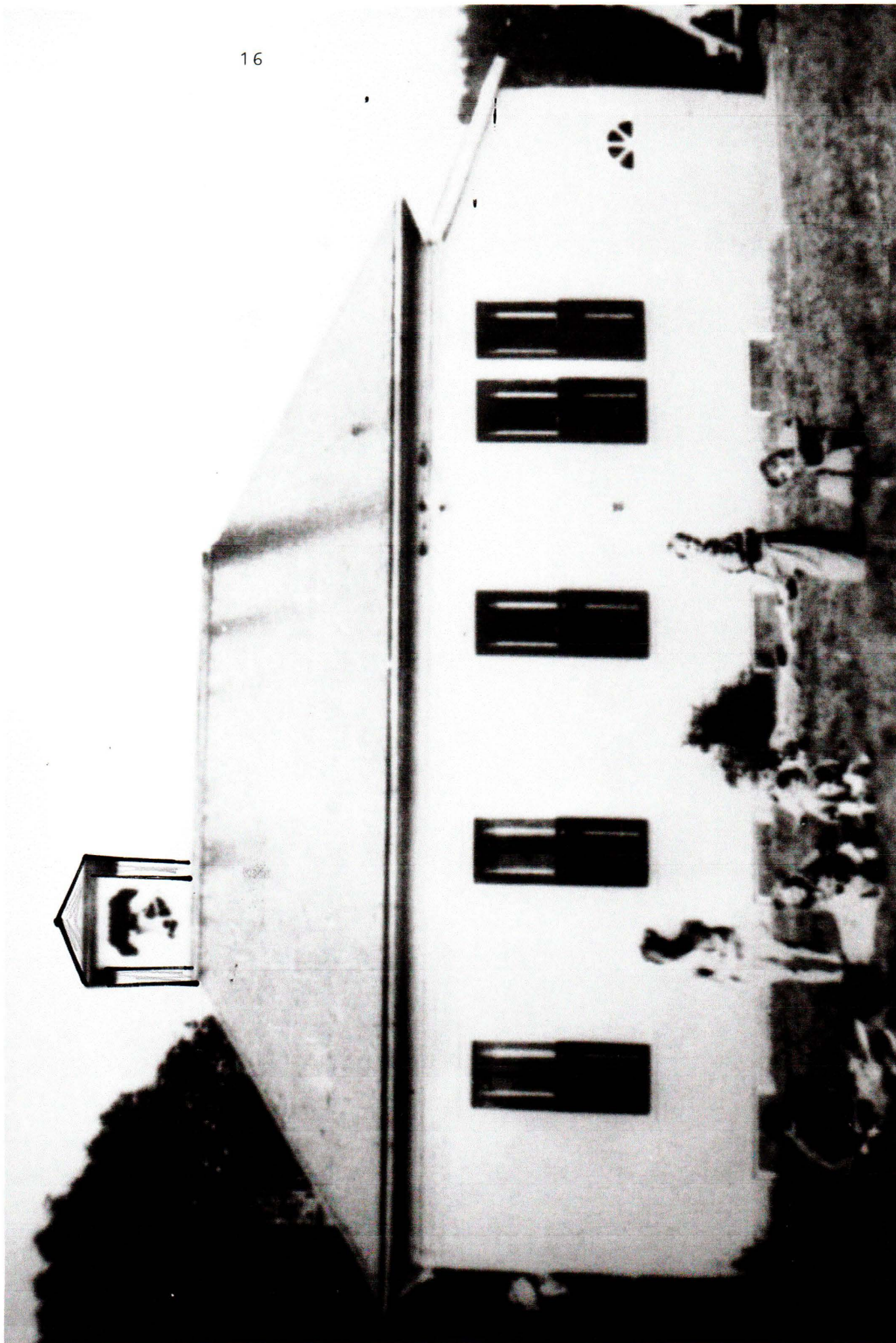
Members of the board told the county superintendent Monday that they had not been asked to sign the petition against purchase of the bus, "but if they had been asked to sign, they would have."

Mrs. Milliken told a Tribune reporter this morning that "the board, though it has checked on the possible cost of a bus, has no intention of buying a bus, and feels it would be a mistake to do so at this time."

Concerning the question of bus, the Midwest Transit Line (Ames bus company) has offered to furnish transportation to the Ontario district students for 35 cents a mile.

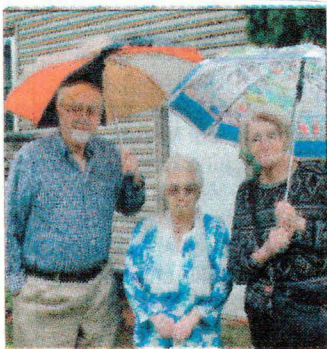
In Good Faith

Supt. Schindler stated that he would be present at tonight's budget hearing and said it is his hope that "all district residents will, in good faith and with consideration for the views of others hear all aspects of the budget proposal—and at the same time keep in mind the thought that everyone is primarily interested in the same objective, that of providing the best education for the Ontario children."



ONTARIO SCHOOL 1946

REUNION: 'We think we better do it this week or never'



Art Fry, Mildred Valline, center, and Ramona Fleshman, right, stand in front of the house that used to be the one-room Ontario School. Each of them attended the school decades ago and gathered for a small reunion on Saturday. PHOTO BY AUSTIN CANNON/AMES TRIBUNE

Old school: Former classmates hold reunion decades in the making

By Austin Cannon, Staff Writer
acannon@amestrib.com

As high school seniors around Story County were preparing for their respective graduations over the weekend, a group of former graduates gathered for lunch at the west Ames Hy-Vee Market Grill for a reunion of their own.



Bob Clark, right, speaks with Allen Fleshman at a reunion for him and his Ontario School classmates on Saturday. Clark, 94, organized the reunion. PHOTO BY AUSTIN CANNON/AMES TRIBUNE

Not for a high school class, though. The four former classmates varied in age, but as children, they all attended Ontario School — a one-room school-house that sat in what's now northwest Ames.

The foursome, which included a World War II bomber gunner and — no joke — the co-inventor of Post-It Notes, presided over soups and salads and did what's done at reunions: reminisce. They had to reach farther back than most, having outlived both the school and the community it served. The eldest of the group, Bob Clark, the 94-year-old World War II veteran, attended Ontario School 85 years ago.

Clark planned the reunion. To his knowledge, it marked the first of its kind for him and his Ontario classmates.

"We don't think anybody will be around after now. They've been going awful fast," Clark said when reached by phone last week, mentioning his four classmates who'd died in the past two months.

"We think we better do it this week or never," he said.

Art Fry, Ramona Fleshman and Mildred "Millie" Valline joined Clark at the circular table in the middle of the Market Grill on Saturday. At some point, they each attended Ontario School, which taught students in grades one through eight. Fleshman's husband, Allen, also sat down at the table, but he left after about 20 minutes to go to work.

The quartet recalled former teachers and classmates and several of their small-town escapades. If they moved on to a new topic or memory, the first phrase was usually a form of, "Do you remember...?"

Fry, the youngest of the group at 85 and the aforementioned co-inventor of the Post-It Notes, remembered PTA meetings at the old school and how they more closely resembled a community talent show featuring a potluck dinner.

Sure, they would take care of the PTA business first, but then both the parents and children would

perform, reciting a story, playing music or performing a play.

"Remember playing hide and seek?" Fleshman, 86, asked, laughing as Fry and Clark answered in the affirmative. "You rotten boys."

At one meeting, a ventriloquist performed, and Clark asked to do the same at the next month's gathering. He carved his dummy's head out of a chunk of wood that belonged to his brother Bruce — a big no-no, "You didn't touch his belongings." He would later use that dummy when he performed on WHO-TV.

"The good old days," he said.

The former students also brought up one of their old teachers, a strict woman named Mrs. Chance. She married Mr. Chance, but that was a "hush-hush" union in those days, Fleshman said.

"She sort of had it in for me," Fry added. "I got spanked several times by her. She was tough, and I was a daydreamer."

"Teachers used to be mean," Valline said.

The quartet grew up in Ontario as the Great Depression transitioned into World War II. The township, founded in 1869, had stores, a post office and a barber shop, and what used to be the multi-story Ames Reliable Products feed mill still sits on the opposite side of

the railroad tracks from the school.

After graduating from Ames High School, Clark joined the Air Force and served in World War II, manning a gun and the radio in a bomber over Europe. He later worked in the Kennedy Administration in Washington and now lives in Boone.

Fleshman moved around the country working for Bell Telephone Company and now lives in Slater with her husband. Fry, the daydreamer, now lives in the Twin Cities, and the license plate on his Toyota Prius reads "post-it."

Four years ago, Valline, 87, and her husband, Bill, donated the funds to build the Valline Home on California Street in Ames. The house is part of the Friendship Ark Homes network, which provides housing for the intellectually disabled. The Vallines' son Darrell lived there until he died in 2015.

After lunching for more than two hours, the reunion went mobile. Two cars made the short drive — west on Lincoln Way and then north on North Dakota Avenue — to where the old school still stands, now as a house at 1701 North Dakota Ave.

With the rain pounding down, Fleshman, Fry and Valline stepped out of Fry's car to take a photo in front of the house (wheelchair-bound Clark stayed in his car).

"This door went into the cloakroom, and then the main part of it was there," Fry said, pointing at a white door on the southern half of the house. "It didn't have a second story at that time."

The trio didn't linger outside in the rain for much longer — only enough for Fry to identify where the school's sandbox used to reside (at the north side of the house, where the garage is now).

Ames absorbed Ontario in 1962, and the children who would've walked through that cloakroom door 70 years ago are now likely students at the Ames Community School District's Sawyer Elementary School, which sits less than half a mile away on Ontario Street.

The learning techniques at Sawyer, however, likely differ from the one-room schoolhouse days in Ontario, when the younger students would listen to the older ones recite.

"We'd always tune in to what the older kids were doing, and so we wound up getting exposed to things way ahead of time," Fry said. "And then if we forgot something, the teacher would have us go back and sit with the younger kids to help them out. So we'd relearn more than we'd forgotten ..."

"I think people learned to be really nice to each other."

CHURCHES

The town of Ontario, Iowa, started with two churches: The Methodist Church and the Christian Church. It was reported in 1880 that the two churches cost \$6,900.

A festival on New Year's Eve in 1880, for the benefit of the Methodist Church, was given which consisted of a watchmeeting and sociable combined. Everybody, little and big, were let loose to make the passing moments of the old year pleasant. Mrs. Harris and her sisters entertained the company with instrumental music and a few choice songs.

In 1892, the M. E. Church and parsonage were sold at public auction; and in 1895 Mr. Ross, the blacksmith, rented the Methodist Church building and used it for a shop to grind feed in, and some years later the building was torn down.

It seems that Ontario was always having events to raise money for the Christian Church. In the 1880's they had a pink tea sociable with a band to benefit the preacher.

The young folks gave a concert at the Christian Church on a Sunday evening in August of 1884. There was a large audience and good order prevailed. The exercises consisted of music, recitation, dialogues, solos, duets, etc. Two weeks later, Professor Vawter of Oskaloosa gave a lecture on "Prison Life in Dixie." Apparently, he was a prisoner during the war.

Another lecture at the Christian Church was given which was a success. Mrs. Turner held the attention of the audience from the beginning to the close of her lecture. The subject, "Imprisonment of the Innocent," was doubly interesting on account of it being for the most part a recital of the sad experience of

herself and son.

In April of 1886, a concert by the young folks was given at the Christian Chapel, and the proceeds went to help purchase an organ for the church.

In 1893, an oyster supper was given at the residence of W. F. Foster, and the proceeds went to buy a lamp to give more light to the Christians.

In 1896, they had a maple sugar stir at the church, which was well-patronized, and \$12.75 was the amount taken in.

The same year, a sociable was given at the church which was a no sham affair, but a genuine old-fashioned New England supper with baked beans, roast chicken, turtle soup, and well in fact all the latest dishes were served in first class order. A cordial invitation was extended to all, and the proceeds went to benefit the church.

In the fall of 1898 Ontario had a tent meeting. Brother Wright preached the gospel in truth, and Brother Garns of Des Moines led the song services. He was a fine singer and his solos were beautifully rendered. They labored faithfully at Ontario, there being large crowds every night and on Sundays they were very large. One Sunday night it was thought that there were over eight hundred people, half of whom could not get in the tent.

Ontario celebrated the holidays in many different ways. For example, in 1880, the Christmas tree on Christmas Eve at the church was a rare specimen of beauty; it was loaded with toys and the necessities of life for both old and young which portended that their welfare had been remembered by friends with a kind and generous spirit. The tree was also loaded with gifts for the poor. They wanted all to come because Santa Claus and his helpers were loaded to the brim with gifts. The night before, the Sunday School met at someone's house to string popcorn for the Christmas tree, but it was so damp it would not pop.

Ontario had a fine program arranged for Decoration Day in 1890. The Honorable Mr. Payne of Nevada delivered the address at the Christian Church. The people marched from there, led by the

Ames band, to the cemetery where the graves of the fallen heroes were decorated with a large offering of flowers.

In 1896, Easter Sunday was duly observed at the Christian Church. The interior was neatly decorated with evergreens and beautiful flowers, and Reverend Wright preached an Easter sermon to a crowded house Sunday evening. A month before this, Reverend Wright preached to a large and attentive audience Sunday morning and evening, and the way he held the tobacco users over the coals made it everything but pleasant for those who used the weed.

At Christmastime in 1898, instead of a tree, a log cabin was erected in the Christian Church; and Santa Claus went down the chimney and out of the door, being greeted with delight by the children. The presents were numerous and handsome.

Children's Day was observed at the church in June of 1907. The following was the program for the occasion: organ voluntary; scripture reading, superintendent; song, congregation; prayer, Brother Liverett; song, Sunday School, "If There's Sunshine In Your Heart"; recitation, Carl Briley; motion song, "Little Stars"; recitation, "What I Would Do"; song, Sunday School; drill, "Message of Flowers"; recitation, Donald Freed; song, Sunday School, "Little Sunbeams"; exercise, "Star of Promise"; offering; benediction.

In April of 1912, the church board had a meeting to effect a plan whereby the church fund could be increased sufficiently to remodel the old church building, or build a new church outright. The plan being decided on was of repairing the old building. The plan decided on was to raise \$2,500 by subscriptions in thirty days. The question was, could they raise the \$2,500? They all answered, "Yes!"

In June of the same year, three auto loads consisting of the church officers made a trip to Union, Iowa, for the purpose of getting pointers in regard to rebuilding or repairing the church building.

Then in August, the church building underwent extensive repairs. The building was raised and a basement put under the

whole building. A 14' by 36' addition was added on the north, and the one on the south was 12' by 14'. A furnace was installed, and the church became a very neat and comfortable building.

The neighborhood celebration that year was held in the Kintzzley grove. This was no private affair, and a general cordial invitation was extended to all to come and enjoy the day in the woods. And by the way, the people didn't forget to bring well-filled baskets as they held a very prominent place at the picnic. At 3:00 p.m., the Honorable J. Y. Luke of Ames delivered the address of the day, after which a program was given which consisted of music, recitations, sports and fireworks in the evening. A collection was taken at the grounds to defray the expenses of the lemons, ice, ice cream and fireworks. There was more collected than the expense account, and the remainder was turned over to the Ontario Sunday School.

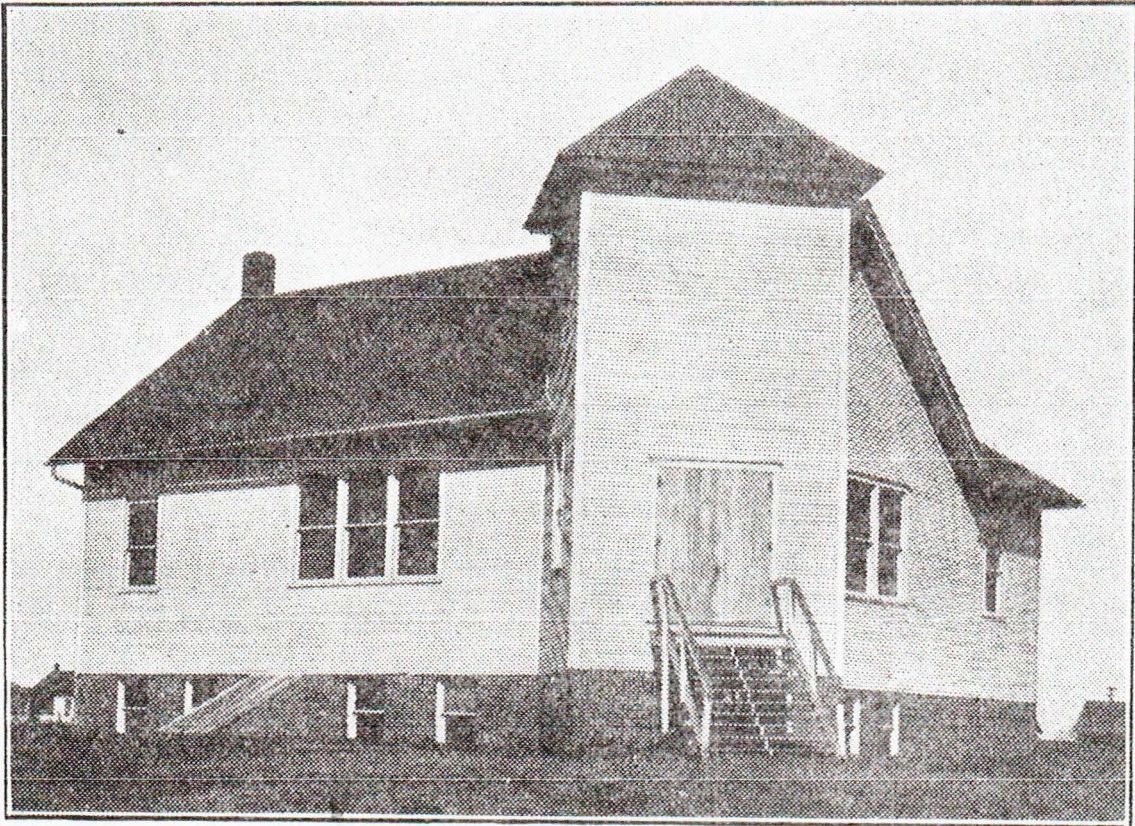
In November of 1882, there was an article in the Ames paper that said, "We are sorry to see so much horseracing, jumping, and other boisterous disturbances in and about our town on Sundays, by boys large enough to know better. We hope if it is not stopped, the authorities will take the matter in charge."

Fire destroyed the Ontario Church early one Sunday morning in June of 1957. Ames and Gilbert fire trucks and a tank belonging to Ames Reliable Feed Company made about a dozen trips to the nearest water source, a city mainline at Ontario Road and Garfield Avenue. It was a round trip of about a mile, as there was no community water supply. The Ames Fire Chief said he and the other firefighters thought they had the fire under control soon after they were called. They were making good progress fighting it until they ran out of water. Also, delays between arrivals of trucks hauling the water allowed the blaze to get out of hand.

The fire originated in the furnace room of the church, and was discovered about 12:45 a.m. by a college student who lived with the minister in a small house near the church. They called the fire department immediately, and the two Ames trucks with 500 and 100 gallon water tanks arrived to fight the fire. Gilbert and

Boone fire trucks also were called. When the firefighters ran out of water at the critical point in their early fight, the fire spread rapidly and before long the entire building was ablaze. From that point on, the firefighters concentrated on saving the parsonage which they sprayed with water continually while the church fire was at its height.

A 28' by 40' new church was built a little later, located immediately north of the old church.

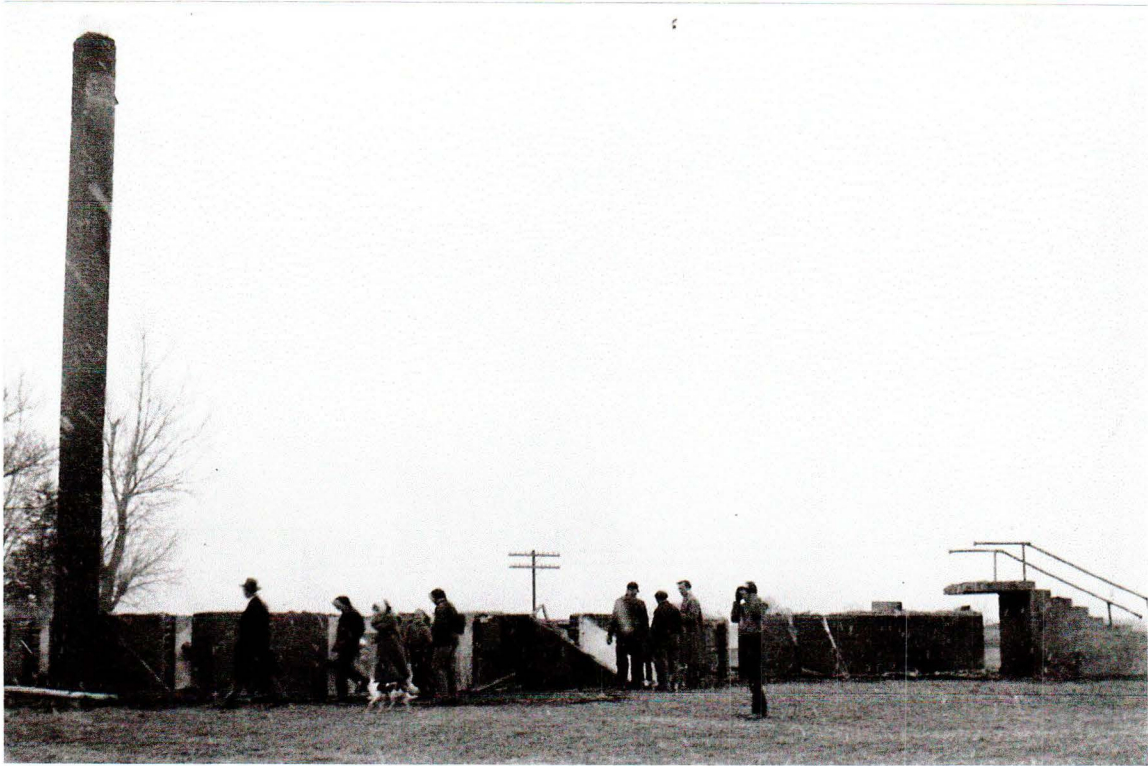


Church of Christ, Ontario, Iowa
1919



The Church fire - 1957







Work Begins on New Ontario Chapel



Tribune Photo
A caterpillar tractor began ground breaking work Tuesday for the new Bethel Chapel at Ontario. The remains of the old church that burned Jan. 6 can be seen in the background. The old foundation was to be pushed in and covered with earth from the new church excavation. JAN. 23, 1957

28x40 Church To Replace Razed Building

Excavation work began Tuesday for the new Bethel Chapel at Ontario to replace the old structure that burned to the ground Jan. 6.

The new structure will be a frame building, 28x40 feet, located immediately north of the old church. The Rev. Alvin Sneller, pastor at the church since last September, said the new structure will cost a total of about \$15,000 when finished. At present, he said, the church treasury has about \$3,000; the rest of the cost is to come from donations and loans.

The Rev. Mr. Sneller said he expects much volunteer labor on the church including some possible help from the Ames local of the Carpenters Union. The contractor, Milford Pjare, is doing the work at a reduced rate, the pastor said.

The earliest time the new building could be used, he said, would be about a month from now. Since the fire destroyed the old church, services have been held in the Forrest Milliken home in Ontario.

The Rev. Mr. Sneller said a reason for rushing the new construction is to provide enough Sunday school space for the children.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We are sending forth this directory realizing that it is not perfect in any way but are asking that we may make it one of the means to get our work better. The membership list has mistakes. Some names are there that may be wrong and some may not be there that should be. This is the first time in more than sixty years' history that these have been given to the public. The board of officers ask your helpfulness to make all the corrections possible so the next list may be more perfect. They want to thank the business men for their support in the advertising. They are our good business men and stand for righteousness in the business world. The church stands for the same standard in business of right relation and honesty. It does not compromise with wrong. We want the next one of the directories to be better. This is the beginning plan to make the next better in every way.

MINISTER'S LETTER

To the Ontario Congregation and Community, Greeting.

I am sending forth this message to you after being with you about one year as your servant in Christ. We have passed through one of the most trying years of history and have so many things to be thankful for. All of our boys that went forth for their service in the nation are coming home and are spared for useful years after. No home was stricken by the plague that spread abroad in the nation. A great fire was in our village but life and property was saved. Since the passing of these we are seeing better service and more interest for which we give our thanks. I have tried to be the servant of Christ in all the ways I can to all the people I can and bring to you from time to time a vital gospel message that in the judgment day I will not be ashamed and you will have the hope of eternity by taking heed to our Savior's word.

I am asking you to make the church more the vital interest of the home and community. There is in the working out for a community social service at least four times a year in which the entire community meets and spends an evening in a social way and the discussion of any of our needs as a community. The Bible school needs more care and thought by all of the homes that there may grow in our life stronger boys and girls for the future work in the community. Nothing means so much to young life as a good Bible school in which the word of God is faithfully taught. Its power is in every plan of life that is true. No one knows what the next year has in store for us but I ask such work and service to all that if we come to the day of Judgment we may have the mercies and merits of our Savior to plead in his blood.

Your Servant in Christ,

C. H. MATTOX.

LISTEN TO THE VERWELLS



A squirrel subsists
on herbs and nuts.
While mankind
lives on ifs and buts
Pa Everett

YES a man spends most of his time living on ifs ands and buts. If you want to be certain when you spend your money for drugs or other articles handled by a modern drug store that you're getting your money's worth, patronize this drug store. They're on the level and there are no if, ands or buts about it.

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Mrs. Frank Cobb

ASSISTANT

Gertrude Hutchinson

HISTORICAL

In the coming of the Ross and Beedle families to Story county with other families in the early Fifties there was laid the foundation of the present congregation. It was known as the New Philadelphia congregation from the early village. The meetings were held in the homes for some time and later in the school houses. Elder Jessup led the first organized effort during the civil war days in the school house that stood near where the cemetery is. This did not last long from the conditions of the war times.

Allen Hickey led the next effort in organization in 1865 and stayed with the work for some time ordaining elders and deacons July 22, 1866. The work went forward and after his leaving the congregation was scattered and ceased to meet. In December, 1871 and January, 1872 J. M. Snyder and A. C. Corbin held a meeting at the school house at Ontario being the same people but the village had changed the name. There were gathered with the former members fifty-three new ones.

They went to work and erected the first building on the present property in the summer of 1872. The congregation went on for the next ten years without much change in any way and the records are very meager of what was done. With the coming of J. H. Painter in 1882 there was a general oversight of the work and meetings were held and ministers were with the congregation and good results with an active membership. Many of the members that came into the congregation at this time have remained faithful and active to the present time.

The next period of the work was led by students in the most from Drake and only gave a part of their time. During this time there became more and more the conviction of a change in the building to meet the needs. So early in 1912 the congregation set about to remodel and rebuild and the outcome of their efforts is the convenient, pleasant building of today that is a credit to any community.

The cost was around \$5,000. The work took on new life. They were led in this by Wm. Mander, who served the church for about four years as minister. This outline of history reveals the power of this early rural work. Many individuals have heard the gospel and found the joy of eternal hope in its services of the more than sixty years of service. It has sent its members to many fields and has

seen Story county grow into six good congregations with a county organization to more thoroughly evangelize. Out of the Auxiliary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions has grown the Bi-County convention of Boone and Story that meets twice a year for work and plans of extension.

The following ministers have served the congregation in some capacity during the years of its history:

Elder Jesup	Ames	Coffin
J. W. Snyder	J. A. Walters	A. R. Liverett
A. C. Corbin	Bunce	A. M. Haggard
Allen Hickey	Ellis	Harry Green
M. P. Summers	Red Johnson	Wm. Mander
J. H. Painter	J. B. Wright	C. E. Wheeler
J. P. Martindale	Ed Wright	J. H. Darr
L. S. Ridenour	Jerry Johnson	C. H. Mattox
John Vankirk	Frank Pettitt	

"HEAR YE HIM"

There on the mountain-side were Peter, James and John with Jesus, "and as he was praying the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment became white and dazling." "And behold, there talked with him two men"—among all the saints and prophets of the Old Testament, just two appeared; Moses, the head and representative of the law, and Elijah of the prophets. These two worthies are talking with Jesus on the most important theme of earth and heaven—his death. Now, when the apostles saw the cloud and the glory, Peter, ever impulsive, proposed: "If thou wilt, I will make here three tabernacles; one for Thee, and one for Moses and one for Elijah." But while he was yet speaking there came a voice from the cloud, saying: "This is my Son, my chosen; hear ye Him." Henceforth we are to hear none save Jesus only. We are bidden to turn from every human teacher—even those as revered as Moses and Elijah—and listen to, and learn from, His chosen One.

J. V. Updike tersely says again:

The Lord's day is a sacred day. We should celebrate it as a day of joy. Do not spend it either in idleness, business, or social calling. Give it to the Lord's service. A boy saw seven sweet pears on a tree, and said to the farmer: "Can I have one of those pears?" The good farmer gave him six of the seven. The boy ran away without even a thank you and ate the six pears, then slipped back into the yard and stole the last pear. He was a mean boy, and no meaner than the Christian who steals the Lord's day by visiting and pleasure seeking.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH

Bible School ----- Lord's day 10 a. m.
 Preaching and Communion ----- 11 a. m.
 Evening Services ----- 8 p. m.
 From October to April evening services are at ----- 7:30 p. m.

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 Briley, Mrs. Geo.
 Briley, Mrs. Cobert, Alleman.
 Cobb, Frank, Boone, R. R. 1, Tel. 1109.
 Cobb, Mrs. Frank.
 Cobb, Iva.
 Cobb, Mrs. Sylva, Boone, 821 Fourth St., Tel. 1030.
 Cooper, C. W., Boone, R. R. 1, Tel. R4510.
 Cooper, Mrs. C. W.
 Clapp, Mrs. Anna, Cottonwood, Minn.
 Davis, Mrs. Gladys, Detroit, Mich.
 Dickenson, Clyde.
 Dickenson, Jay.
 Dickenson, Jasper.
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah, Mapleton, Iowa.
 Freed, Mrs. S. P., Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 2406.
 Freed, Paul, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 2408.
 Freed, Mrs. Paul.
 Freed, Arthur, Kelley, Tel.
 Freed, Mrs. Arthur.
 Freed, Jay.
 Freed, O. S., Huxley.
 Fox, Henry, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 3007.
 Fox, Mrs. Henry.
 Gilchrist, Arch, Ontario, Tel. 3816.
 Gilchrist, Mrs. Arch.
 Gilchrist, Clara.
 Gilchrist, Clifford.
 Ghrist, Chas. E., Ames, 833 Hodge, Tel. R. 607.
 Ghrist, Mrs. Chas. E.
 Ghrist, Mary.
 Ghrist, Mildred.
 Ghrist, James, Ames, R. R. 1.
 Ghrist, Mrs. James.
 Grubb, Wm.
 Haworth, Elsie, Belle Plain.

Hutchinson, Gertrude, Ontario, Tel. 4703.
 Johnson, W. H., Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 1627.
 Johnson, Mrs. W. H.
 Johnson, Daisy.
 Johnson, Ollie.
 Johnson, Clifford, Boone, R. R. ... Tel.
 Johnson, Mrs. Clifford.
 Johnson, Mrs. Jas., Ontario, Tel. 3806.
 Jones, Mrs. Louisa, Boone, Tel. 466.
 Jones, F. S., Boone, R. R. 3, Tel. 5306.
 Jones, Mrs. F. S.
 Kingsbury, Mina, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 2216.
 Loving, Mrs. Sarah, Ontario, Tel. 2207.
 Lowery, Mrs. W. W., Ontario, Tel. 3802.
 Mangus, Sam, Ames, 1110 Wilson Ave.
 Mangus, Mrs. Sam.
 Mangus, Glen, 519 Northwestern.
 Mangus, Mrs. Glen.
 Morehouse, K. B., Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 2812.
 Morehouse, Mrs. K. B.
 Morris, Mrs. Walter, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 6106.
 Moore, Mrs. Emma, Swea City.
 Newlin, J. W., Alta Vista, Iowa.
 Newlin, Mrs. J. W.
 Newlin, Bert, Elma, Iowa.
 Newlin, Mrs. Bert.
 Newlin, Ora, Ames.
 Postgate, Clark, Ames, R. R. 3.
 Postgate, Mrs. Clark.
 Pontius, Elsie Hawarth, Belle Plain.
 Price, Fern, Ontario.
 Price, Herbert.
 Peper, Carl, Ames, Sta. A.
 Peper, Mrs. Carl.
 Rex, Mrs. Ed, Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 3502.
 Robertson, Herbert, Sutherland.
 Robertson, Mrs. Herbert.
 Ross, G. R., Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 2402.
 Ross, Mrs. G. R.
 Ross, Fanny.
 Ross, Louis.
 Ross, Arthur E., Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 2416.
 Ross, Mrs. Arthur E.
 Ross, Mable.
 Ross, Gladys.
 Ross, Clifton, Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 2404.

Ross, Mrs. Clifton.
 Ross, Melvin, Ontario, Tel. 3812.
 Ross, Mrs. Melvin.
 Ross, Ralph.
 Ross, Russell, Boone.
 Rogers, Victor, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 3807.
 Rogers, Mrs. Victor.
 Scott, Sylvester, Ontario, Tel. 2802.
 Scott, Mrs. Sylvester.
 Scott, Ada.
 Scott, Mrs. Will, Ontario.
 Scott, Julia, Boone.
 Stoll, Mrs. August, Ames, R. R. 3, Tel. 1604.
 Stoll, Daisy.
 Stoll, Amy.
 Stoll, Susie.
 Shaunce, Joseph, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 2811.
 Shaunce, Mrs. Joseph.
 Squires, Mrs. Ethel, Sioux City.
 Stull, Mrs. Nellie, Ames, Campus Ave., Tel. Red 405.
 Sawyer, Lucile, Boone, R. R. 1, Tel. Red 6512.
 Sawyer, Marie.
 Saunders, Bertha, Minneapolis, 190 Third Ave., Apt. 33.
 Trusdale, Mrs. Geo., Ames, Tel. Black 628.
 Trusdale, Mrs. Alice, Ontario, Tel. 3804.
 Utley, J. B., Ames, R. R. 4.
 Utley, Mrs. J. B.
 Utley, Edgar.
 Utley, James.
 Ward, Mrs. Galen, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel.
 Wheeler, Frank, Ontario, Tel. 3403.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Frank.
 Woodruff, Mrs. Louise, Ontario, Tel. 3806.
 Zenor, Scott, Ames, R. R. 4, Tel. 2805.
 Zenor, Mrs. Scott.
 Zenor, Floyd.
 Zenor, Mrs. Josiah.

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ENDS GAINED BY CHURCH ATTENDANCE

1. The apostolic example is, to meet on the first day of the week for the Lord's Supper, an observance of which is a means of grace to the community. It carries the mind back and forward. "This do in remembrance of me," (First Cor. 11:24). "For as oft as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death till he comes," (First Cor. 11:26). "I will be saved without heeding this service," you say, but Jesus says: "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, ye have no life in yourself," (John 6:53).

2. The Apostle says: "Upon the first day of the week let each of you lay by him in store, as he may prosper." (I Cor. 16:2). Are you taking heed to his teaching? Are you financially supporting the cause 52 times a year? It is evident that this was one purpose of the weekly assembly of the apostolic church. "Not that I seek for the gift; but I seek for the fruit that increaseth to your account." (Phil. 4:17).

3. The church assembled helps the Lord to carry out his plan toward humanity. As the branches cannot bear fruit, except they abide in the vine, neither can the vine bear fruit without the branches.

4. It helps you to attend. It helps get the world out of your mind and the Savior in. How many times we have observed professors of religion go back to their besetting sins when they begin to neglect church attendance.

5. Your attendance helps your fellow Christian. Your sympathy, words of cheer and comfort help all who are running the Christian race. Your very presence is a sermon to the neglectful and an encouragement to the faithful.

6. The minister studies conditions and needs of the field and selects appropriate subjects for his sermons. He feels he has an important message for the cause and that he could preach on no other theme at that time. He is encouraged at the prospect for good until he comes to deliver his address and finds mostly empty seats. Your attendance helps him, too.

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CHRISTIAN UNION

Our heavenly Father is the author of harmony. He sent Jesus Christ into this world to reveal himself to us. While clothed in human flesh, he prayed "that they all may be one," and the world of thought today recognizes that he prayed for a unity that is the exact opposite to our present state of division. If our Lord prayed for the unity of his followers, and he certainly did, then it would be in harmony with the way God has always dealt with man, if he did not give us a definite plan and system whereby unity could be effected and perpetuated. This he has done in giving us the New Testament Scriptures.

In order to bring about Christian unity we must recognize the absolute authority of Jesus Christ and the Christian Scriptures. From them there will be no appeal.

The divided household of Christendom must be brought together under a name or title that will honor Christ, the great Head of the church. I believe there will be little difficulty in the selection of a name when once other matters are satisfactorily settled. The New Testament gives us names enough: "Church of God," "Church of the Living God," "Churches of Christ," "The Body of Christ," and by implication, "The Christian Church." No New Testament name for the church would ever engender division.

To comply with the conditions of our subject, each congregation would have "elders" or "bishops" and "deacons" as officers of the church, and each organization would have its own congregational government.

If we would have abiding unity, we must have a New Testament creed—a creed that will never need revision. Just such a creed we have revealed by God himself to the apostle Peter. In reply to the question asked by his Master. "But whom say ye that I am? Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I saw also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Again we read, "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." This creed is not a confession of our faith in a human being, in a man—just a little, or even a great deal better than ourselves; it is a confession of our faith in the absolute deity of Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ is not God, then I am an idolater, for I worship him in face of the command: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To this divine creed I believe all will gladly come.

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ONTARIO AUXILIARY OF C. W. B. M.**Annual Report From Oct., 1917, to Oct., 1918**

Total membership	41
Meetings held	11
Total attendance	109
Average attendance	10
Visitors	65
Members attending every meeting (Mrs. Geo. Briley)	1

Yearly Disbursements

National Fund	\$ 51.80
State Fund	25.65
C. W. B. M. Day	10.00
Easter Offering	40.00
Incidental Expenditures	11.12
Total Amount Paid Out	138.57
Total Amount Taken In	106.42
Balance Carried From Previous Year	18.65
Total Balance Oct. 1st, 1918	\$ 39.13

MRS. FRANK COBB, Sec.

Officers for 1918-1919

President	Mrs. George Briley
Vice President	Mrs. A. E. Ross
Secretary	Miss Daisy Johnson
Treasurer	Mrs. Camby Freed

Enrollment of Members

Baughman, Mrs. Jane	Kingsbury, Mrs. Seth
Borup, Mrs. Guy	Lowery, Mrs. Walter
Boyd, Mrs. Bessie	Mangus, Mrs. Sam
Briley, Mrs. O. M.	Milliken, Mrs. Cecil
Briley, Mrs. Geo.	Moorhous, Mrs. K. B.
Cobb, Mrs. Frank	Moorhous, Mrs. Frank
Dodds, Mrs. Ella	Morris, Mrs. Edward
Doran, Mrs.	Nelson, Miss Hazel
Doran, Mrs. Vernon	Newlin, Mrs. Ida
Farrar, Mrs. H. T.	Prime, Mrs. Annie
Freed, Mrs. Camby	Rex, Mrs. Edward
Gilchrist, Mrs. Arch	Ross, Mrs. A. E.
Hester, Mrs. Harry	Ross Mrs. C. C.
Huttenhow, Mrs. John	Ross, Mrs. G. R.
Huey, Mrs. M. E.	Sawyer, Mrs. Perry
Johnson, Miss Daisy	Stoll, Mrs. August
Johnson, Mrs. J. A.	Wentworth, Mrs. Chas.
Johnson, Mrs. Cliff	Wheeler, Mrs. Frank
Jones, Mrs. Louisa	

C. W. B. M. meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month, at the various homes of its members. The alphabetical order of membership names is the basis used to determine the hostess for each event. Order of program used:

Meetings called to order by President.

Song.

Prayer.

Reading of Bible Lesson.

Song.

Reading of minutes.

Business Period.

Roll Call.

Program Period.

Benediction.

The C. W. B. M. aim for the year \$75.00

The Easter offering 25.00

C. W. B. M. organized 25 years ago, with Mrs. Valeria Foster as President and Organizer.

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BIBLE SCHOOL

Report of Sunday school Treasurer from March 1st, 1918, to March 1st, 1919:

Receipts by collections	\$17.74
Disbursements:	
Supplies	\$15.65
Secretary book25
Stamps09
Balance	\$1.75

Mrs. Louise Woodruff, Treasurer.

Superintendent	Mrs. Frank Wheeler
Assistant Superintendent	C. H. Mattox
Treasurer	Mrs. Louise Woodruff
Pianist	
Assistant	Gertrude Hutchinson

Report of treasurer from May 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919:

Balance on hand	\$ 17.67
Received on pledges	816.70
Loose offering	40.69
Meeting	73.56
Men and Million	10.00
Home play	40.00
Total	\$998.62

Paid out:

Janitor	\$ 40.00
Postage	2.20
A. A. Bailey	57.15
Song Books	25.00
Lumber	16.20
Insurance	29.55
Oysters	11.25
Incidentals	17.52
Coal	25.05
Minister	723.04
Spear & Son50

Total \$947.46

Balance on hand	\$51.16
Balance due minister	76.96
Balance due on pledges	192.25
Balance due on men and million	70.00

A. E. ROSS, Treasurer.

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Daily Press News from all over
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Caps

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Society Goods

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Lieutenant C. M. Gilchrist.
 Sargeant Herbert D. Johnson.
 Corporal Chas. McGrath.
 Corporal Ralph Ross.
 Ezekial Dickenson.
 J. H. Darr.
 Clarence Johnson.
 Harold Kingsburry.
 Earl McGrath.
 Delos A. Davis.
 Clinton Sargent.
 Herbert Price.
 Bernice Posegate.
 Joe Smay.
 Frank McGrath.
 James Utley

In Memoriam

H. A. Cobb
 Mrs. Jasper Dickenson
 Mrs. Mary A. Whitman
 Mrs. James Cameron
 Isaac H. Delong

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E. W. STANTON	Vice-President
GEO. JUDISCH	Vice-President
M. E. FOWLER	Assistant Cashier

Adopts Baptist theology



PULPIT GIFT — A 17-year-old boy, Paul Sherman, Jr., designed and made the pulpit shown above as his contribution to his church. Made as a classroom project in shop, the pulpit is constructed of Korina Wood (imported from the Belgian Congo). The three-piece pulpit is seamed together with glue and wax applied to the overall product. The cross is constructed of natural walnut. The Rev. J. Leslie Black, pastor of the church, poses with the prized gift. (Tribune photo by Joyce Manchester)

7-21-1966

By JOYCE MANCHESTER

A small independent congregation then known as the Bethel Chapel was formed in 1951. In 1960 the name was changed to the Ontario Baptist church.

The church located at 1411 North Dakota Ave., changed the name officially to more clearly reflect the theology they wished to adopt, Baptist.

This theology is:

the scriptures.

- Belief in the virgin birth of Christ.
- The substantial atonement of Christ (death, burial and resurrection.)
- Pre-millennium return to earth of Christ.
- The fall of the human race to original sin of Adam.
- Man is incapable of himself to correct his condition.
- That personal acceptance into life of salvation through Christ is necessary for his redemption.
- And that this experience brings him into relationship with the God-head, making him a child of Christ.
- All such believers, whatever the denomination, are members of the body of Christ, which is the true church.
- In the Ontario Baptist church such believers are organized for the propagation of the Gospel both here and in mission fields around the world.

The sacraments of the Lord's table is observed the first Sunday of each month.

Baptism by immersion is for believers. Infant baptism is not practiced, but a dedication by the parents for infants is conducted.

The requirement for church membership is a testimony to

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Fri., July 29, 1966

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the theology beliefs and a desire to join.

The Pastor

The Rev. J. Leslie Black became the pastor of the church in 1963. He was born and had his schooling in Newark, N.J.

After graduation from Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill., he was for 17 years affiliated with the High School Evangelism Fellowship as field representative.

The Rev. Mr. Black lives at 711 Fifth St. He plays the violin and has written several gospel songs. "I also have a ministry of the gospel magic I sometimes use."

In the winter he produces the Chapel Hour radio program from station KFGQ, Boone and teaches music at the Boone Biblical College.

The church with a membership of 50 has an average Sunday attendance of 50 or 60. They have a Sunday school, a youth group and a women's missionary circle.

While the adults are attending the morning worship service, a beginning church program is held for pre-school children. This fall they are planning a like program for primary children.

Mission Support

The congregation supports, in part, seven missionaries in Japan, India, South Africa, Hong Kong, West Virginia, New York City and the Heaven and Home Hour, radio program.

"The Bible is for men as they are," is the pastor's basic theology. "Even though reli-

gion has changed in the past 62 years to meet the needs of the people, the methods only have changed not the message."

"Young people, as a whole, are beginning to have a hunger for something spiritual," he said. "When they (youth) come in contact with personal relationship with Christ, they realize what it was they were looking for. They now have a purpose for living."

He feels the solution to the growing attitude of indifference of the populace as a whole is "to preach the Gospel."

The church will remain aloof from the ecumenical movement.

The Future?

As for the future. The congregation is making plans for a building program to construct a new church on a building site already owned by the church next door to the present building.

The church is completely free of debt both for the land and for the present building.

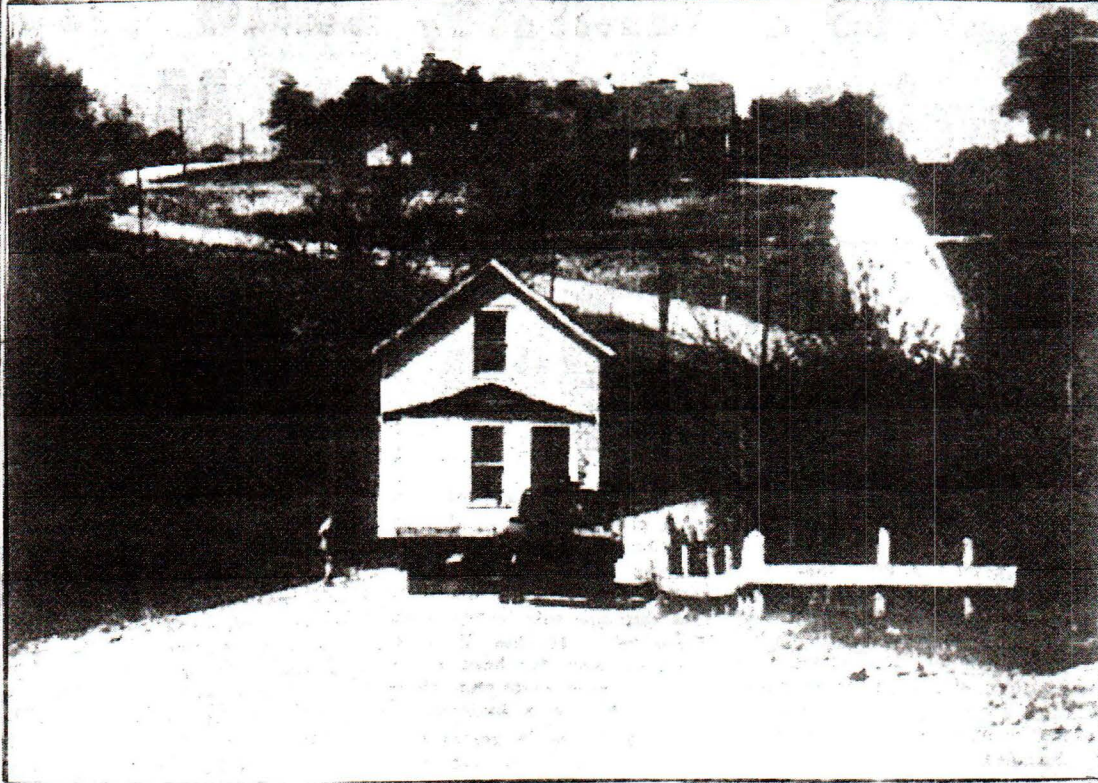
The church finances are sustained through a recommended tithing plan which is not obligatory.

FIRST ALPHABET?

The use of an alphabet first was developed in the Sinaitic world between 2000 and 1700 B.C. This North Semitic alphabet was purely consonantal but was based on phonetic and syllabic principles.

The apple maggot or railroad worm is a native of northeastern United States and eastern Canada.

New Parsonage for Ontario Church



Tribune Photo

This house on the road is the new parsonage for the Bethel Chapel in Ontario. The house was purchased by the congregation last fall and will be renovated for a new pastor yet to be selected. The building, moved from South Russell to Ontario Wednesday, is shown here on the gravel road connecting Highway 30 and Ontario.

5-2-1952

FARMING

In 1879, the principle farming business interest at Ontario was the receipt of corn, which had been from 1,100 to 2,000 bushels per day. At that rate, they thought there would be 50,000 bushels cribbed there before the season ended. That certainly spoke well for the town and country surrounding. The citizens were delighted over the results. They were looking forward for a brighter future, when their village would be improved to be comfortable and prosperous, and keep pace with the fine farming country that was just developing.

The experience of that season demonstrated the fact that Ontario made a good little point for trade. The corn that was received there came from a territory about eight miles long by seven miles wide of the best farming country in Boone and Story Counties. If farmers were induced to bring their corn to this market by giving them as much, or more, as at distant points, it was reasonably supposed that they could be induced to bring all their produce to Ontario and do their trading. The people of Ontario thought that the day would soon come when farmers would pay as they go and quit the credit system; then they would go to the place where they could save the most time and money - mainly Ontario.

Some of the most enterprising farmers improved their farms and assisted nature by use of tile drains. Mr. H. L. Woodruff had several hundred rods laid in 1884. In 1880, Mr. E. Briley cultivated a pond that at one time had six feet of water gathered to saturate several acres around it. It turned out to be the most productive land he had. Mr. Briley said that the low land on his

farm turned out double to what the high ground did.

Charlie Dunts planted and cultivated fifty-two acres of corn that averaged about fifty bushels per acre. Thirty-two acres were rented and were three miles from his home. He husked it in forty-one days with his own hands. His season's labor for 1879 was only a little over \$600. He said that less hired help and more elbow grease will make any farm in Story County pay.

John Walker broke the record one week by hauling in 118 bushels of oats at one load.

In 1912, Charley Rainby held the record for the season in corn husking, having husked and hauled to market 120 bushels in one day - all by hand.

The farmers also had a big hog business at Ontario in the early years. The rats were getting to be quite troublesome on some farms at Ontario, so much so that they killed and carried off young pigs.

At a neighboring farmhouse in 1896 it was heard, "Mama, what makes papa so sad so late? Hush, my son, your papa did not sell his hogs when they were up to four cents."

The citizens of Ontario were pleased to note the increasing interest taken by some of their best farmers in dairying and grading their cows with Durhams. The farmers had a portion of them come in in the fall and early winter when the price of butter was always higher. Calves coming at that season of the year took to strong diet easily and made good feeders.

In 1879, T. A. Barrett prepared to build a spacious barn with a basement, for the convenience and further development of his dairy. Tom kept pace with the times and studied how to make the farm pay.

It seems that 1891 was a good year to be drilling for water. Don McCarthy was drilling for water on his farm south of town, and found an abundant supply at the depth of 175 feet.

James Bailey had at last succeeded in getting a good well of water, at the depth of 96 feet, and erected a windmill. Farmers had given up the idea of depending upon surface wells for a supply

of water, and were drilling for the subterranean flows, which afforded an everlasting fountain of pure and healthful water.

William J. Freed found water at the depth of 190 feet, at the bottom of a stratum of sandstone eighty feet thick.

Another farmer struck water south of town at the depth of 244 feet. The water was found in sandrock, and was a strong vein of soft water.

In 1880, forty-six persons were interviewed, mostly farmers, with regard as to who their choice would be for the next President of the United States. They also expressed their views on the woman suffrage issue. The results were: Blaine 21, Grant 12, Sherman 2, Bayard 1, Tilden 5, Hendricks 3, Thurman 1, Weaver 1. For female suffrage 11, against 35.

Following is an interesting article from the "Nevada Representative" dated 27 June 1877.

Miss Black, aged sixteen years, daughter of Mr. Duckworth, the owner of the first farm west of Ontario station, was out in the field picking strawberries on Wednesday afternoon of last week. She was discovered and overpowered by a couple of tramps both of whom outraged her person. She was just beyond a knoll out of sight of the house or any assistance when captured. They held a revolver to her head and threatened to shoot her if she made any resistance. She was rendered insensible by inhuman treatment, and when she recovered could hardly get to the house. As soon as possible the alarm was given Mr. Duckworth, who was in Boone, and 100 or 200 were soon out in search of the villains. Their course was northwest through Boone County and could they have been captured, they would with no doubt have suffered on the spot the penalty they so richly deserved. As far as we have heard, they are yet at large. Sheriff Canfield of Boone County has offered a reward of \$100 for

their capture. One was a man about twenty, and the other about thirty years old or older.

ONTARIO COAL

Late in 1871, a vein of excellent coal was discovered on Squaw Creek, a short distance from Ontario. The vein was three feet and nine inches thick, and that would be able to supply coal enough to keep Ontario in fuel until it was large enough to become a first-class city of Iowa. A short time later, a company was organized to bore for coal on land belonging to Mr. W. J. Freed, and they commenced work with a good prospect of success. Should they discover a good paying vein, as every prospect indicated that they would, it would be worth many thousands of dollars. The coal mine was a little west of north of Ontario and some eight miles northwest of Ames. The company was organized under the name of the Ontario Coal Company, and Mr. H. J. Martin who was station agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Ontario, was the General Agent for the Coal Company. Mr. J. B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the above-named railroad, visited Ontario and after examining the coal, ordered Mr. Martin to ship a load to Clinton to be tested.

Almost a year later, four different companies were at work mining coal at these banks: The Hutchison Brothers; Clemens and York; McNorton, Cary and Patterson; Bain and Company. Most all these gentlemen, perhaps all of them, were men of energy and activity and furnished coal at \$3.00 per ton at the bank. The coal was shipped from Ontario to different parts of the state, for Ontario was the shipping point for this coal. These banks were of great value to the country roundabout, and even the remote portions of the state. There were within one or two miles of that village, stone quarries of fair quality furnishing rock for building

purposes.

There was a man at work in the coal banks who had two thumbs on one of his hands.

The Ontario, or "Squaw Creek" coal had the reputation of being the best soft coal in the west. Messrs. John Clemens and the Hutchinson Brothers, who owned the mines from which it was taken, were getting a great many orders for car lots from a considerable distance away. The good features about this coal was its freeness from sulphur and complete combustion. When dry, very few, if any, "clinkers" were left in the stove, and little or no gas.

Late in 1882, James Hutchison took down his coal house at Ontario and moved it away which, I presume, meant that no more coal was shipped from that station.

THE RAILROAD

In February of 1869, the Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, I. B. Howe, was asked to make arrangements for the improvement of Ontario and to establish the prices for lots. All those desiring lots had to apply soon, for there was a great rush for them for the purpose of building.

The railroad company's design was to set out trees on all the streets and around the public park as soon as the frost went out of the ground sufficiently to do so. Anyone could see that they meant business. It was a good time for anyone that desired to make a good "strike" to pitch in.

In January of 1870, there was a meeting called at the schoolhouse for the purpose of raising the amount of money demanded by the railroad company for the immediate erection of a depot. There was a good time given at the residence of G. C. Harrison where everyone enjoyed oysters, pies, and cakes, after which the people were entertained with vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds of the supper were applied to the depot building.

In April of 1869, the Pacific Express bound west was thrown off the track by carelessness at Ontario. The engine, tender, and baggage cars were thrown from the track and damaged badly, though no lives were lost. The Express messenger was somewhat "jammed", but not seriously. The cause of the accident was as follows: the foreman of the section there had just run the hand-car onto the switch, and had the switch open while the train was in sight for more than half a mile. He made no effort to close it, and the cars ran off the track as above. The negligent immediately left, and has not been seen since. The train hands made inquiries about him

and it was well for him that he was among the missing, as they would probably have given him a short confession without benefit of jury or clergy. The train was delayed some five hours. The wreck was cleared up on Sunday. A lesson of warning to other men who have the lives of so many at stake.

During the great snowstorm of 1869, the passenger train was laid up at Ames. The conductor was at Ontario to see if there was room for them, and if so, he would have run the train up for they wanted to patronize the railroad town. Ontario would have had a more lively time if a good hotel had been located there. Now this was an opening for some enterprising man to start in business at that time.

During another snowstorm the people didn't get their mail regularly one week, so the citizens of Ontario turned out to shovel snow off the railroad.

The stationhouse or depot on the railroad burned 30 June 1882, and the cause of the fire was unknown. A new and substantial depot building was put up later on the same spot.

L. Morris of Ames, with his best girl, came near colliding with No. 6 one Sunday night while going home from church. The train only missed them by a few feet. I'll bet that this was a warning to others.

The citizens were favored with the following figures from the hands of their worthy agent and genial friend, M. L. Dudley, who was the manager of the station and telegraph office: total earnings of freight received at Ontario for the year ending 31 December 1879, \$951.29. Total amount of freight earnings forwarded for the year ending 31 December 1879, \$5,789.56. Total amount received for tickets for the year ending 31 December 1879, \$977.88.

Mr. Martin also reported that in 1874 there had been shipped from that station the following amount of coal: October, 93 carloads; November, 108 carloads; December, 133 carloads; January, 100 carloads.

Charlie Sterns, a boy eighteen years old, commenced the study of the art of telegraphy in 1884 under the instructions of

Mr. Allen, the railroad agent. He then got an appointment as night operator at Denison to commence the first of September, at \$45.00 per month. Charlie was the possessor of what hundreds of boys that have been raised in luxury have lost - the power of self-reliance.

In April of 1898, three train loads of troops passed through Ontario with colors flying and a great deal of cheering.

Following is an article from the "Ames Intelligencer" dated 24 December 1896, about a train wreck that occurred at the Ontario station:

Fast freight train No. 18 ran into an open switch last Tuesday morning, and Fireman James Tracy was instantly killed and Engineer Andy Sill badly injured, and a freight car containing coal smashed to pieces and the coal scattered along the track.

This train is a fast freight, and does not ordinarily stop at Ontario. It was going at forty miles an hour at the time. The switch was open and the signal was in plain sight for a half mile or more of track. Neither the engineer or the fireman noticed it, until the train began to swerve onto the switch. Standing right at the end of the switch was a car of loaded coal. The flying coal dust and timbers and escaping steam prevented the men from seeing further ahead. Engineer Sill jumped and escaped with a scalp wound, strained wrist and fingers, and a bruised elbow.

Fireman Tracy, according to one theory, blinded by the dust and steam, jumped and pitched headlong into the old elevator building, receiving the blow on the head which killed him instantly. His body rolled under the wheels, and was then dragged a hundred yards or more. One arm was found back near the elevator, and bits of clothing and flesh were scattered all along the track. Others have a different theory as to how he came to his

death. There is a hole clear through the cab made by a beam from the coal car. They think this gave the death blow, and the fireman fell from the cab a dead man. Whatever gave the blow, death came instantaneously. The upper and front part of the head was missing, and the whole head crushed.

The wrecking train came down from Boone, and the wreck was soon cleared. The morning trains and fast mail were all delayed here for some hours.

The remains of the deceased fireman were brought to Ames on the Carroll Express and taken in charge by Undertaker Loud. They were sent east to his home in Clinton on the evening train. He left a wife and child. His death recalls that of Doc Leekins, a Belle Plaine man. Leekins and Tracy married sisters, residents of Belle Plaine. Both boys have met the same fate, and the girls have been made widows by the same destroyer.

Coroner Richmond decided to hold an inquest and impanelled a jury consisting of H. L. Munn, F. T. McLain, W. M. Greeley. The inquest was held in the agent's office at the depot, and a number of railroad men were present. There was no doubt as to the manner of his death, and the only object of the inquest was to gather the evidence while it was fresh and find out if possible whether anyone was criminally negligent. Engineer Sill testified that while running into Ontario, he was looking back for the conductor's signal to stop or run through. He admitted that the rules compelled him to look ahead while running into a station.

A man by the name of Moshier, one of the section men employed at Ontario, testified that he was working in the Ontario yard that morning; that he unlocked the switch and turned it for the purpose of repairing it; that he could not remember whether he closed it or not. It was plain from the evidence submitted that the blame,

according to the company's rules, lay primarily on the man leaving the switch open and secondarily on the engineer who should have been watching for it. The coroner's verdict was to the effect that the deceased came to his death through carelessness, without naming the parties on whom the responsibility for it rested. Coroner Richmond retained Attorney Lee to aid in bringing out the evidence.

In March of 1919, another train wreck and elevator fire occurred. The accident resulted in the early morning hours following an explosion, when a Northwestern oil train of fifty-one cars was wrecked. There were fifteen oil tankers piled in a heap at the Ontario depot as a result of the wreck. One man, a section worker, was slightly injured when the bunkhouse, located near the depot, went up in a blaze.

With the explosion of the first oil tank, a great wall of flames burst out on both sides of the tracks taking the small bunk house in short order. The explosion set fire to the Farmers Grain and Elevator buildings, all of which were all completely burned to the ground. The fire reached the two-story residence of the section foreman, John Trajciek, and also burned it to the ground.

The wreck occurred on the main line of the Northwestern Railroad, and strewn flaming cars along a route of several hundred feet and tore up great stretches of track. Shortly after the wreck and the outbreak of the fire, a call was sent to the Ames Fire Department asking for aid with the fire which for a time appeared as though it would sweep through the greater part of Ontario. The arrival of the Ames firemen probably saved the depot from destruction, as the building was in partial flames when the department arrived and began pouring on the chemicals. A hose from the pump on the firetruck was placed in a nearby well to be used in case the flames spread to other parts of Ontario. A special train consisting of an engine and a passenger car was made up at Ames and rushed to Ontario. Aboard the train were Dr. H. M.

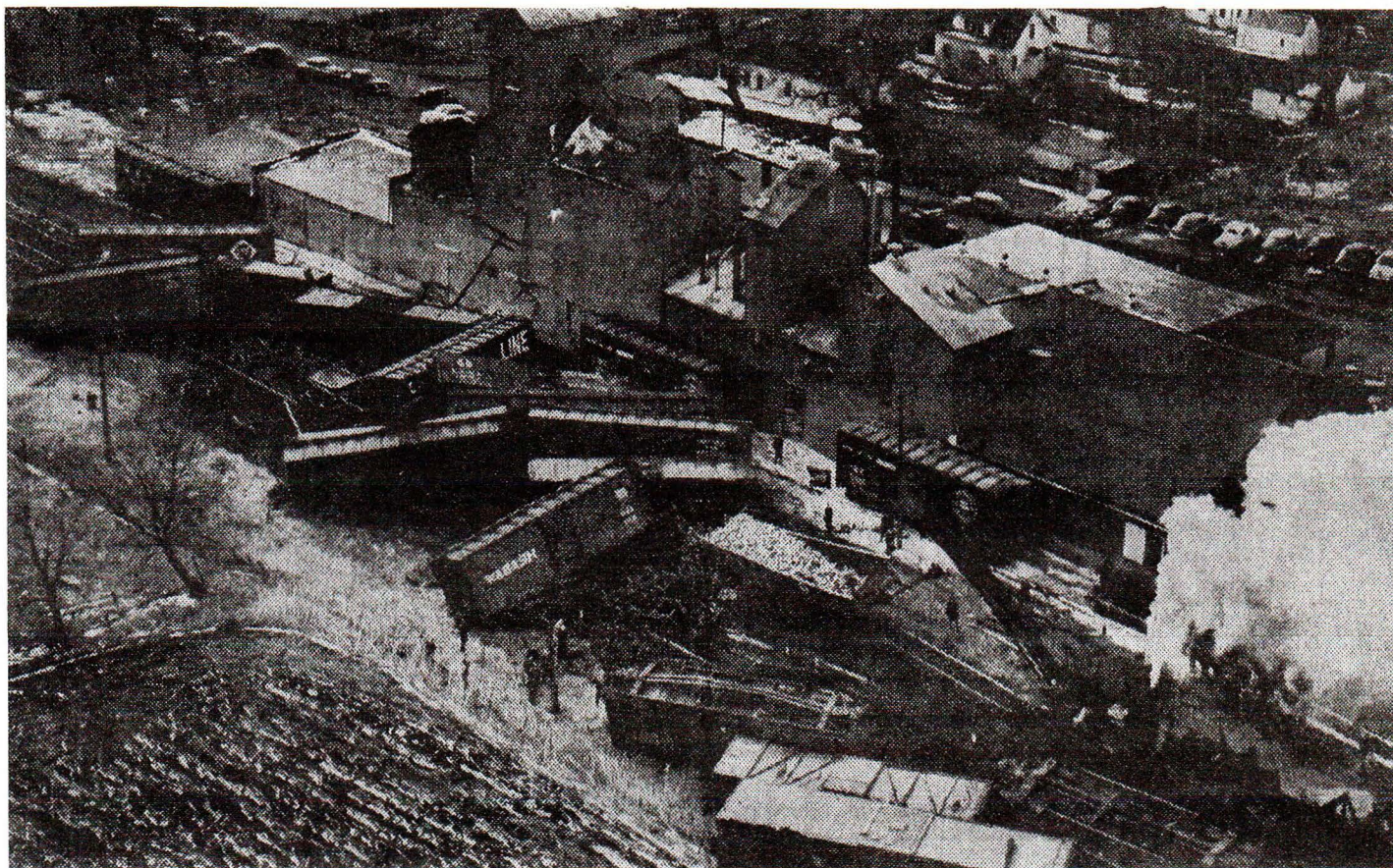
Templeton (Northwestern physician), a nurse, and a number of workmen.

Reports concerning the exact cause of the accident were quite conflicting. It was believed that one of the center cars jumped the rails, and the oil in the cars became ignited from a hot box or from friction.

No sooner had the cars piled up than the fire started. One of the cars exploded and scattered the flames in all directions. Dripping oil from the other cars then conveyed the flames along the line. The rails for several hundred feet near the Ontario station were either tore up, or warped, as a result of the hot fire.

The directors of the Ontario Grain and Coal Company estimated that they had in their bins approximately 3,000 bushels of oats and about 300 bushels of corn. In addition to the grain, they lost nearly 100 tons of coal and a quantity of lumber and posts. An estimate of the loss to the railroad company was placed at about \$75,000. Each of the tanks held on an average about 8,000 gallons of oil. About fifteen of the cars were undoubtedly consigned to the scrap heap, and the oil contained in them went up in smoke.

One of the last train wrecks at Ontario occurred on April 11, 1952. A broken axle was believed to have been the cause of the train wreck which ripped out over 1,000 feet of track and sent twenty-six freight cars into an expansive criss-cross pattern along the track. The cars were in the middle of a 91 car eastbound freight. A number of the cars were empty, but one carrying artillery shell casings for military use spewed its contents in all directions. The bulk of the wreckage rested very close to the Ames Reliable Grain Elevator, although the cars did not crash into the building. This accident happened at the exact spot that the train wreck of 1919 had.



The train pile up of 1952





EARLY MILLS

Ontario's large grist mill was built by Mr. Seymore of Boonesboro, whose appearance indicated a thorough go-ahead business capacity, and F. B. Nelson of Ontario. The work commenced in December of 1870 in earnest. They wanted to work all the men on the job that could work to advantage. The mill was 40' by 50', three stories high, three runs of burrs, and was run by steam.

The people heartily welcomed such enterprises, and especially a good class of citizens who had made a choice or were making a choice of locating at Ontario.

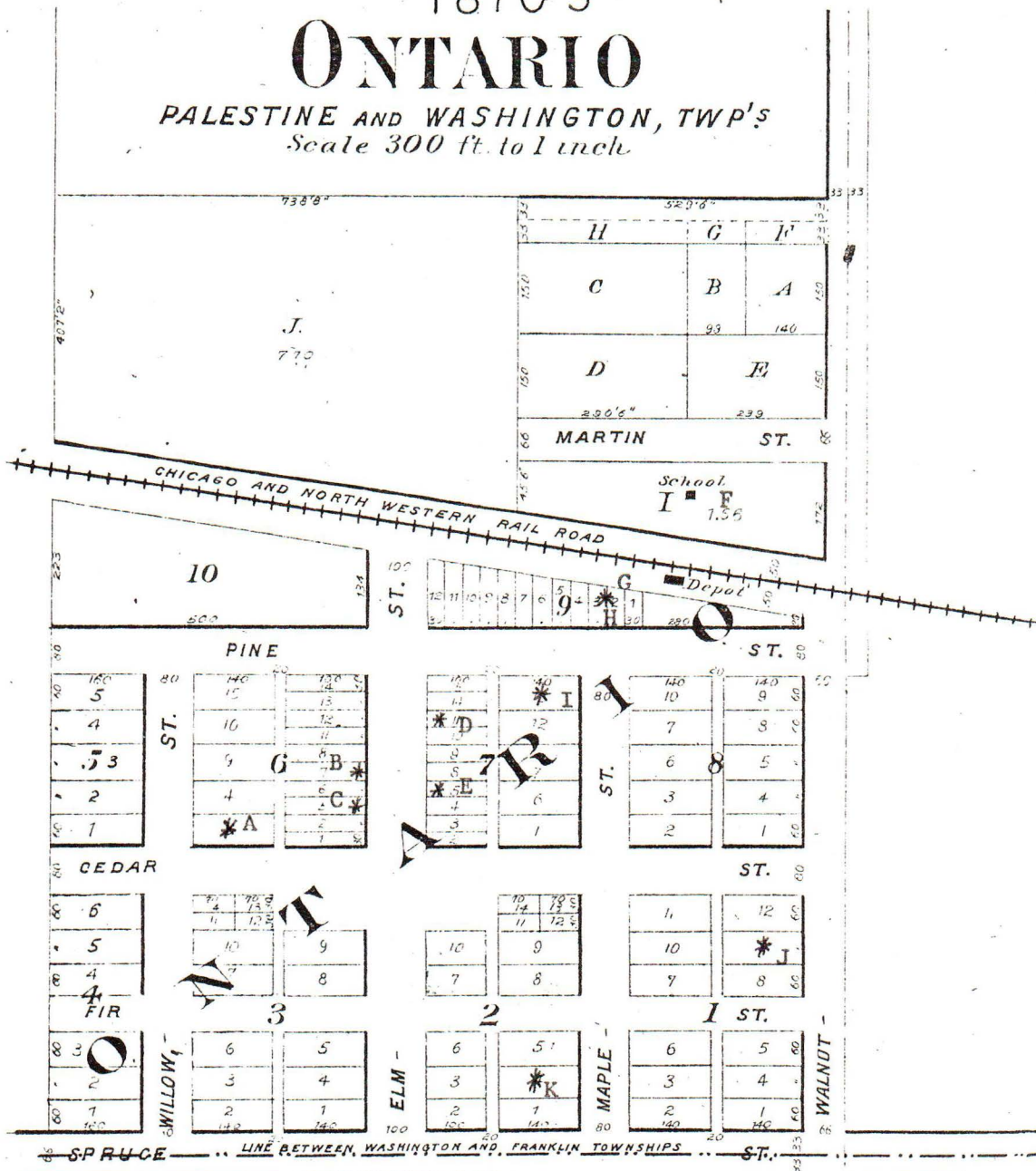
The grist mill did a huge business. They kept two and three burrs running all the time, and gave entire satisfaction. They had a nice flour made at Ontario, as they had from any other point in the county.

Ontario was bound to be the headquarters for the farmers to get milling done. When farmers brought corn to the mill to grind, they got their sacks just as full of ground meal as they brought them, and gave entire satisfaction in good flour, in good quantity and turnout.

The mill did excellent work, but Mr. F. B. Nelson, who owned it when it was moved, took it down in 1874 and took it to West Side, Iowa, where he put it up again and did fine.

1870'S ONTARIO

PALESTINE AND WASHINGTON, TWP'S
Scale 300 ft. to 1 inch



- A. G.C. Harrison - Drug Store
- B. Enoch Thurman - General Store
- C. Hiram Scott - General Store
- D. Blacksmith Shop
- E. Crowell & Cox - Groceries, Boots & Shoes
- F. School
- G. Railroad Depot
- H. F.B. Nelson - Flour Mill
- I. Captain Rigby - Shoe Maker

- J. Christian Church
- K. M.E. Church

ONTARIO

PALESTINE AND WASHINGTON, TWP'S

Scale 300 ft to 1 inch
Robert M^c Carthy



THE CEMETARY

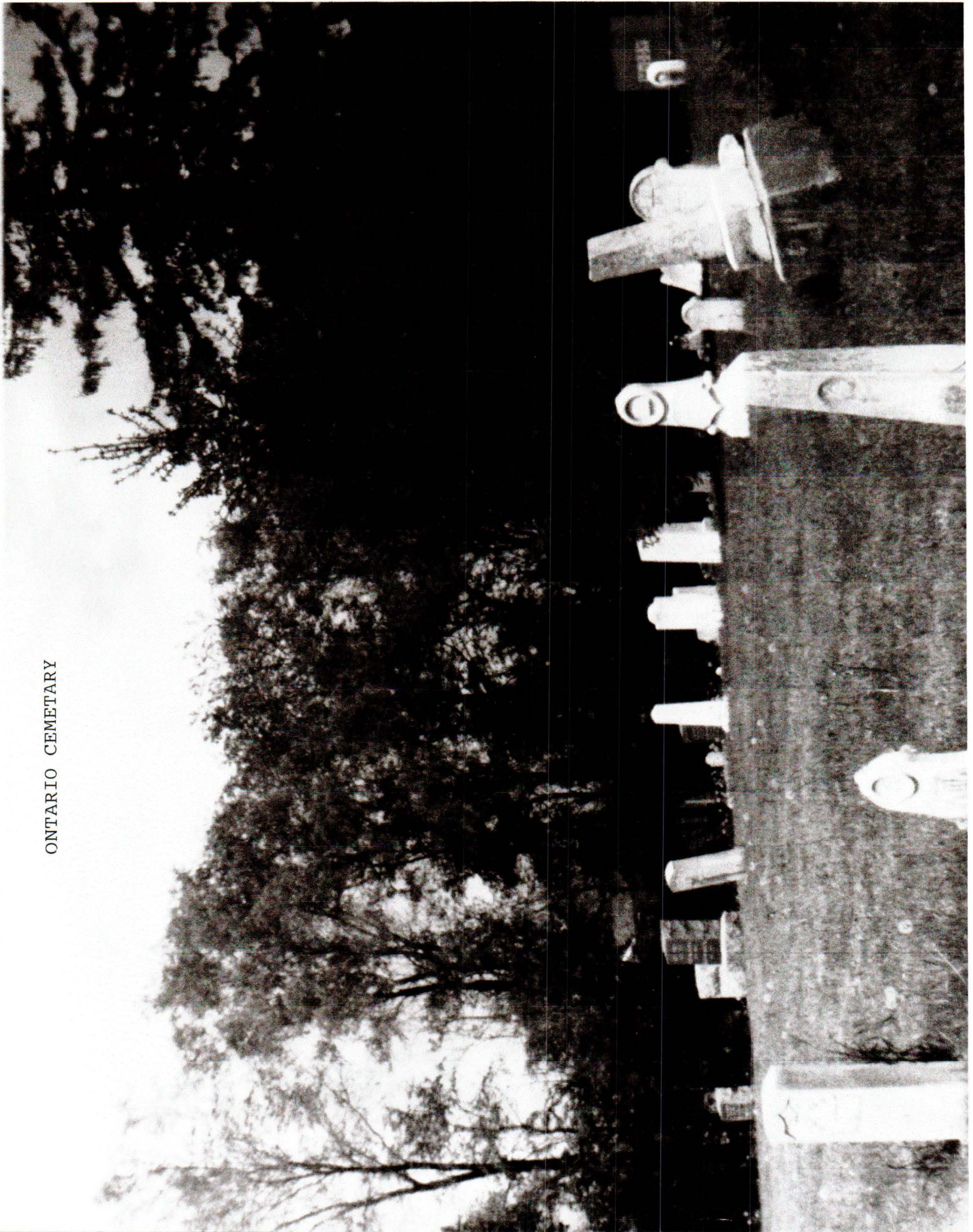
The officers of the Ontario Cemetery Association met in April of 1893 and were glad to note that they were thoroughly organized, and that the cemetery would henceforth receive proper attention. The matter of how to obtain means to re-fence and beautify it was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to assess those who had friends buried there the sum of fifty cents for this purpose. This assessment was made in the near future, and it was hoped that those who were notified would respond cheerfully and promptly.

The following named persons constituted the board of officers: L. R. Jones, president; William Scott, vice-president; W. H. Beedle, secretary; E. Thurman, treasurer; H. Cobb, J. N. Briley, and H. F. Woodruff, trustees.

Decoration Day was observed at the cemetery in 1899 with the usual good singing by the choir and with the Martial band of Ames leading the children to the cemetery. All went well until on the way a jam was caused by two teams of horses getting too close, which resulted in a smash-up. Mrs. Jim Briley and Mrs. Ward were in a buggy and their horse turned and cramped the buggy, smashing a wheel, causing Mrs. Gilcrist's team which was behind, to scare and break their buggy pole. To save them, she turned the team across the road throwing them out in mud and water. No serious damage was done, only a good wetting and a little fright. One of the Gilcrist's horses received a slight cut.

Quite a number of the good people found time to do some work in the cemetery; sodding and otherwise beautifying their lots. This was a move in the right direction. I'm sure that the good work went on.

ONTARIO CEMETARY



FIRES

One July night in 1869, the store of Mr. Scott at Ontario was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The fire spread to the store of Thurman and Brother, which was also destroyed. The books, accounts, and all papers belonging to Mr. Scott were destroyed, as also the post office and the railroad depot. Although lightning and fire did consume the two best business houses at Ontario, the town had the men who possessed the backbone and snap to build again. Thurman and Brother pushed their building to a speedy completion. Freed and Martin commenced the erection of a large grain warehouse. The Northwestern Railroad Company proposed to build a depot next to this warehouse.

Discouraging as the circumstances may have been, Ontario was a good trading point, for where nature and commerce agree that towns should be built, towns will built.

It was soon seen that this thriving village was again looking up, and would not be cast down. This was owing entirely to the lively and energetic character of its citizens, who would not be disheartened by anything that would turn up.

San Francisco was twice burned up, once blown down, and once sunk. But still the decree said that there must be a city there to stay.

On Monday, 15 December 1873, at 9:00 a.m., a fire originating from an imperfect flue in Dr. Meredith's Drug Store Department consumed the entire building of G. C. Harrison which was occupied by H. Scott, dry goods merchant; Dr. Meredith, druggist; and L. May, dwelling

apartment. With extraordinary efforts, the storehouse of C. Thurman with his entire stock of goods was saved. Mr. Harrison's loss was not far from \$1,000 or \$1,200, as the building was not insured. Mr. Scott's loss (from \$400 to \$600 loss in goods) was fully covered by insurance.

Dr. Meredith's loss was about \$125 to \$150. No insurance. Mr. May lost many of his best household goods such as beds, bedding, etc. Several others lost considerably. Mr. Thurman was at Ames at the time the fire occurred, but being notified in haste by his son of the probable loss of his house and the stock of goods, he returned to Ontario double-quick in time still to see some of the danger. On his arrival, he was very agreeably happy to find his building entirely saved by the most extraordinary efforts.

Mrs. May was given great credit in her efforts to save the building of C. Thurman. Of course, all had to use great efforts in stopping the fire. Had there been much wind from the course it was moving at the time, it would have been utterly impossible to have saved Thurman's storehouse. All the goods were removed from the building, supposing it must burn, but fortune decided otherwise, connected with a well-planned effort to save it. In the removal of the desk of Mr. Thurman's, as everything possible was removed from the room, it was rumored on the return of Mr. Thurman from Ames that he had some \$1,200 or \$1,400 in a pocket wallet placed in a little drawer of the desk. After his return, the goods were being placed back in the room when search was made for the money, but not found.³

One Sunday morning in 1879, about 3:00 a.m., the people of Ontario were startled from their morning slumbers by the alarm of another fire. There was a general rush of men, women, and children to the streets, some not taking time to put on their clothing.

It was discovered that the west half of Ayers' elevator was in flames, and it was not five minutes later until the whole building adjoining - the lumberhouse of W. R. Anthony and Company - was entirely covered with flames. It was by hard work and the timely assistance of the small bucket brigade that the railroad depot was saved. The east end of the depot was scorched some, and the east end of the platform burned a little. It was not known how the fire originated.

Loss to the elevator was \$1,200, and was insured by Underwriters of New York for \$900. W. R. Anthony and Company's loss on the lumber was \$500.

In 1896, lightning struck a barn belonging to one of the Judge boys one night, burning it to the ground with twenty-seven tons of hay, thirty head of hogs, four head of horses, and one thousand bushels of oats. There were also several pieces of machinery burned.

Tom Lewis had the misfortune to have the house he lived in burn down in February of 1903, and nothing was saved. He said there wasn't so much to move now. They took up a donation for him, and raised a little over \$18.00. His insurance ran out three weeks before the fire.

Christmas Eve, just as people were taking their leave from the Christmas tree, a fire was discovered in the south part of town, and the news soon spread that William Trembly's house was in flames. People hastened to aid, but it was then too late. The fire was burning rapidly - there was no hope. There were a few things taken from the kitchen such as the cook-stove, cupboard, cooking utensils, and other articles, but the fruit, flour, and such articles were put away in a cave, which saved them from the fire. The carpets, furniture, beds, bed-clothing, and other articles which were in the bedroom and front room were all burned. The mystery was not explained until Monday, when 'Squire Schockley, from

Ames, arrived and searched the house of J. W. Johnston and found some of Ida Harris' things, who was boarding with Trembly. Clothing, jewelry, books, and other articles were found before the search was begun. Mary Johnston, a girl of thirteen, rolled something under her apron and started, but was caught with some of the stolen goods. She then confessed that she had taken most everything out of Ida Harris' trunk when the bed-clothes caught on fire. She could not smother the flames, and was obliged to escape through an open window through which she had broken in at. She will be taken to a reform school.⁴

SOCIAL EVENTS

For a smaller town, Ontario had their share of social events. In 1887, a hop at the hall was well-attended, and passed off with general satisfaction to all concerned. The hall looked like a drugstore the next morning, but such was the life, and young folks must enjoy themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Scott were happily surprised on the Fourth in 1896 by about fifty of their friends coming in, and bringing with them baskets, tubs, wash boilers, and boxes filled with good things to eat. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were presented with a handsome extension table. The day was pleasantly spent by all.

A lemonade drinking contest was witnessed at Ontario the same year by a few who were lucky enough to have tickets, John Baugham and Merrit Jones being the contestants. John drank thirteen glasses, and Merrit went him one better, and John could not stay.

A cobweb party at the residence of Oscar Freed was a grand success. An excellent time was reported by those who were present.

A mush and milk party was held at G. Eastwoods' one Tuesday night for the purpose of getting money to buy candy for the Christmas tree. There was a good crowd out and everybody had a good time. They made \$2.15.

Mrs. Arthur Freed had a rag sewing at her home one night. About fifteen of the ladies were present. Some, I suppose, were trying to get the biggest pile of rags sewed, while others were trying to see who could talk the fastest. Of course, I wasn't there, so I don't know.

Billy Beedle and his wife were happily surprised in April of 1896, the occasion being the fifteenth anniversary of their

marriage. A host of their good neighbors thought to surprise them, and I guess did it all right. From the way Billy performed, he was so excited he could not eat his dinner. About 130 people attended during the day and that evening. The guests presented their host and hostess with an elegant secretary desk. After this, Billy was not able to do anything but shove his hands in his pockets and say, "I can't see how they did it."

About forty young people gathered at the home of Elmer Ross in May of 1898, in honor of his birthday. When Mr. Ross came home weary and tired from the cares and toils of the day, he found not rest, but a houseful of young people to greet him and remind him that he was one year older. He was presented with a fine new rocker. Ice cream and cake were served, and an enjoyable evening spent by all.

One Wednesday evening in 1907, the Ontario Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs gave a farewell party at their hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Zenor, who were expected to leave for South Dakota in the near future. A short program was rendered after which G. W. O'Brien of Ames gave a short talk and presented them with a handsome chair as a token of esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Zenor held in that community. Then the next best thing was supper, which was served to about 180. A wagonette load from Ames came up which contained a first-class quartette that furnished music equal to the Glee Club at the Iowa State College. It was greatly feared by several guests present that with the one article of household furniture, that Bud would greatly neglect his farm duties. They said that though Bud should spend the greater part of his time in the chair, his wife intended to make a success of farming, because she extended an invitation to all to come and eat chicken with them when they got settled in their new home.⁵

ILLNESS AND ACCIDENTS

Ontario had their share of illnesses and accidents. Two children of the same family died of diphtheria in January of 1880, only two hours apart. The affliction and sorrows of the family were heartrending and called for the sympathies of friends and neighbors to share with them in that hour of grief. About two years before this, the father's mind became a wreck by grieving over his oldest daughter's death. He was sent to the insane assylum a year before this for medical treatment, where he remained with but little hope of recovery.

In 1891, J. Freed was confined to the house for a week. He was troubled with rheumatism of the stomach.

In 1895, another of Mr. Dyer's children died. This was the third one of this family that had died with that dreaded disease - diphtheria.

In 1896, little George Truesdell was taken quite sick one morning. The doctor diagnosed the case as a light attack of typhoid fever.

In the same year, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark died of lung fever. Funeral services were held at the Christian Church, after which the little form was laid to rest in the Ontario cemetary.

During a storm in 1896, lightning struck the barn of William Kline, a few miles west of Ontario. William Mann, a grandson of Mr. Kline, was instantly killed by the same stroke. The victim was about twenty-one years old and unmarried.

Then two years later, Mr. H. Cobb had his best team killed by lightning. I bet this taught him not to tie a team to a wire fence

during a storm.

The same month, a terrible storm passed over Ontario, and did some damage to trees and blew down some corn and outhouses. It blew down several barns, windmills, trees, and played havoc in some parts. Lightning did its share of work, too, because it was reported that it struck two barns and burnt them down.

A sad accident occurred at Ontario in 1871. A man chopped down a large tree, and for some unaccountable reason, he ran in the same direction it fell. He was crushed, torn, and scattered to such an extent that to render recognition was impossible. He left a wife to mourn his loss. She was the first one who found him.

In 1880, the little daughter of Sylvester Scott, three years old, met with quite a serious accident. While Mr. Scott was shearing sheep, she was playing around him and ran against the point of the shears, inflicting a wound in her eye that was feared would eclipse the sight.

The same year, H. C. Leg's limb was broken and mangled and didn't heal as it was hoped. It was apprehended that it would have to be amputated.

Quite an accident happened in September of 1898. Little Aaron Stone was standing at the entrance to a tent, when a smart man deliberately drove up and over the boy and injured him badly. He was picked up unconscious and taken home, having a bad cut above the eye. He got along nicely, but it was a wonder that he was not killed. The young man was well-known at Ontario, and was warned to be more careful in the future.

The same year, W. H. Johnson met with an accident that came near being a serious one. Mr. Johnson was having some wood sawed by a steam saw. A coat that was on the saw frame caught fire, and Mr. Johnson reached out to put out the fire, and in straightening up his arm came in contact with the saw. The saw tore through the fleshy part of the arm, mangling it in horrible shape.

Miss Pearle Van Duzer suffered a very painful injury on her face, caused by an accident from a railroad spark.

An odd accident happened to little Cleo Foster while he was playing with the red hot stove poker. In some manner it slipped and ran in his eye, and burned his eye very badly. The doctor thought that it was pretty bad, and that Cleo would probably lose his eye.

Guy Stone was quite seriously hurt at a tent meeting by a team running over him. The buggy tongue struck him in the head, and it was feared that he would also lose the sight of one eye.

It seemed that 1896 was a good year to have an accident. A runaway was witnessed at Ontario that year by a few people, and one just like it was very seldom seen. Mr. Elisha Briley's team was left standing in the street untied. They got tired of standing so they thought they would go home. They started up all of a sudden, but when they got to the railroad crossing, there happened to be a freight going through at about thirty miles an hour, and the team ran right into the train. The horses got the worst of the collision, but neither of them got killed. The buggy was smashed into kindling wood.

The same year, a young man had two runaways. His horse ran away with his carriage, and his best girl ran away with the other fellars.

Ossie Foster brought out a new buggy, and intended to put on style that summer. His pa didn't like the way it tracked, and so Ossie took it back.

Ewing Johnson disposed of his buggy to Freeman Mosier. Ewing said the buggy was causing him to lose entirely too much sleep.

In 1899, John Dickenson purchased a new top buggy. He then didn't have any trouble in getting a girl. They all wanted to go with him then.

Arthur Ross had quite a runaway one Sunday evening in 1893, but fortunately no one was hurt. Even his brand-new buggy went through without a scratch. Art said it was quite a difficult matter to look after his best girl, and a wild horse both at the same time.

Hereafter when you meet a gentleman in the highway with a

wild team, dismount, tip your hat, pull down your vest, and if his team shows signs of fright, catch them by the bits and help him by. If he forgets to thank you for your kindness, you will at least have had the pleasure of knowing that you had been a law-abiding citizen.

H. Baughman's team became unmanageable one Friday while he was going to attend a wedding anniversary, and ran away throwing Mrs. Baughman and their little boy out. Luckily, no one was hurt further than receiving a few bruises and getting badly frightened.

On the way home from a sociable in 1885, the team belonging to F. W. Foster was frightened by some boys running a race behind them, which caused them to run away. The occupants of the buggy were immediately thrown out, and the team ran nearly a mile. No serious injury was sustained.

One Sunday morning in 1901, Mrs. McKim, son, daughter, and Grandma Ross were going to church and were driving too lively around a corner. The buggy wheel struck a stone, smashed the wheel, and threw them all out. Grandma Ross was badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

The same year, Will Beedle, wife, and two children, had a very narrow escape while returning from the country. The horse was scared by a bicycle and ran, upsetting the buggy and bruising everyone quite badly. The people joked that Will was getting older, and should have driven a more gentle horse.

While J. L. Wilcox was starting from his home near the college on his way to work, he had quite a serious runaway. The team was frightened at some cattle by the roadside, became unmanageable, and broke loose. Mr. Wilcox was thrown headlong from the buggy, but did not injure him seriously. It only shook him up a great deal. The horses jumped a barbwire fence nearby and cut themselves quite badly, after which they ran quite a distance through a cornfield before they were caught. With a little assistance, he arrived at Ontario, and secured repairs for his buggy and again started for his work.

Mrs. W. H. Johnson, while trying to move a boiler of water

back on the stove, caught her foot on the floor, stumbled, fell, and broke her nose.

Forest Brown, while driving to town in 1912, met with an accident, resulting in a broken limb. Mr. Brown met an automobile and his horse became unmanageable, and in the mix-up, Mr. Brown came out with a broken limb. He was taken to Ames and Dr. Aplin set the broken member.

Frank Billings had the misfortune to upset with his egg wagon, and smashed about seventy dozen eggs.

W. H. Truesdale surprised his neighbors in 1911 by springing a new automobile on them. It was a Ford, and the kind that goes. Mr. Truesdale made three trips to the state fair, and said it took but little longer to make the trip to Des Moines than it did to Ames in a buggy. He made the trip from the fairgrounds to Ontario in one and a half hours. Can you beat it?

A year later, George Briley suffered with an acute attack of automobile fever for two or three weeks. He was driving a new Ford. George was an expert at the steering wheel, but said fifteen miles an hour was plenty fast enough for any auto to be driven, applying especially to the auto he was driving.

4/19/33

Dress Caught, Woman Killed Under Tractor

Miss Hazel Black, 30, lived only a few minutes after she was run over by a tractor at the George Briley farm, a quarter of a mile south of Ontario, about 9 a. m., Saturday.

Miss Black was holding open a gate while Ward Pontius backed a tractor from the farm yard. As the machine passed, her dress was caught and she was dragged under the wheels of the machine crushing both her legs before the driver was aware of the accident.

A physician was called, but she died in a few minutes. The body remained at the farm pending the arrival of Coroner D. Mills of McCallsburg.

Miss Black was a niece of Mrs. Briley, with whom she had lived since early childhood. Her father is believed to be living in Missouri.

Friends Help Ward Pontius Build Shed

Neighbors and friends of Ward Pontius, Ontario blacksmith whose shop burned New Year's morning, gathered at his home last Friday and assisted in building a shed. They also began the work of hauling straw but were unable to finish because of the high wind.

Mr. Pontius lost more than a \$1,000 worth of tools in the fire, including a nearly new welding machine.

Men who helped with the work were Guy Scott, Ross Smith, Will Beck, Mr. Brown, Mr. Paton and Mr. Wheeler. The women assisted Mrs. Pontius in serving a lunch at noon.

1/9/33

POST OFFICES

The post office was established at New Philidelphia 17 January 1858 with the following successive postmasters: A. Ballman; W. H. Foster, 14 March 1859; D. Schaefer, 8 September 1860; W. H. Foster, 13 November 1861; and Hiram Scott, 6 November 1867. When the office was changed to Ontario, the office was called "Ontario Post Office," and Mr. Scott continued as the postmaster. The next postmasters were: F. M. Coffelt, 7 May 1884; A. C. McCracken, 15 November 1886; J. L. Stoll, 29 March 1887; T. M. Aylesworth, 5 April 1889; S. T. Zenor probably from 1892-1896; Melvin Ross probably from 1896-1899; R. R. Parsons probably from 1899-1901; Ed C. Hutchinson from 1901-.¹

The Ontario Post Office closed on 6 July 1951.



Tribune Photo

Eighty-two years as a postoffice station ended yesterday for the village of Ontario. Charles L. Sidenstucker, shown above with his wife, relinquished his duties acting as postmaster of the tiny Ontario postoffice, located in a small white frame grocery store. The closing of the Ontario postoffice followed a federal government investigation into methods of economizing in the postal system. The Ontario postoffice actually had its beginnings as the New Philadelphia postoffice, just north of the present village of Ontario in 1856. New Philadelphia was in Washington township; Ontario was settled later just north and is in Franklin township. Mail to the New Philadelphia station at that time was brought in by stage-

coach. Ontario was settled Jan. 16, 1869 at about the time that railroad tracks were built south of the New Philadelphia village. The post office was moved to Ontario that year with Hiram Scott as postmaster. E. C. Hutchison, 79, of Ontario, who was postmaster there from 1900 to 1923 recalls that Ontario was the first village along the railroad line where mail deliveries were cancelled on Sunday. Previously the post office received two deliveries a day, seven days a week. Through Hutchison's efforts, however, Sunday deliveries were stopped to allow postmasters one day of the week as a holiday. More than two dozen other post offices like the Ontario one have been closed in Story county in the last 20 years. 8-1-51



Last day of post office



Chas Sidenstueken

Postmaster

Gordon Wall
Brodhead, Wis.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Margaret A. Chamberlain
Box No. 112
Vergennes, Vermont

65384

THE HUTCHISON DRYGOODS STORE

Ed Hutchison had his Drygoods Store in the wood building (The building on the right in photo below) until 1916 when he built the new brick building - on the left in the photo . When Ed Hutchison came to Ontario in 1900 , he lived on the 2nd floor of the wood building. Later they moved to a small house across the street that is now 1512 Florida. Then around 1915 they built the big house on the corner, that now is now 4615 Toronto.

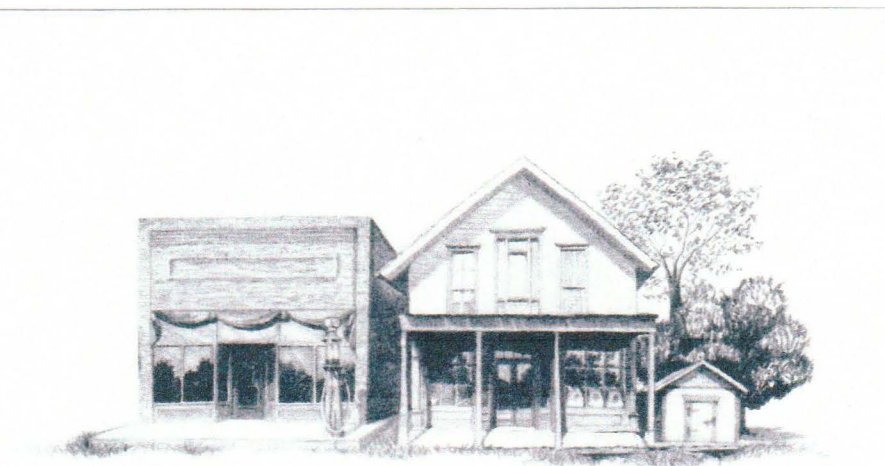
Herbert D. Johnson and his wife, Gertrude (Hutchison) Johnson, had a hatchery in the wood building - probably the 1930's. After this, Palmer & Alice Teig had their hatchery in this same building in the 1940's. According to Lee Hoffman the people of Ontario use to have dances upstairs above the hatchery. It was kind of like a Community Center.

Everyone in this vicinity is urged to save nut shells and fruit pits which will help saving the life of a man in the trenches . Carbon is needed to make millions of gas masks for the American Army. The government asks you to do this. A collection box has been placed at the E.C. Hutchison store. Any of the materials will be acceptable, but they should be dried before turning them in. Ames Evening Times. 11/4/1918. WW 1.

Burglars broke into the Hutchison store again News Years eve . They broke through the front windows. About \$ 200.00 or \$ 300.00 (about \$ 5,500 today) worth of goods were taken this time. Among the stolen goods were 18 pairs of men's shoes , a lot of tobacco and cigars, flour and much other merchandise. A week ago the buglars gained entrance by breaking through the window at the back of the store. They took over \$ 100.00 worth of goods , among them being men's gloves , mackinaws, shoes and other clothing besides some flour from the store at the back of the building. Evidently they considered Friday night as a lucky night for them. Ames Evening Times. 1/7/1916.

The 2nd business in the brick building was the Grubb Grocery Store. 1923-1936?

The 3rd business in the same building was Carey's Jack Spratt Grocery Store. 1937 - ?





GRUBB'S GROCERY STORE AND DIXIE GASOLINE STATION

Edward H. Grubb was the second owner of the brick building. The business was called Grubb's Grocery Store and Dixie Gasoline Station. He had one gas pump. 1930-1936 ?

Unusual Soap Values!

Courtesy of
COLGATE PALMOLIVE PEET Co.
AND YOUR GROCER



Actual size 12" x 11" x 1 1/2"

**Ask
Your Grocer**

how you can get not only the
Platter but a fine Serving Tray
and Fruit Bowl as well.

This Beautiful Chromium
Colonial

Meat Platter

— and —

1

1

4

1

**PALMOLIVE
SOAP**

**PER
SUPER
SUDS**

**GIANT BARS
CRYSTAL WHITE
SOAP**

**PER
CRYSTAL WHITE
CHIPS**






\$2.50 VALUE—ALL FOR **99c**

**20 FREE TOURS
... of EUROPE!**

OR \$1.00 IN CASH

Offered by
PALMOLIVE

ASK US FOR FULL DETAILS
ABOUT THIS GREAT OFFER!

**Listen to These
Five
Radio Programs**

Palmolive Beauty Box
Theatre

WHO Tuesday 9:30 p. m.
Super Stars
Clos. 10-11:30 p. m.

WHO every day 9:15
A. M.

**Have You Tried
PALMOLIVE BEADS?**

Wonderful for Longers and Heavies

**CRYSTAL WHITE
CHIPS**

The big economy 3 1/2 pig maker
housework saver

These Soap Bargains For Sale by the Following

AMES— FAIR GROCERY & MARKET TILLEN GROCERY RED ARROW STORES UNITED FOOD Mkt. No. 1 UNITED FOOD Mkt. No. 2 AMES SERVICE GROCERY FREEMAN'S FOOD Mkt.	M & M GROCERY AMES WHOLESALE MEAT CO. GILBERT— H. D. HUNN SEVADA— AUBURN'S MEAT MARKET H. P. TULL ANDER'S FRIEDLAND CO.	ROLAND— E. J. MOGENT MCALLISTER— BULL'S EYE GROCERY MAXWELL— AUBURN'S MEAT COLLINS— COLLINS BITE-WAY GROCERY	OPTAHIO— F. H. GUNDEL SLATER— HOME MARKET HUXLEY— BEN. BOWEL
--	---	---	--

**The Rapidly Rising Price of Soap Products
Makes These Values Doubly Attractive**

3/29/1935

NEW
DIXIE ORCHID
GASOLINE

At a Price You Can Afford to Pay

In line with lower prices on commodities during the present depression, a plan of merchandising has been put into effect at all Dixie Service Stations in this territory. These grades of DIXIE Anti-Knock Gasoline are offered at prices you can afford to pay.

Red DIXIE High Compression "Knock Out"	17½c
Green DIXIE Regular "Anti-Knock"	14½c
New Orchid "Power to Pass"	12½c

COMPARE

We invite comparison of all grades of Dixie Gas and Motor Oils, grade for grade, with any sold in Ames or elsewhere by any company, large or small, and will assure you that you will get more quality and performance than you expect or can get elsewhere for the same price.

DRIVE IN TODAY at Any of THESE Stations!
Give Your CAR a TREAT and Yourself a THRILL

WHATTOFF SERVICE STATION <small>Lincoln Way at Hayward</small>	LANHAM SERVICE STATION <small>Lincoln Way and Franklin</small>	W. H. NUTTY GARAGE <small>414 Main St.</small>
DEWEY BALL GARAGE <small>Duff Ave. S. of Lincoln Way</small>	MORRIS SERVICE STATION <small>5th and Kellogg Ave.</small>	RAINEY SERVICE STATION <small>South Duff Ave.</small>
E. H. GRUBB <small>Ontario, Ia.</small>		IRA CROOKS <small>Nevada</small>

Mr. Farmer: Get in touch with K. A. DICKINSON for rural deliveries. Phone 1793 or 6.

4/30/1931

Your family doctor earns the confidence you place in him by his unfailing response to your needs. No hour is too late. No trip too long—for he succeeds by serving YOU. The Dixie Minute-Man will care for your car in the same thoughtful and efficient manner. The Dixie stations in your community exist for one reason—to serve YOU.



STATIONS

WHATTOFF SERVICE
STATION
Lincoln Way at Hayward

DEWEY BALL GARAGE
Duff Ave. S. of Lin. Way

E. H. GRUBB
Ontario, Ia.

LANHAM SERVICE
STATION
Lincoln Way & Franklin

MORRIS SERVICE
STATION
5th and Kellogg Ave.

W. H. NUTTY GARAGE
414 Main St.

RAINEY SERVICE
STATION
South Duff Avenue

IRA CROOKS
Nevada

5-16-1931

CAREY'S JACK SPRATT FOOD STORE

Blane Carey bought out the E. H. Grubb Grocery Store in 1937. It was called Carey's Jack Spratt Food Store. It was in the same brick building that is now 1507 Florida.

No Black Cats Bothered Carey

ONTARIO — There were no black cats dodging the footsteps of Blane Carey, who operates a Jack Sprat food store here. Carey left his kerosene pump and his gas pump unlocked all night May 12. When he woke up Friday, May 13, he remembered his failure to lock the pumps and expected the worst. He found the pumps unmolested. Several times within the last few years the pumps have been drained.

5-16-1938

12-2-1937
M & M GROCERY, 226 Main · Phone 29
WEST ST. FOOD MKT. 2902 West St. · Ph. 337
9th Street JACK SPRATT FOOD STORE

NEARBY JACK SPRATT FOOD STORES

Collins Jack Sprat Food Store . Collins	Jack Sprat Food Store..... Napier
Tarman's Jack Sprat Food Store. Nevada	Harry's Cash Store..... Cambridge
Colo Jack Sprat Food Store..... Colo	Ingwald Madsen..... Zearing
Cuffs Jack Sprat Food Store . Maxwell	Jack Sprat Food Store..... Stratford
John Michaelson..... Roland	Austad J S. Food Store . Garden City
Carey's Jack Sprat Food Store.....	Ontario

SPECIAL SALE

NEW IMPROVED RINSO

IN THE SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE



GIVES
25 TO 50%
MORE SUDS
say women
everywhere

Rich Suds in Soft
or Hard Water



Recommended by
the Makers of 33
Washers

OTHER HOUSEHOLD FAVORITES ON SALE AT STORES LISTED BELOW

Listen in to these OUTSTANDING PROGRAMS

LUX RADIO THEATRE, sponsored by Lux Toilet Soap and Lux, brings you the stars of stage and screen in famous plays every Monday evening.
AL JOHNSON, MARTHA RAYE, PARKYANKUS and Victor Young's Orchestra are presented by Rinso on Tuesday evenings.
"BIG SISTER"—a dramatic serial, presented every morning, Monday through Friday, by the New Improved Rinso.
AUNT JENNY'S program, a collection of short serial stories, is brought to you every day, Monday through Friday, by SPRY, the pure, all-vegetable shortening.
EDWARD G. ROBINSON in "BIG CITY" presented each Tuesday evening by Lifebuoy.
All These Programs Are Broadcast Over the Columbia Network

LUX TOILET SOAP



The beauty
care of the
lovelyscreen
stars.

Removes Cosmetics
Thoroughly



LUX
Preserves the
beauty of silks
and woolsens.

LUX FOR DISHES

Lovely Hands at Less
Than 1c a Day

LIFEBUOY



Health
Soap
Stops "B.O."
Protects
Health

Purifies and Deodorizes
for Bath, Hands and Face



Spry THE NEW PURER
ALL-VEGETABLE
SHORTENING

It's Triple-Creamed

ECONOMIZE

Can Be Used for
Repeated Fryings

Sold By the Following Dealers

Cambridge

L. D. Woods Grocery
Harry's Cash Store
Slater
Carlson's Service Store
Home Market
Collins

Collins Jack Sprat Store
Chambers Dept. Store
P. J. Weirich

Maxwell

Hendricks Grocery
Larson's I.G.A.

Nevada

Klingner's Grocery
Caradus Grocery
Clover Farm Store
Economy Store
Burr Lincoln Way Grocery
Great A. & P. Tea Co.
National Tea Store

State Center

W. J. Lister Grocery
Watson's Grocery

Colo

Colo Jack Sprat Store

McCallsburg

Thompson's Grocery
Hall's Store

Shipley

Sam P. Arnold Grocery

Zearing

Madison Jack Sprat
Smith Mercantile Co.
Robbins Food Store

Saint Anthony

J. E. Easton
Frein Grocery

Story City

Popper Grocery
Han's Grocery
Lakness & Alinger
Vold's Cash & Carry

Roland

J. E. Michaelson
J. E. Britton
Martha Penn

Ontario

Carey's Jack Sprat
Kinella Grocery

Gilbert

Snider's Grocery
Carey Cash Store

Clemons

Brackney & Co.
R. D. Ideo

Huxley

Adolph Kavale Grocery
Hendrick Grocery

Albert Johnson Grocery

Kelley

Barbow Grocery

Sold By the Following Dealers

Ames

Ames Wholesale Fruit & Grocery
United Food Store No. 1 and No. 2
Ames Service Grocery and Market
Banner Food Market
Rushing Food Market
Northwestern Grocery and Market
Ninth Street Grocery
Parkhouse Grocery
E. H. Henamen Grocery
Countryman Grocery
Community Grocery
Campus Grocery
Malandar Grocery
Frank Leppo Grocery
M. & M. Grocery
Great A. & P. Tea Co.
Diamond Bros.
National Tea Store

1-27-1938

M & M GROCERY, 226 Main - Phone 29
WEST ST. FOOD MKT. 2902 West St. - Ph. 337

FAIR FOOD MARKET, Phone 436

9th Street JACK SPRAT FOOD STORE

NEARBY JACK SPRAT FOOD STORES

Collins Jack Sprat Food Store... Collins	Jack Sprat Food Store..... Napier
Tarman's Jack Sprat Food Store. Nevada	Harry's Cash Store..... Cambridge
Colo Jack Sprat Food Store..... Colo	Ingwald Madsen..... Zearing
Cuff's Jack Sprat Food Store... Maxwell	Jack Sprat Food Store..... Stratford
John Michaelson..... Roland	Austad J. S. Food Store... Garden City
Carey's Jack Sprat Food Store.....	Ontario



THE HUNGATE GENERAL STORE

Early in October of 1923 the Hungate boys dug the basement for the new store on the South side of old Lincoln Highway, now Ontario Road. William Hungate opened his new store on January 5, 1924. His stock included groceries, shoes, clothing, and auto accessories. In August of 1927, William went out of business and sold his entire stock at cost. William was the son of Walter & Eva J. Hungate. The family lived on a large farm 2 miles N.W. of Ontario. William was born 10-24-1900 and died 10-1-1988. Later, Jim Kinsella had his grocery store at this same location. The building still stands today at 4612 Ontario Road. See photo.

Opening Day Saturday, Jan. 5

Come and visit us on Opening Day. We will serve lunch and good hot coffee.

Wm. Hungate

General Store

ONTARIO

New Building, South Side Lincoln Highway



KINSELLA GROCERY STORE

Some time later, Jim Kinsella moved the inventory from his grocery store located on the South side of Lincoln Highway (now Ontario Road) to what is now 1505 Delaware. (See photo.) The Ontario Post Office was there too and Jim's wife, Teresa, was the Postmaster. No one seems to know when they moved to the new location, but it was there in 1945. Jim and his wife lived next door at 1511 Delaware.



G.H. " DAD" DODD owner of the ONTARIO BARBER SHOP with a club room and billard hall

Not only was " Dad" Dodd a barber, but he also did inside painting and wall paper hanging. He charged 30 cents per double roll to hang the paper. He said he has many samples to choose from and that his favorite pattern was the Mayflower paper that he would sell for at almost cost. In February of 1924 he had a very old violin with a snakewood bow worth \$200.00 but, would sacrifice for \$100.00. (That would be \$ 1500.00 today).

HAIR CUTS	. 15 ¢
SHAVE	. 15 ¢
RAZORS HONED	.25 ¢
RAZORS SHARPENED	.25 ¢
SHEARS GROUND	. 25 ¢
KNIVES	.10 ¢
NEW HANDLES PUT ON RAZORS	. 50 ¢
GOOD RAZORS FOR SALE	
SECOND HAND MAGAZINES FOR SALE	

I will go to your home to do the work.

AUCTION SALE

At Ontario Barber Shop

Saturday, March 31

11:00 A. M.

House trailer with stove, 1 barber chair, large barber mirror on cabinet, wash stand, Atwater-Kent radio, 8 oak chairs, 2 step ladders and scaffold, scissor grinding machine, shoe last, trunk, heating stove, 2-burner kerosene stove, 1-hole gasoline stove, peanut machine, some barber supplies, cooking utensils.

G. H. "Dad" DODD, Owner
Allen & Highland, Auctions.

3-30-1945

FORREST (Timber) MILLIKEN

Forrest Milliken was involved in many endeavors. In the 1920's he was involved in auto racing. In the 1940's to the early 1960's, he operated an auto & tractor repair garage, a machine shop, and repaired power lawn mowers and owned and operated a saw mill & lumber yard. He had heavy planks and timber. Choice of red oak and elm. His business was located in the old building that he bought from "Dad" Dodd the Barber. He bought this building around 1945 and it was located on the south side of the brick building that is now Ames Heating and Cooling. Forrest with the help of his young son, sawed a yearly average of 40,000 board feet at the rear to the Milliken Machine Shop.

Machine Shop At Ontario Gets Contract

Milliken Machine Shop, Ontario, is in production on a government contract which calls for 24,000 two target releases for the Air Force, Forrest Milliken, partner in the firm, revealed today.

Milliken, who is in partnership with Marvin Lundek of Ontario on the project, said that the work should be completed in about four months. The firm has hired four additional employees and "may have to take on more in the near future," Milliken said.

The Ames firm is a subcontractor on the project and will manufacture the release mechanism which drops the target from the tow plane allowing the plane to land.

Primary contractor for the job is the Boyt Harness Co. of Des Moines.

9-7-1953

1945 ONTARIO GARAGE

Phone 47F5

Car and Tractor Repairing

Electric and Acetylene
Welding

SEE OUR "ONTARIO MAID" kitchen cabinets before buying. No money down for responsible person. Milliken,

MALE HELP WANTED

ONE SKILLED AND SEVERAL semi-skilled wood workers. Work evenings. Ontario Maid Wood Products, Ontario. 2-25-1956

"ONTARIO MAID" TV CHAIRS. \$16 95. Sherry's have them also. If it's wood gift items, an Eskimo sled or dog caskets, we have them also. Milliken, CE2-7415. 1-25-1956



PEARLE DeHART



FORREST MILLIKEN

Candidates speak on issues

Two men are campaigning for the office of mayor of Ames in the municipal election to be held Nov. 5. Also to be elected are councilmen from the second and fourth wards, a councilman-at-large and a park commissioner.

A special ballot will be held on a proposal to issue \$375,000 in municipal general obligation bonds to finance construction of a swimming pool.

The Candidates

The two candidates for mayor are incumbent Pearle P. DeHart, 827 Kellogg Ave. and Forrest Milliken, 1506 Delaware Ave.

DeHart, who seeks election to his fourth term, assumed that office in January, 1958. He previously had served six years as councilman from the first ward.

Born near Lake City, DeHart came to Ames as a city employe in 1928. He worked for the Iowa State Highway Commission for two years and has been in private business for a number of years, since 1943 as a tax consultant, realtor

and insurance agent. He is a member of the Ames Chamber of Commerce and past president of the Ames Board of Realtors. He presently is vice president of the League of Iowa Municipalities.

DeHart said he seeks reelection in order to aid on conducting a successful centennial observance here next year; to aid in bringing new industry to Ames and to see other projects brought to a successful completion. He listed these projects as construction of a public safety building to house police and fire departments; a municipal swimming pool, new parking areas and streets and the U.S. 30 bypass.

DeHart and his wife, Nancy, have a son and two daughters.

Lifetime Resident

Milliken was born and raised in Ames and has lived here all his life. He is a graduate of Napier High School and is the owner and operator of the Milliken Machine Shop in the Ontario area of the city.

(Continued on Page Two)

"Ames has always been run from Main Street," Milliken said, "but now, with the vast areas included in the city, more leadership is needed from the new areas. The boys on Main Street just don't understand our problems."

He said this was his reason for seeking office.

If elected, Milliken said he had several projects in mind to initiate.

He'd like to see the women of the community take a more active part in government. "If the men aren't going to form a slate, it's time for the women to do that," he said. "They've proved their ability on the school board and elsewhere." He said he might even suggest a woman's write-in vote in the present election, since "in case of a tight vote, it could result in a seat on the council."

Milliken said he would ask an investigation into operations of the city electric utility, to see if it should be run by a board of commissioners. "There's too much money in the hands of too few," he said. He also said he'd investigate the possibility of selling the utility to private interests.

State Audit

A state audit of the city's books was another point made by Milliken, along with a study of the problems of old people, "who find it necessary to leave the city for financial reasons," and into "more and better ways of helping young people."

"It's time for a change," he said, "time to get some new blood in city hall."

Milliken and his wife have a son, William, and a daughter, Sue.

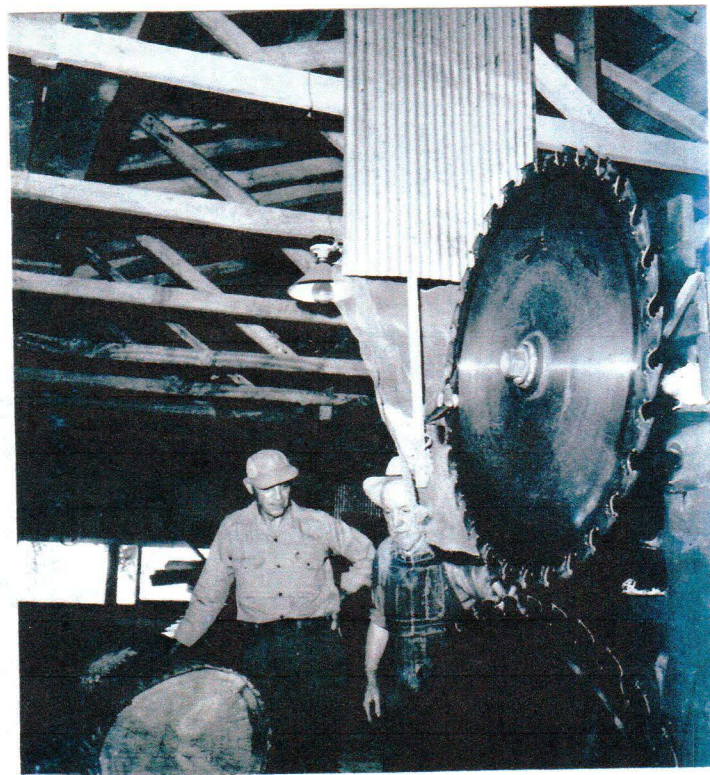
OCTOBER 30, 1963

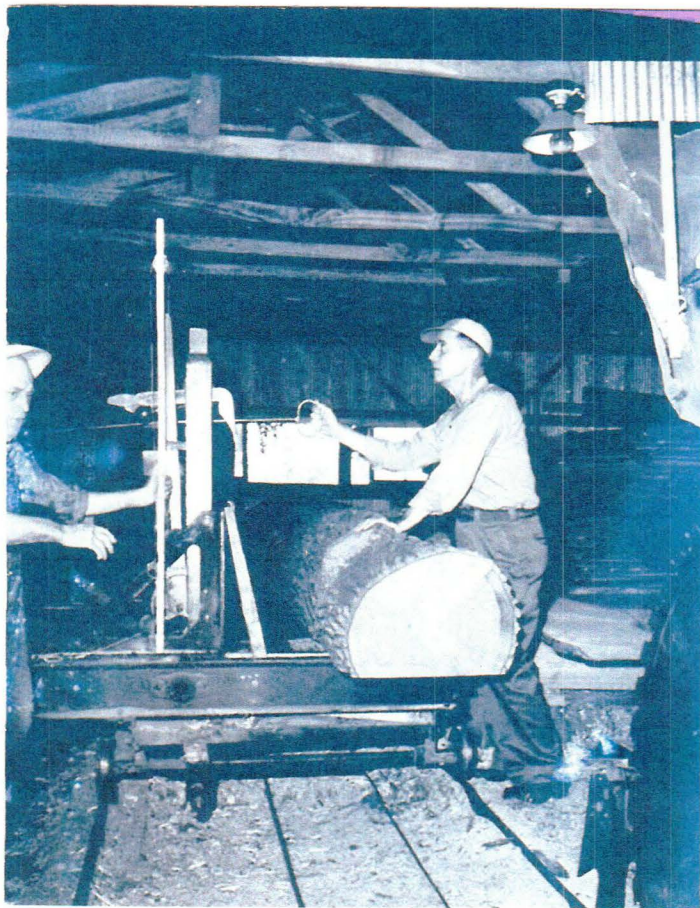
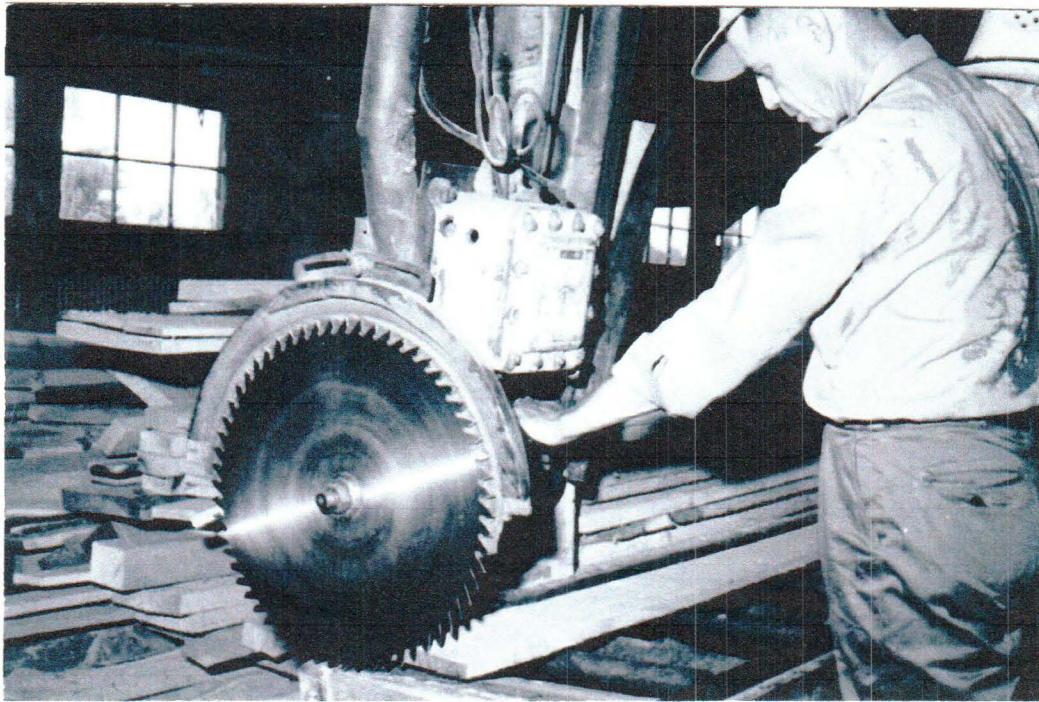
299 CU. IN. STUDEBAKER motor. V8, completely rebuilt: also 1953 Studebaker sports coupe. Milliken Machine Shop, 232-7415. OCTOBER 26, 1963

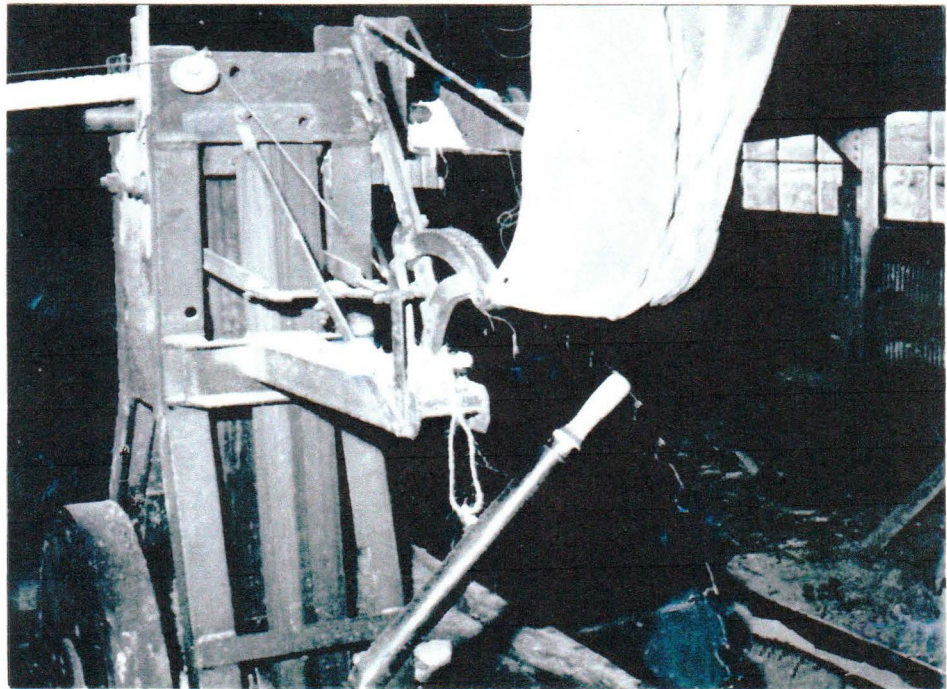
WE HAVE PLYWOOD "sticking out of our ears." Drop out and visit with our West Coast representative Bob Nicholson, this evening. Can furnish heavy timbers and items not available elsewhere. No middle men to get their hand in your pocket. Save 10%. Milliken Machine Shop, Ontario. 1961

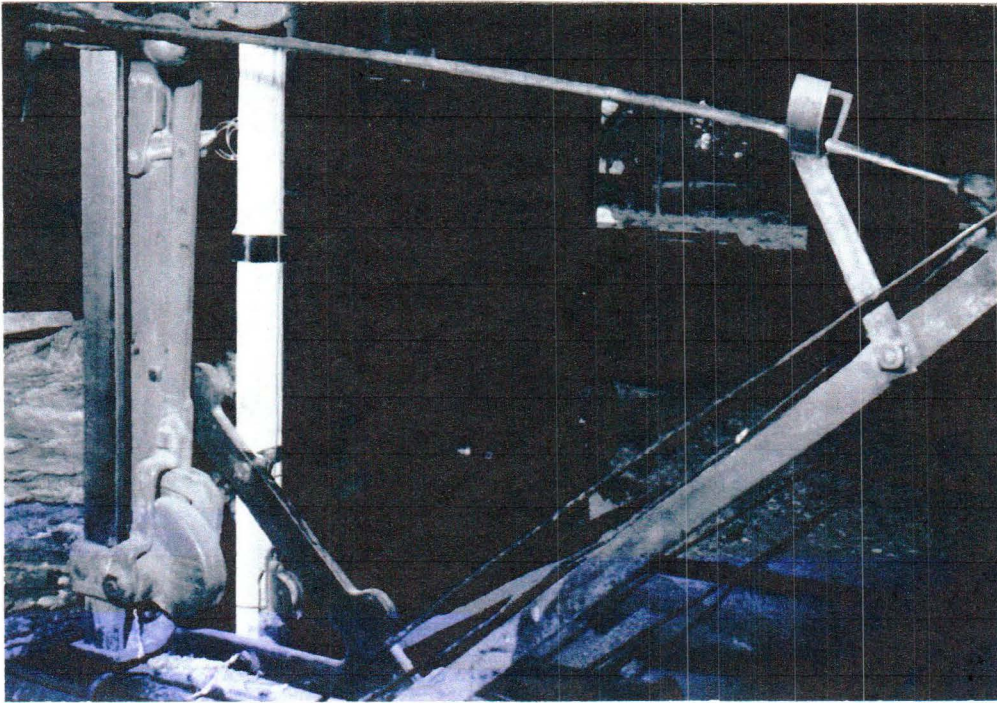
THE FOLLOING 8 PICTURES ARE OF THE FORREST MILLIKEN SAW MILL.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE AMES HISTORY SOCIETY AND THE AMES TRIBUNE.









6-3-1938 HELD IN THE BASEMENT

WEIGHTS TO BE IN BY SATURDAY

Events Open to Boxers 16 Years and Older

A boxing tournament to determine the amateur champions of Story county in the various weights will be held in Carey's grocery store building in Ontario June 13, 14 and 17, it was reported Friday by Chuck Speck, manager of the Ontario Athletic club.

All amateurs 16 years or over wishing to compete for the many trophies to be awarded winners should make entry with Speck not later than Saturday.

Champions in each weight will be named in the elimination tournament. Boxers will compete in three round matches each evening at 8 p. m., with the finals to be staged on June 17.

All proceeds from the tournament will be used to purchase equipment for the club, Speck reported. The boxing matches which have been staged each Thursday night will be postponed until this tournament is completed.

Amateur Boxers in First Matches for Title Mon.

With at least 10 four-round bouts scheduled for Monday night at the Ontario Athletic club, amateur boxers of Story county will square away for the first rounds of the championships of Story county, which will be decided in the finals Friday night. Preliminaries will also be held Tuesday night.

Altho drawings for contestants in the various weights will not be made until shortly before the first match at 8 p. m., Chuck Speck, manager, reported Monday the names of entries in the various weights.

Competing in the featherweight will be Glenn Sills, Bob Duvall and Ralph Sills of Ames, and Tony Brown of Maxwell; lightweight, Don Tesdall of Huxley, Paul Wilson of the CCC camp, Orville Oliver of Gilbert, Edwin McPeck of Zearing, G. Brown of Ontario, Russell Blackburn of Ames.

Welterweight, Bob Bennett of Cambridge, Willard Lee, Leon Ferguson and Thone Ellis of Ames, and James Farrage of the CCC camp; middleweight, Bussy Warren, Ray Ellis, Frank Knause; light heavy, Ray Hanjahan, Bob Bentley, Virgil Myers and Chet Bennett.

The lone entry to date in the heavyweight is Enos Williams of near Ames, who won the state Golden Gloves title in his division a few months ago.

6-13-1938

2 HEAVYWEIGHT BOUTS HALTED IN 2ND ROUNDS

Winners Will Make Up County Golden Gloves Team

About 300 people jammed the small quarters of the Ontario Athletic club Friday night to witness six fast and furious bouts in which winners of the Story county amateur boxing tournament were named. These winners will make up the Story county team which will compete in the Golden Gloves tournament next year.

Each of the six finalist bouts were filled with action as contestants turned loose with everything in order to gain decisions in the short three two-minute rounds.

Enos Williams of Cambridge, heavyweight contender who competed in the Golden Gloves tournament this spring, won the heavyweight title when seconds for Herman Scott of Sheldahl threw in the towel in the second round. Williams waded in full tilt from the start and had Scott bloody and near out when his second tossed in the towel to end the bout.

A similar ending took place in the light heavyweight event, in which Jim Bentley of Kelley defeated Bill Foley of Ames, Foley's second tossed in the towel in the second round.

Roy Hanrahan of Ames won a decision in the 160 pound class when he outclassed Earl Scott of Sheldahl. After this bout was over Scott was treated for a cut over his right eye, with two stitches necessary to close the wound.

Willard Lee was the other Ames challenger to win one of the gold boxing gloves when he outpointed Leon Ferguson of Ames in the 150 pound class. Orville Oliver of Gilbert defeated G. Brown of Ames in the 125 pound class and Tony Brown of Maxwell defeated Bob Duvall of Ames in the featherweight.

All of the winners in the county tournament will continue workouts throughout the year in preparation for the annual Golden Gloves tournament next year.

WINNERS WILL MAKE GOLDEN GLOVES TEAM

E. Williams Favored in Heavyweight Division

Seven Ames boxers will be in the finals of the Story county boxing tournament at the Ontario Athletic club at 8 p. m., Friday when boxers square away for the county title and for membership on the county team which next year will compete in the state Golden Gloves tourney.

Winners of the county title will receive gold trophies and will make up the local team. Last spring Enos Williams of Cambridge, heavyweight contender, won the state heavyweight event and completed in the finals at Chicago.

Those in the finals will be:

Featherweight — Tony Brown of Maxwell vs. Bob Duvall of Ames.

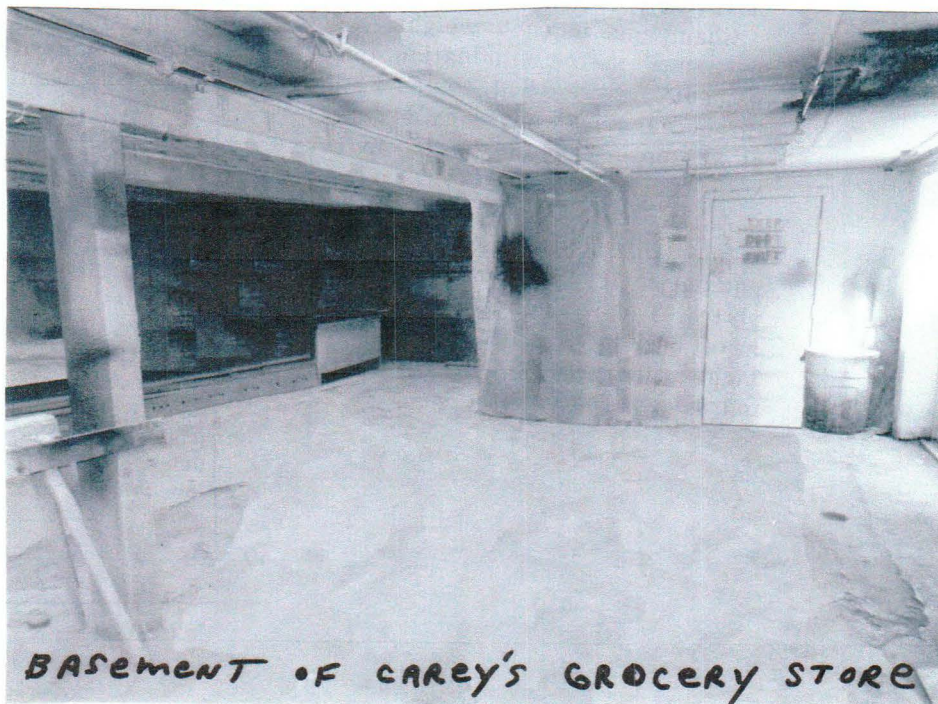
125 pound — Orville Oliver of Gilbert vs. G. Brown of Ames.

150 pound — Willard Lee of Ames vs. Leon Ferguson of Ames.

160 pound — Bussy Warren of Ames vs. Earl Scott of Sheldahl.

Light heavy — Ray Hanrahan of CCC camp, Ames vs. Bill Foley of Ames.

Heavyweight — Enos Williams of Cambridge vs. Herman Scott of Sheldahl. 6-17-1938



BASEMENT OF CAREY'S GROCERY STORE

6-30-1956
Ontario

by Mrs. Chauncey Reilly

Ontario Friendly 24 Club held their annual guest day meeting Wednesday at the Ontario church. Guests attending were Mrs. Mildred Rice and daughter Carole of Moline, Ill., Mrs. Sophus Morck of Ames, Mrs. Fred McHone and Mrs. Waldo Fincham of near Gilbert.

Guest speaker was Madame Sarala Pradham of India. She gave a talk on home and public affairs and showed films and costumes of her native land.

Hostesses were Mrs. David Baker and Mrs. Forrest Milliken.

The Ontario Friendly 24 club met in the Ontario church basement, Wednesday, May 9th at 2:30. Miss Mary Lou Tannes, Physchiatric Social Worker, of the Lutheran childrens' Home of Ames, gave a very interesting talk on the way the home is managed and about her part of it. A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. George Clark and Mrs. Harold Sutter.
5-16-1951

Ontario Aid To
Meet August 13

5-1-1931

The Ontario Aid society will meet in the church parlors Thursday afternoon, August 13. Each member is requested to bring sandwiches and cake.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting.

**ONTARIO ASSN HAS
EXCELLENT PROGRAM**

ONTARIO—The Ontario Parent-Teacher association met Friday evening, Feb. 22. After a short business meeting the following program was presented:

Vocal selections by trio, composed of Miss Ada Scott, Miss Margaret Kinsella and Mrs. Mary Zenor accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Leon Carpenter.

Recitation, Milton Potee.

Talk, Miss Lucille Douglass, county superintendent of schools.

Ventriloquist numbers, George Dodds.

Piano duets, Corinne Wierson and Miss Ada Scott.

One-act play, "Henpeck, Holler, Gossip," Mrs. Leon Carpenter, Mrs. Ralph Wright, Mrs. Ed Wierson, Mrs. Earl Lint, Mrs. Roy Hockman, Mrs. Linn Potee, Mrs. Delbert Lint, Mrs. Charles Allard, Mrs. George Clar, Alice Carpenter.

Refreshments were served to a large crowd during the social hour.

3-2-1935

The J.O.B. Club held its last meeting of the club year Tuesday. They met at the Lincoln Inn at Boone for a dinner party.

Election of officers were held and the following were elected: president, Jean Messenbrink; vice president Abbie Ostrum; secretary and treasurer, Maurine Frizzell.

The new club calendar was made up and names were drawn for the coming year's "Mysterious Pal."

6-30-1956

J.O.B. - JUST OUR
Bunch?

Ontario Community Club Holds Picnic

The Ontario community club held its annual picnic at Riverside park in Ames Sunday.

Following the picnic dinner the time was spent socially and the children enjoyed a swim in the pool.

On last Thursday evening the society held an ice cream social at the church. The following musical program was presented under the direction of Miss Ada Scott:

Piano duet, Elea^hor Howell and Ada Scott; clarinet duet, Virginia Riggs and Gladys Redlinger; piano solo, Eleanor Howell; clarinet solo, Gladys Redlinger; musical reading, Caroline Palmer and Dorothy Shugart; piano solo, Henry Beeson; vocal solo, Daisy Johnson, piano duet, Henry Beeson and Ada Scott.

7-31-1931

Meeting of Ontario Community Club Friday

The Ontario Community club met in the church Friday evening. Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. Chris Thomsen and Mrs. Victor Rogers served as hostesses.

A short business meeting was followed by a social hour and refreshments.

All who live in the Ontario community are invited to join the club.

MAY 1, 1931

Farewell Party in Ontario Friday

The members of the T. M. A. 4-H club of Ontario held a farewell party for one of their members, Eleanor Howell, Friday at her home.

Songs were sung and games enjoyed during the afternoon. Refreshments were served.

Miss Howell, who has been pianist for the 4-H club is moving with her parents to Colfax.

Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Thomsen, Vera, Lucille and Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kelso and Bob and Marcia, Mr. and Mrs. Will Beck, Vincent, Helen and Billy, Bernice Van Scoy of Ames, Bessie Mott and Vilda Adams.

8-7-1931

Ontario Citizenship Club Has Meeting

ONTARIO—Pupils of the Ontario school held their first regular meeting of the Cyclone Citizenship club Friday afternoon.

George Fry, president of the club was in charge of the business meeting. Seventeen members answered roll call. Reports on various topics of citizenship were made and assignments for the month were given to the members.

It was decided to publish a school paper which will be offered for sale at Parent-Teacher association meetings at the school.

6-29-1938

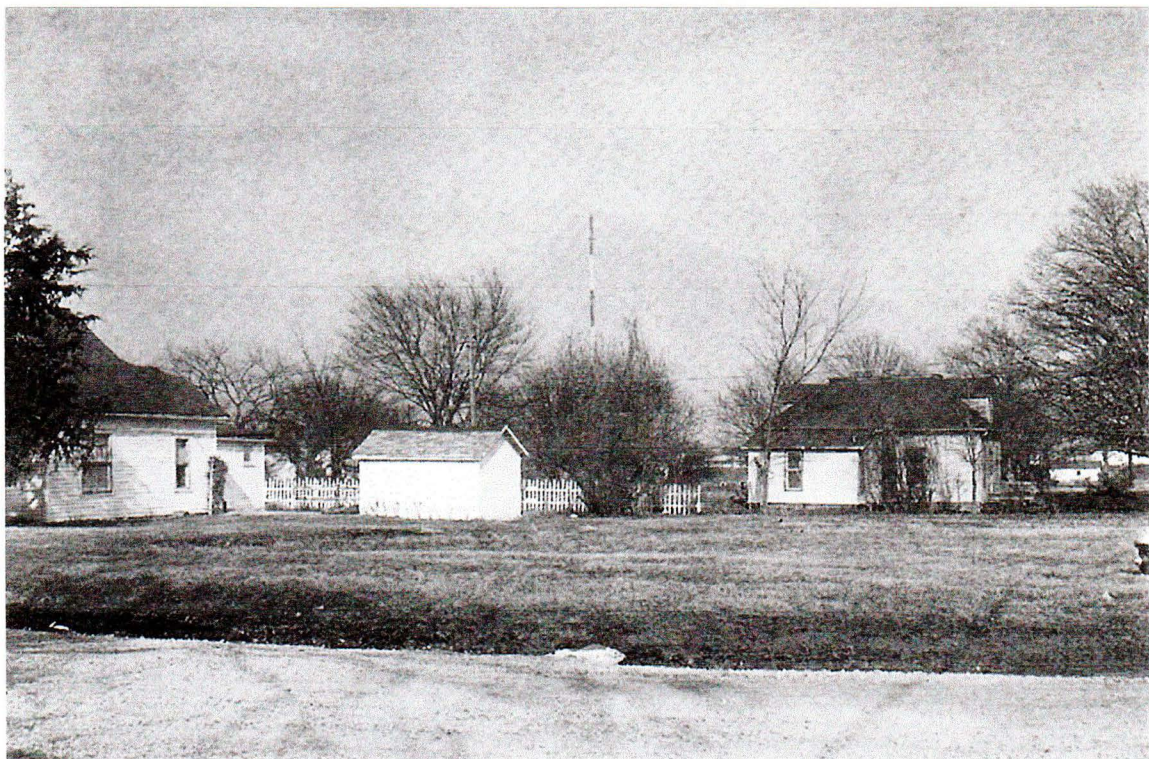
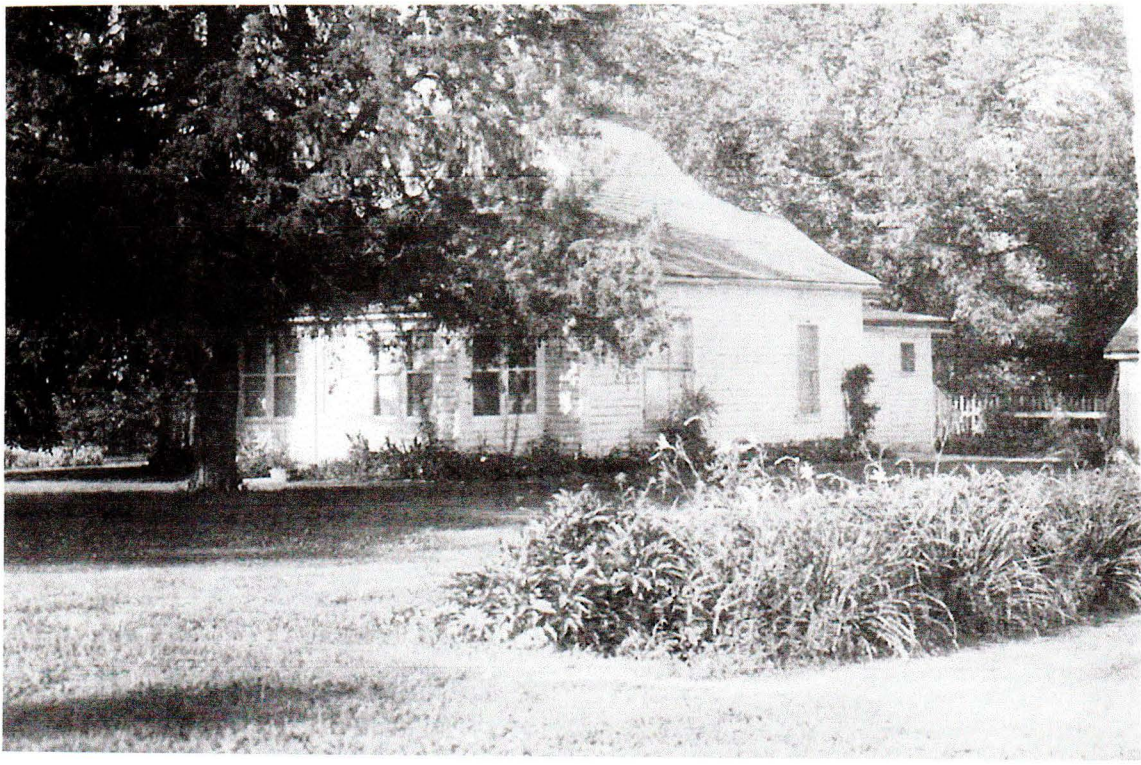
Cyclone Citizenship Club Holds Meeting

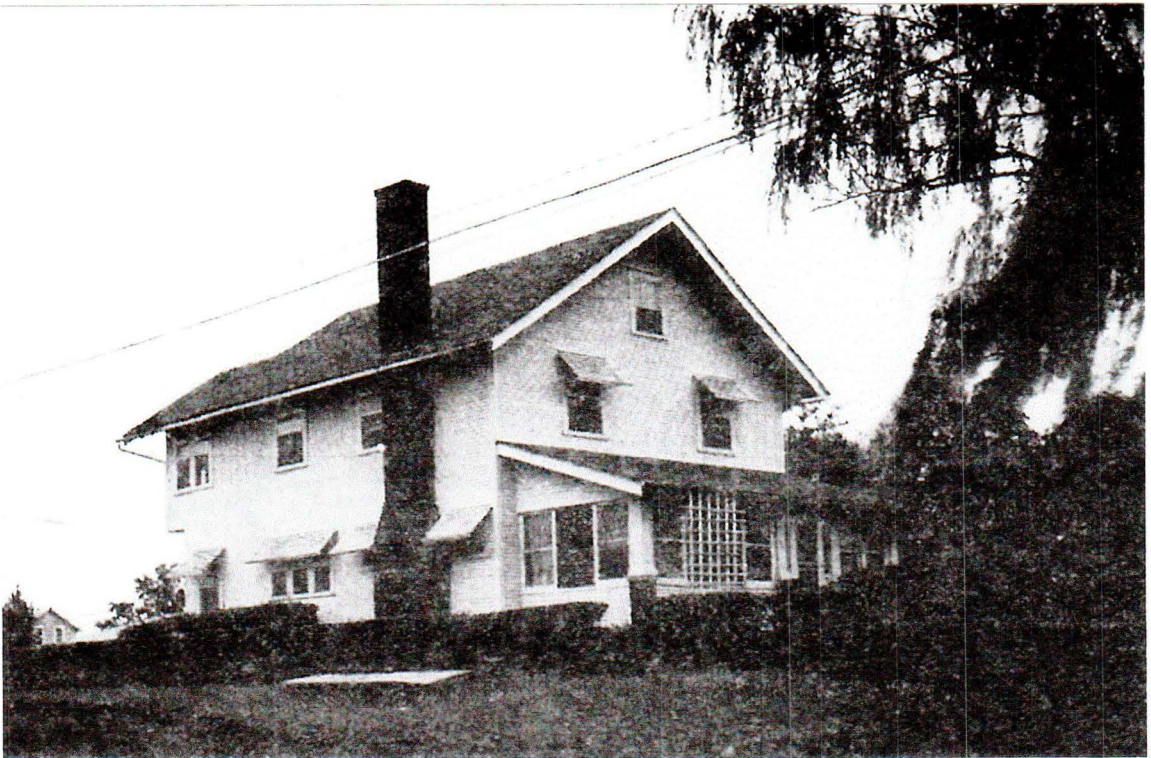
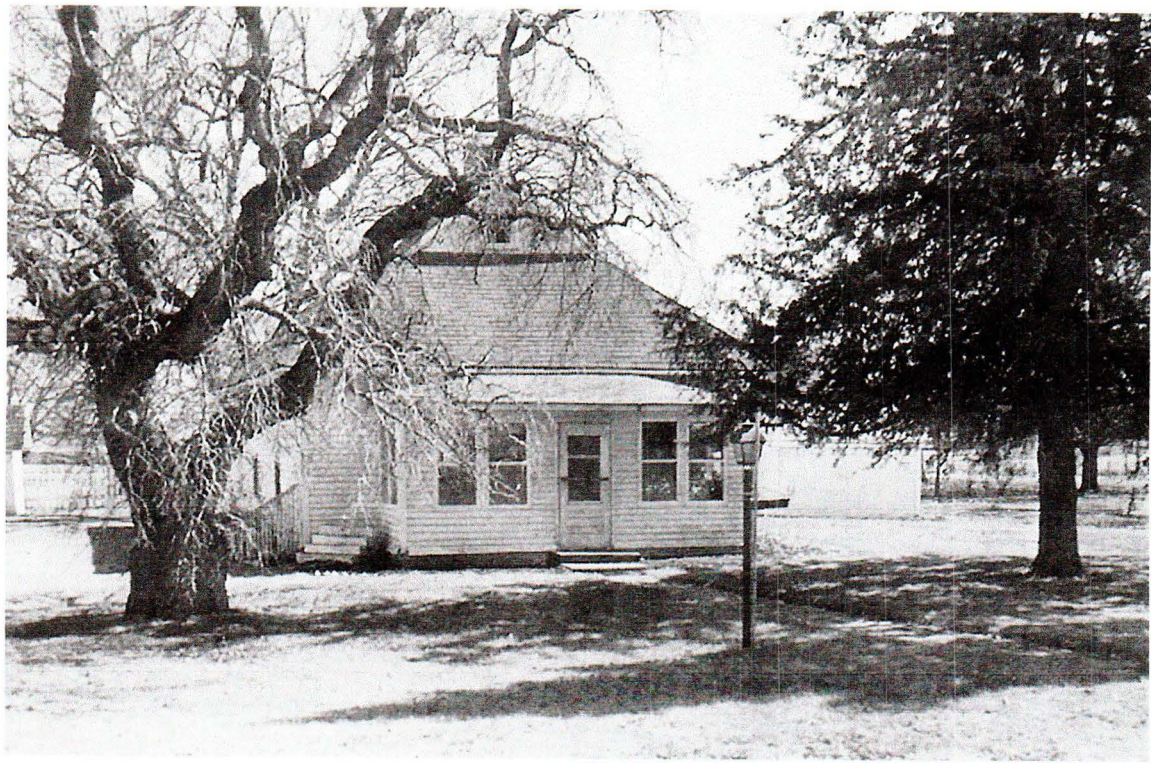
ONTARIO — The Cyclone Citizenship club of Ontario held its regular meeting, Feb. 25, at the school. The meeting was called to order by the president and all members answered roll call.

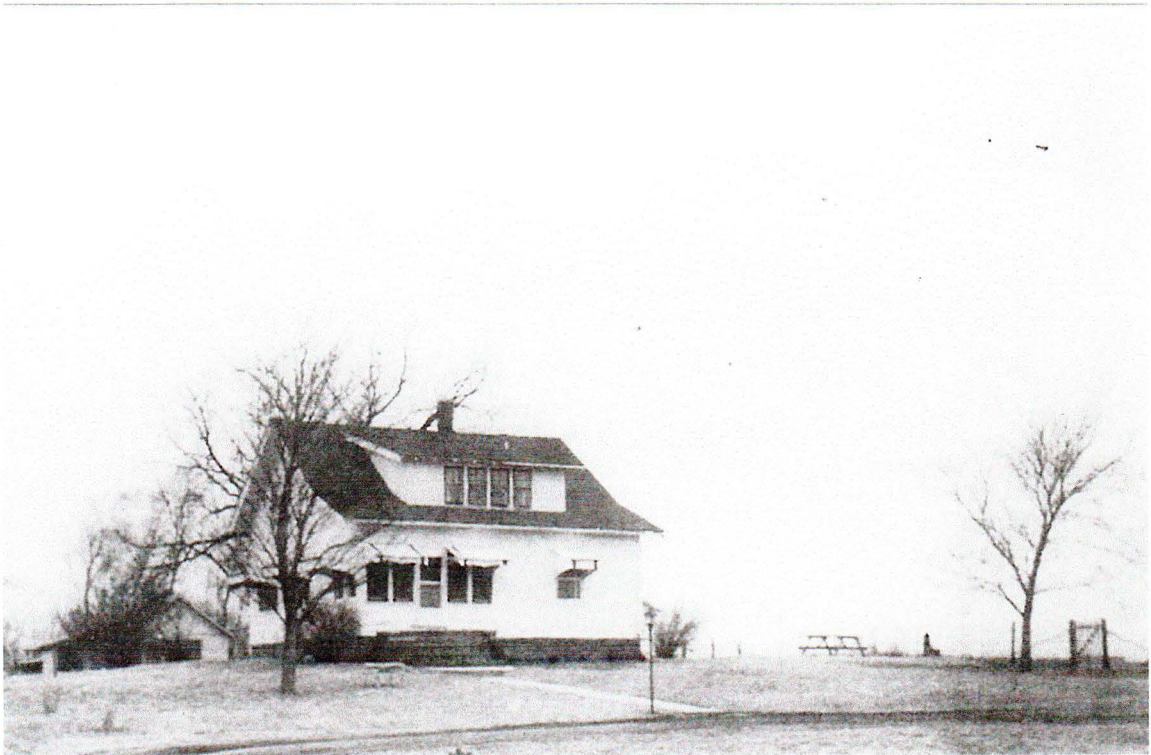
Short talks were given by the pupils on the great men whose birthdays are in February.

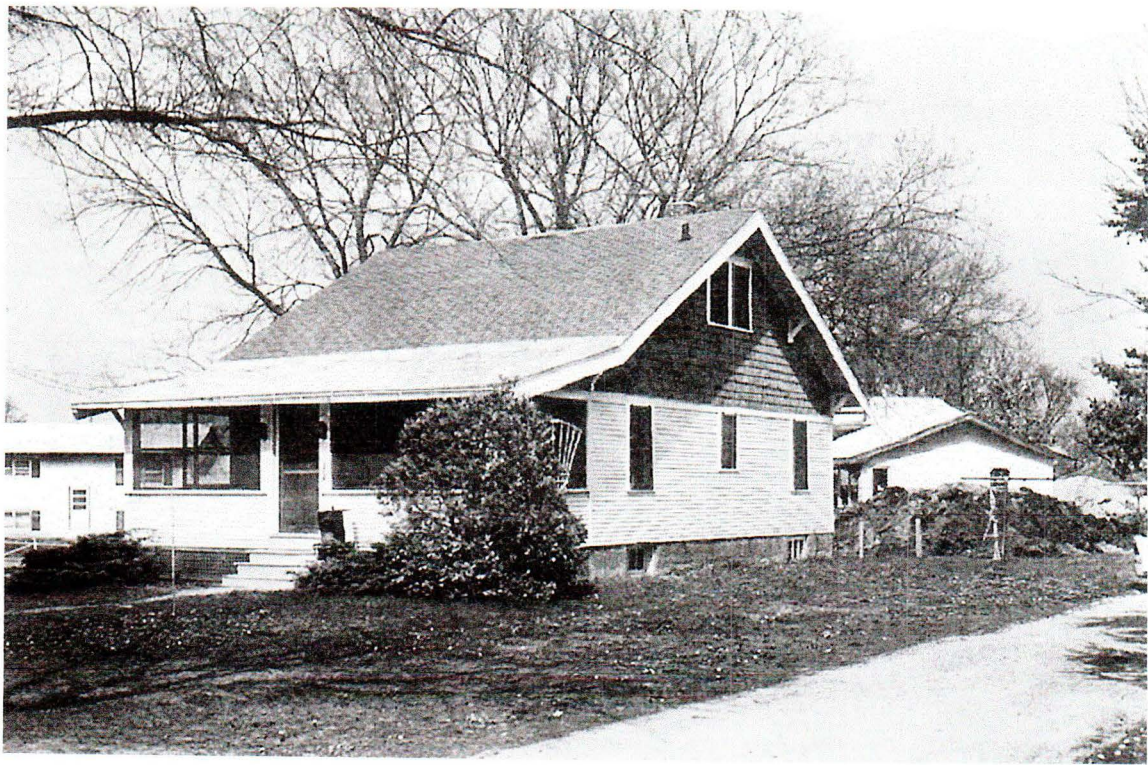
The club made \$1.33 selling candy at the recent play and carnival at the school.

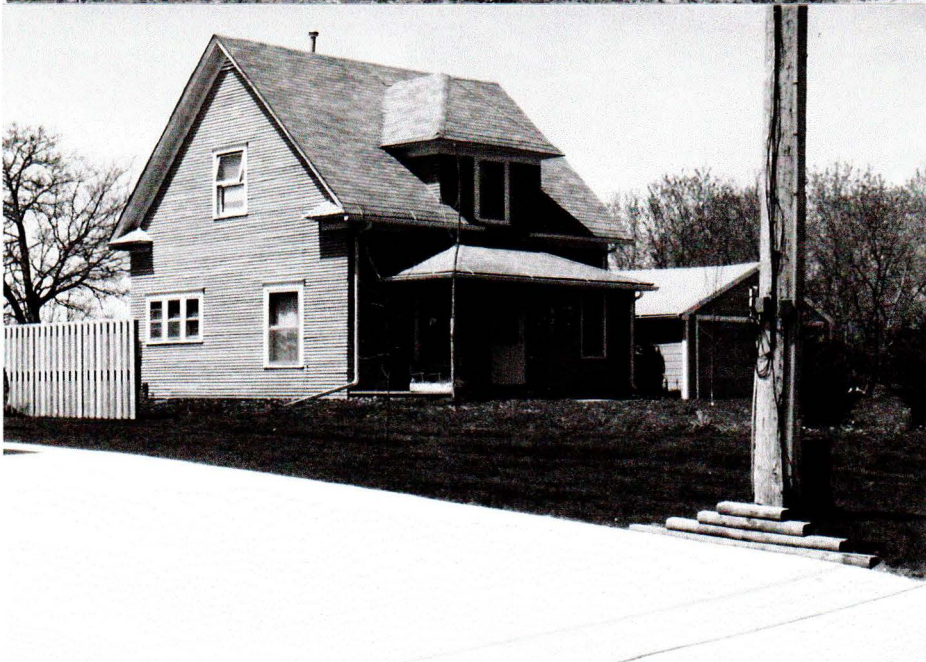
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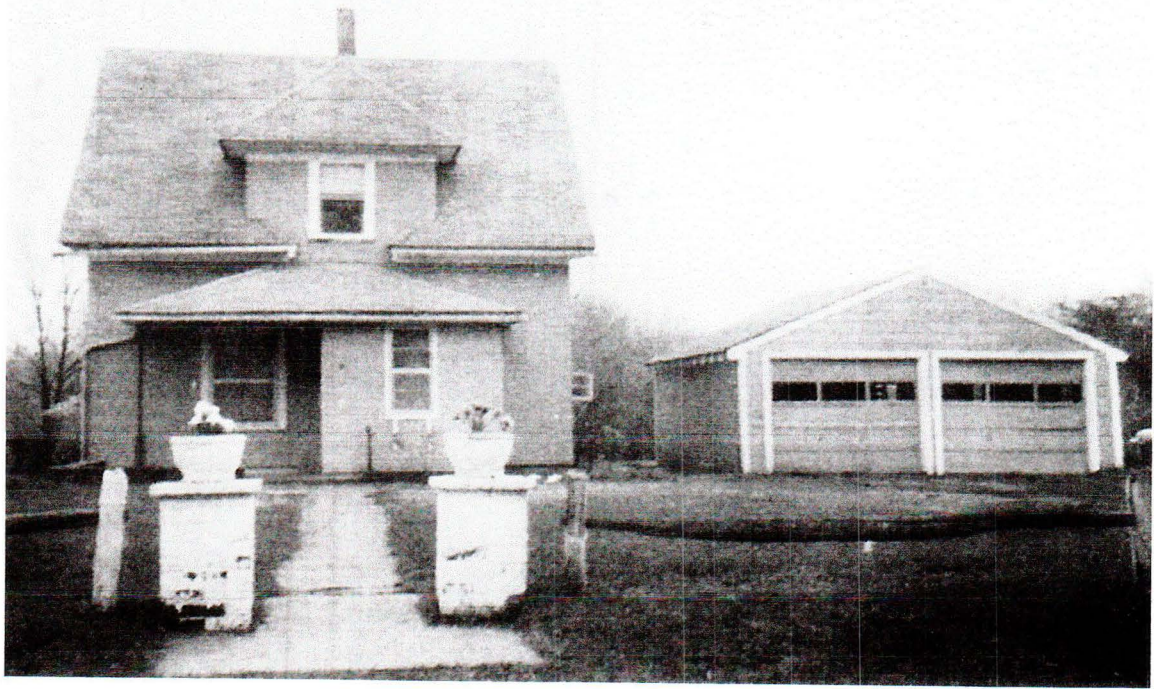




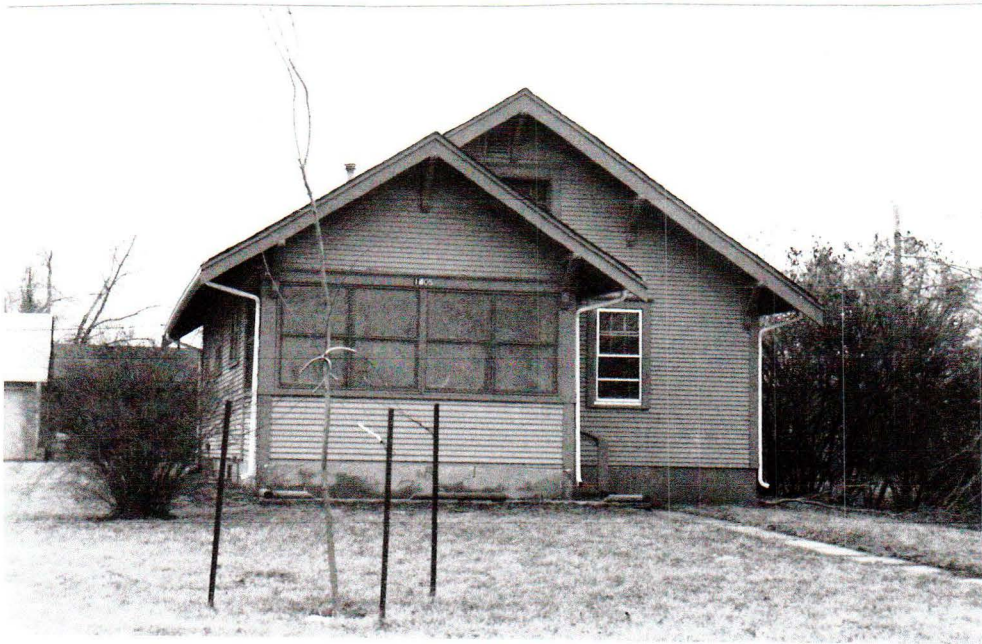
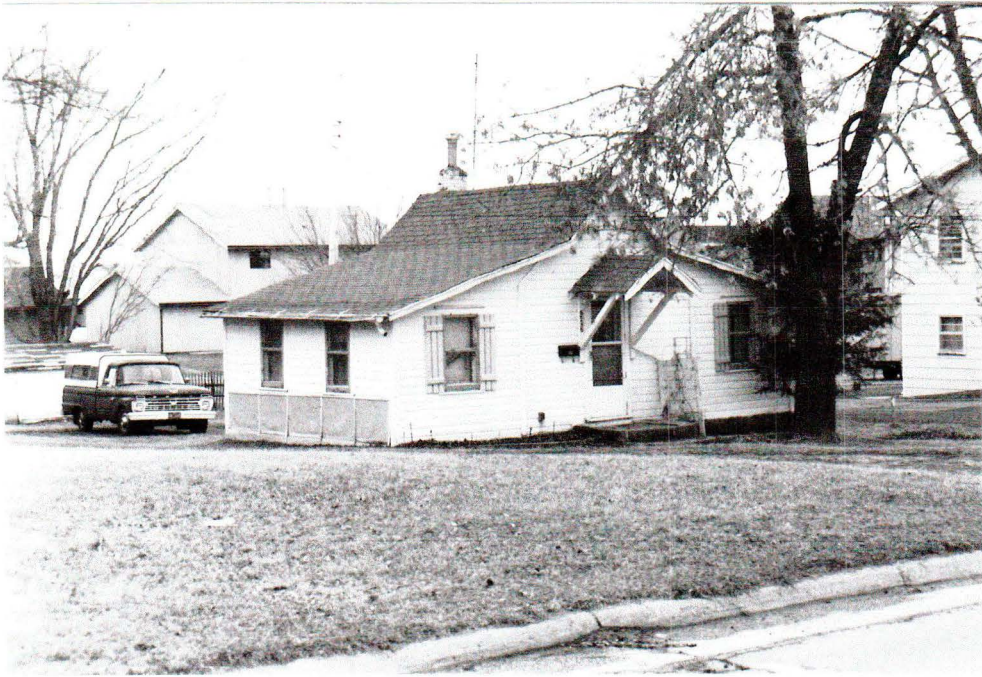


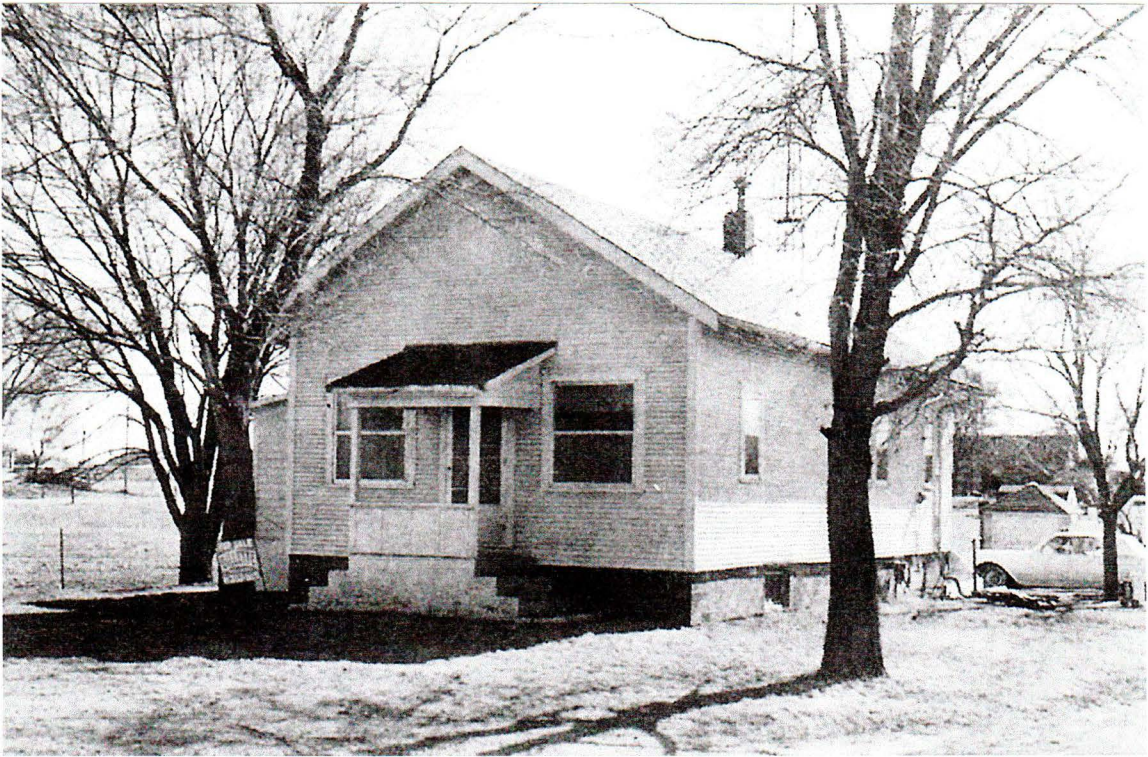
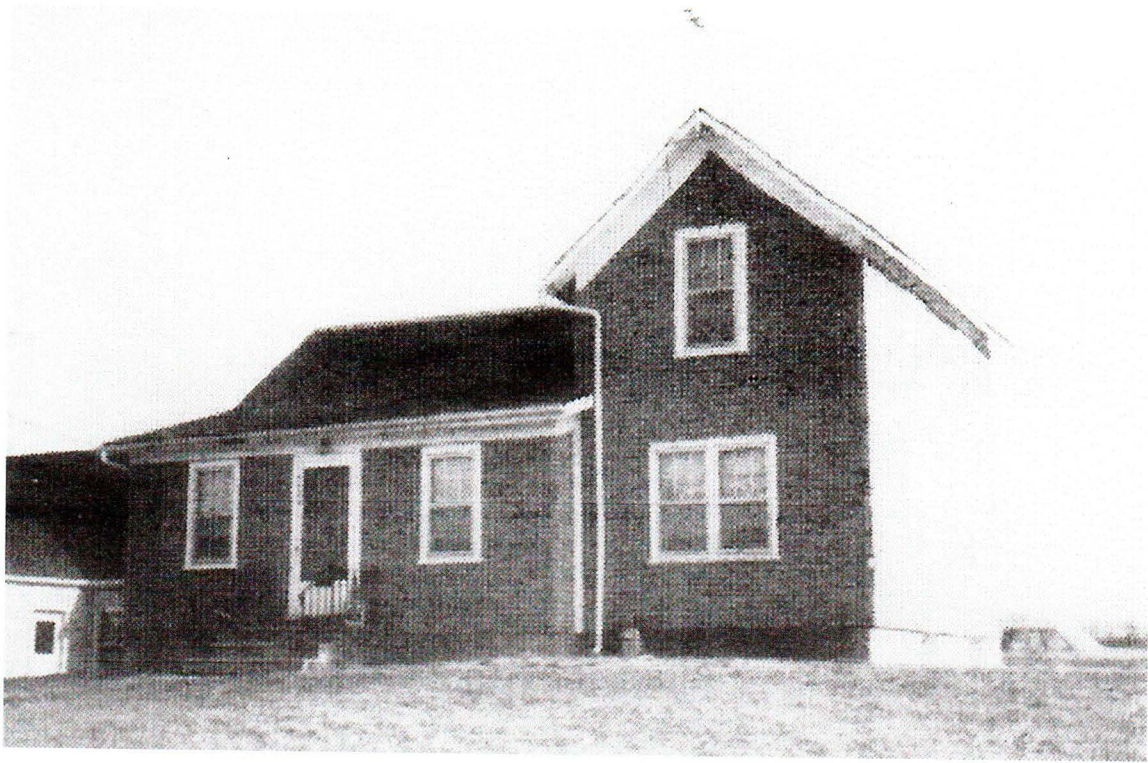


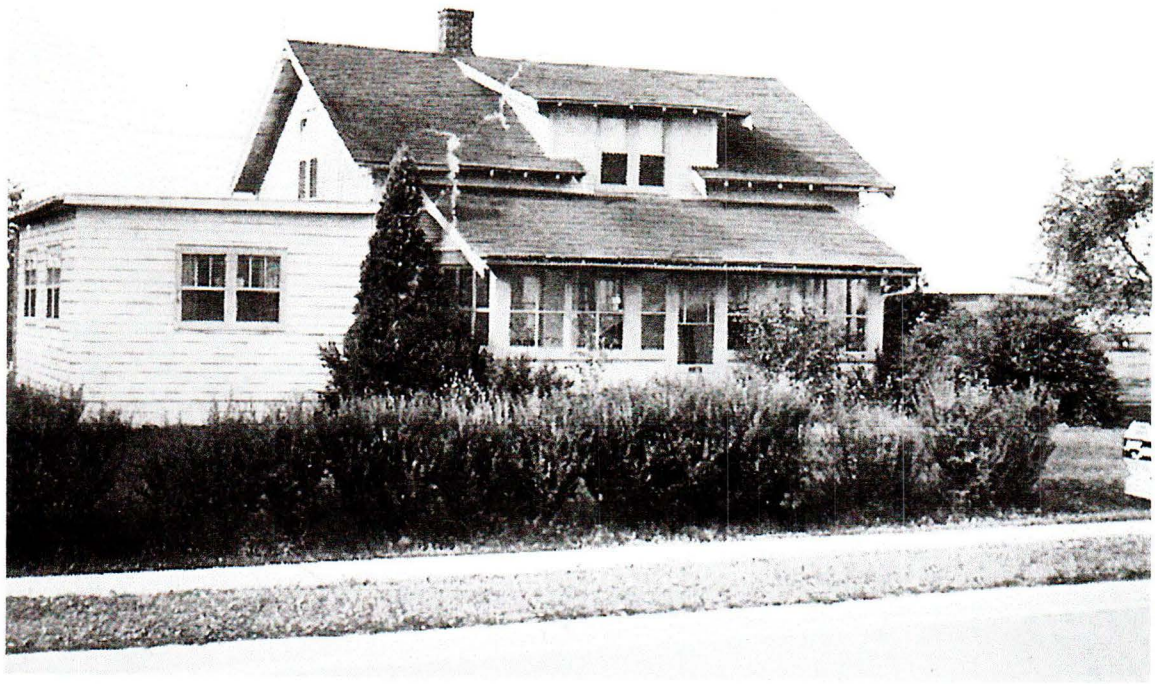




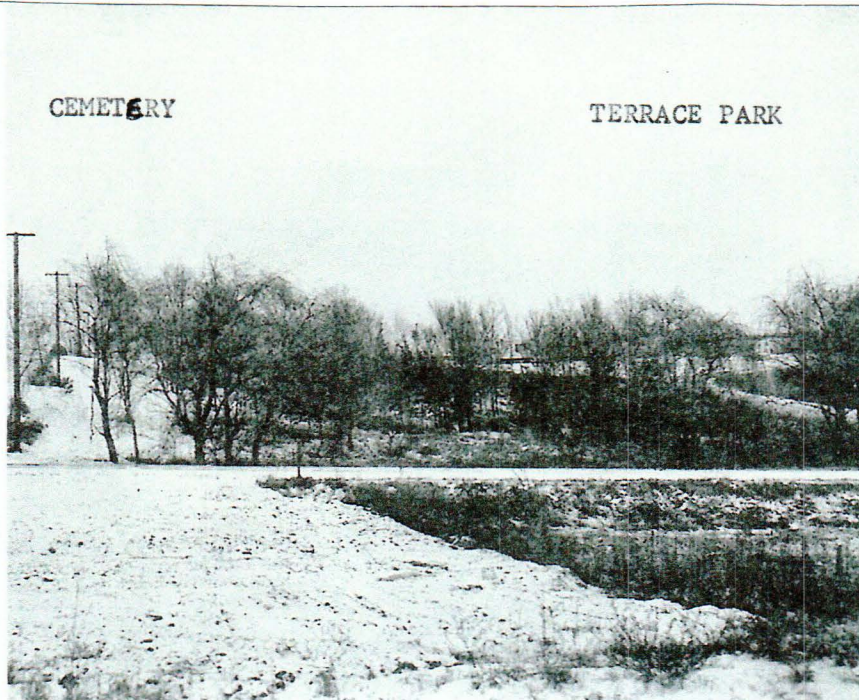
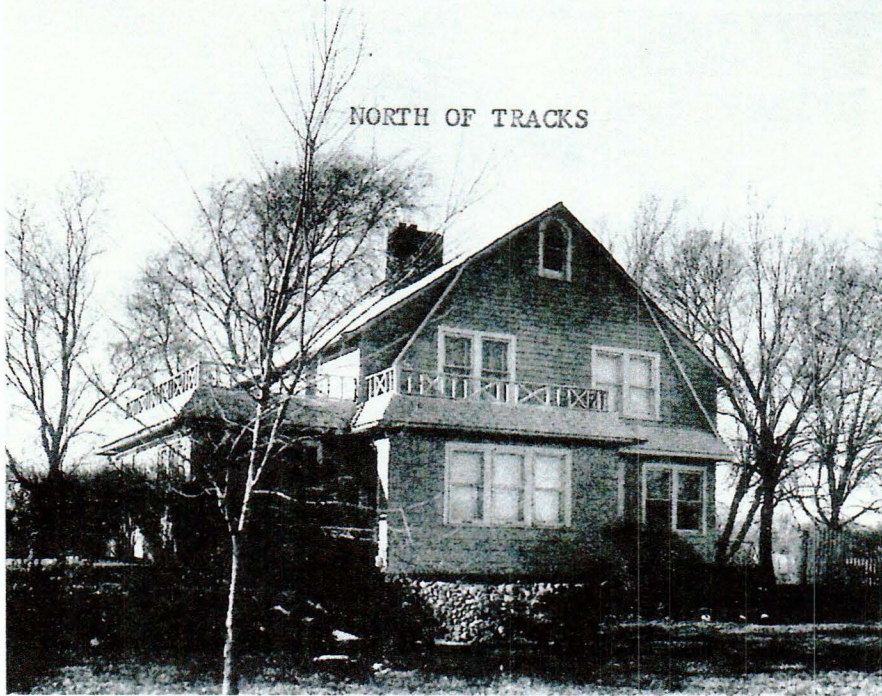












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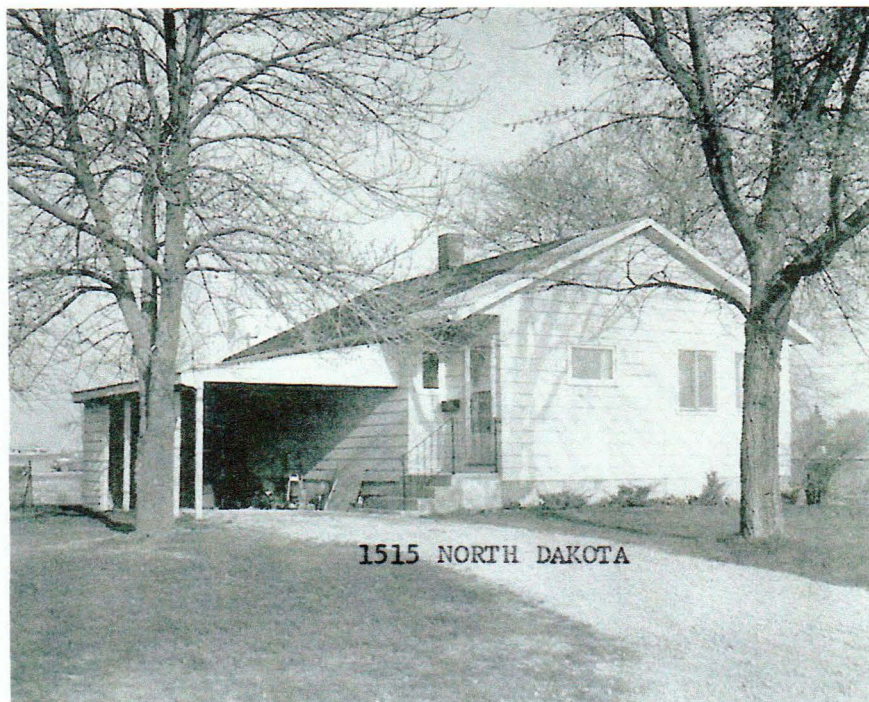


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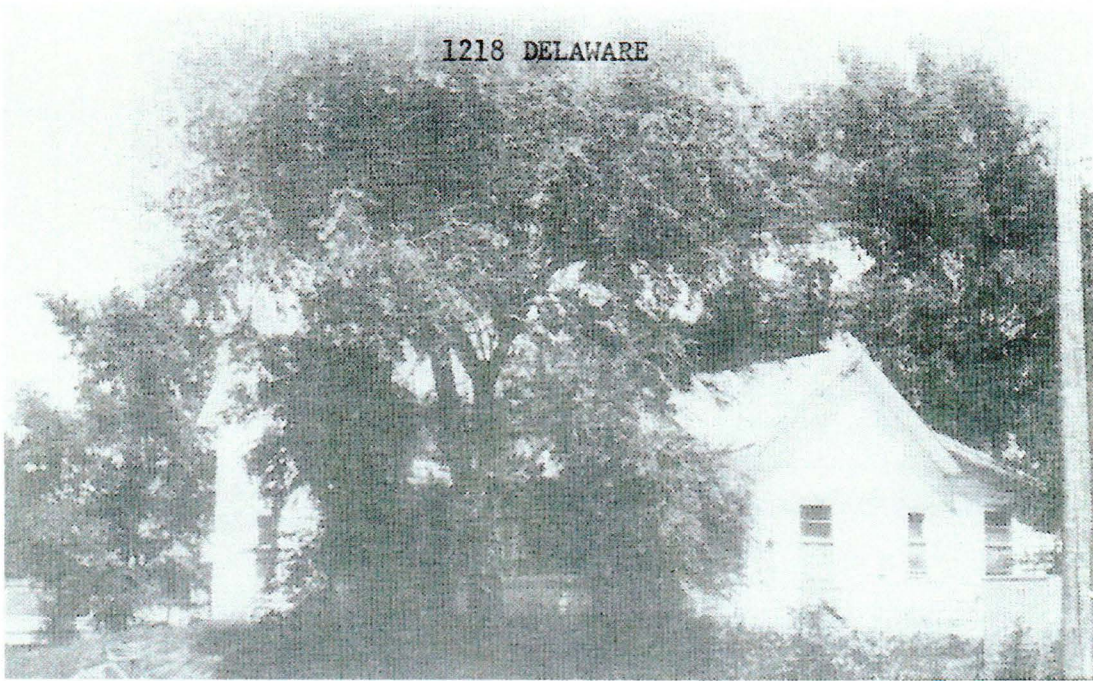




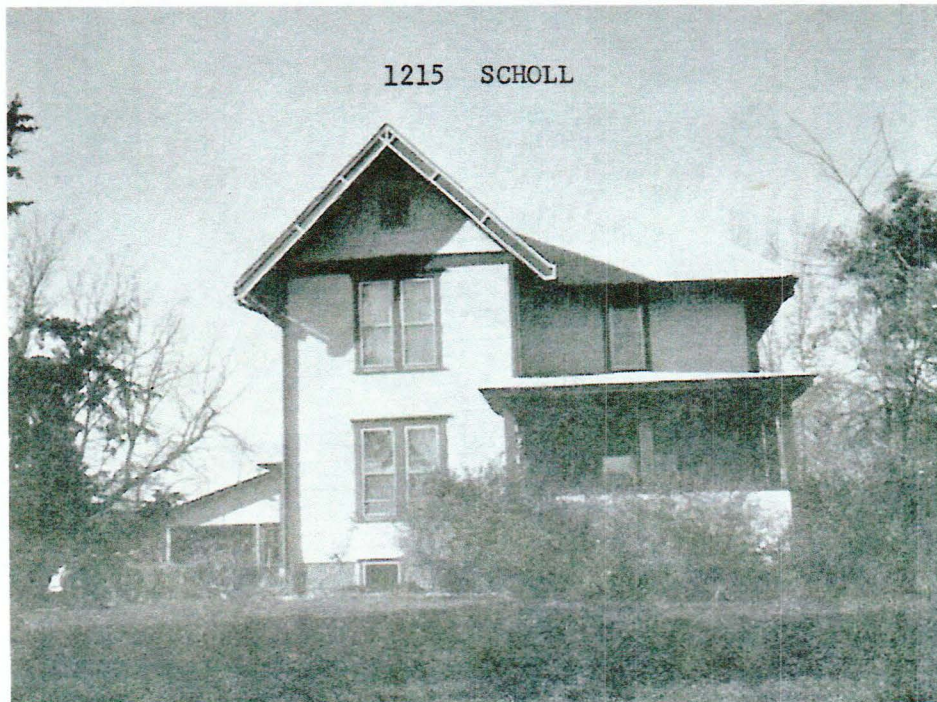
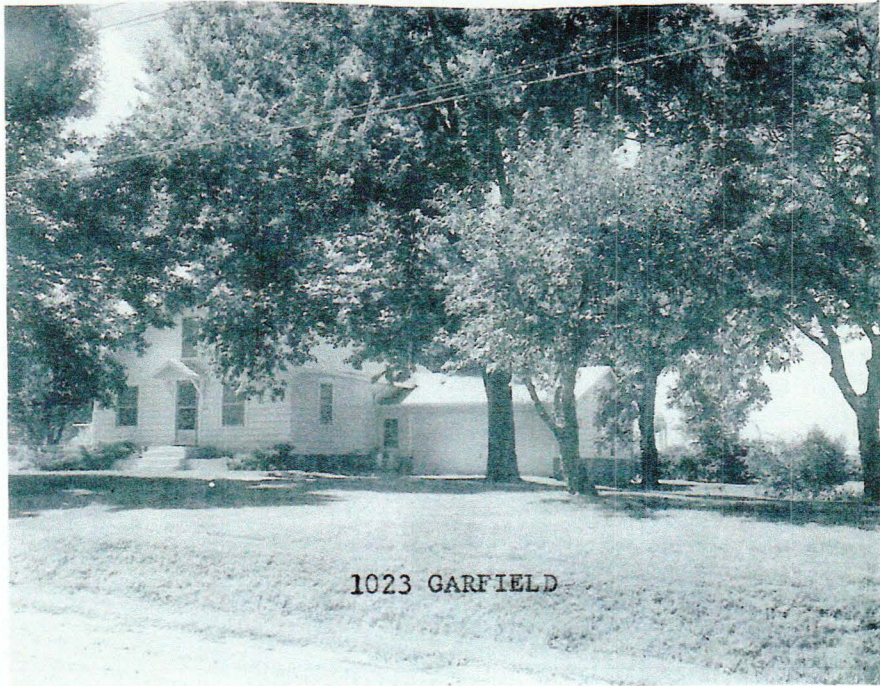




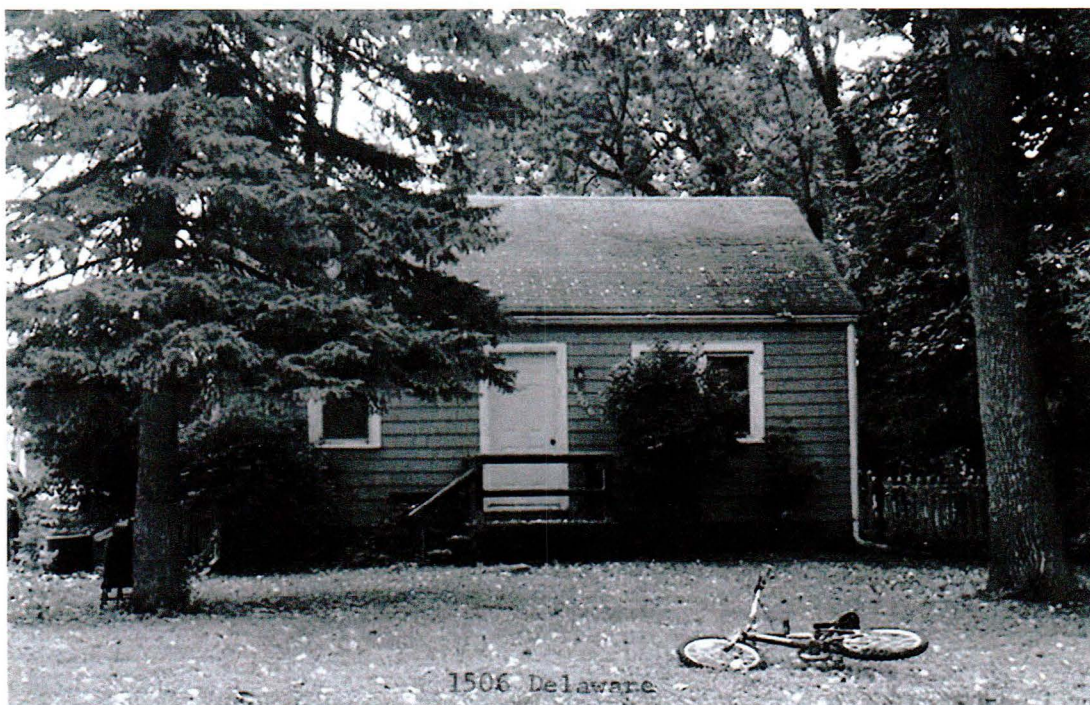
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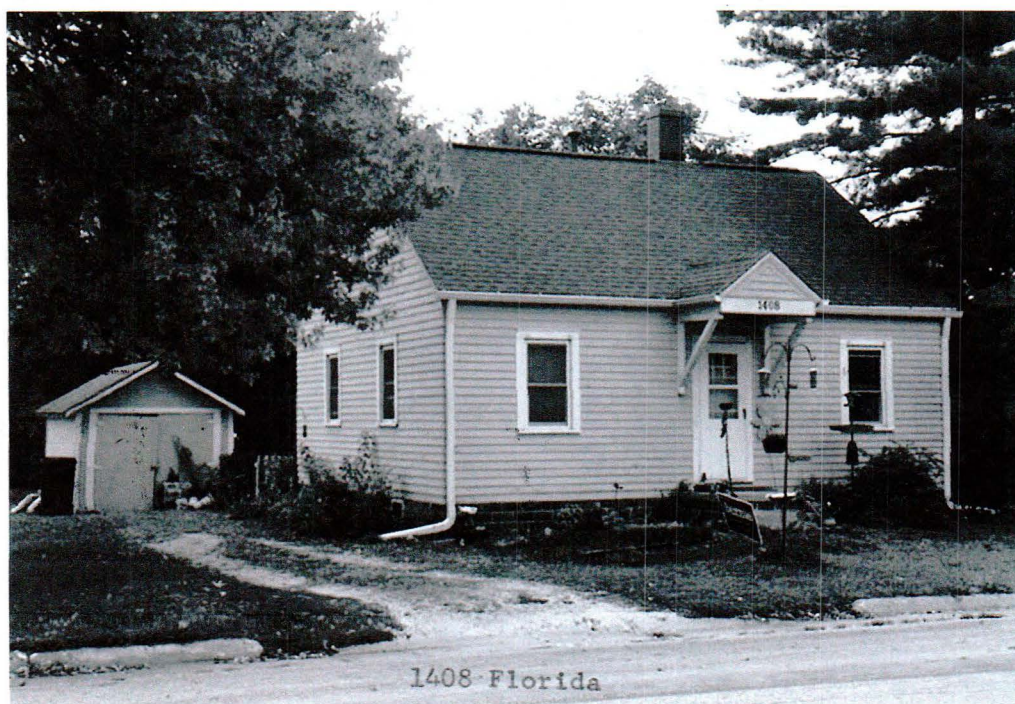
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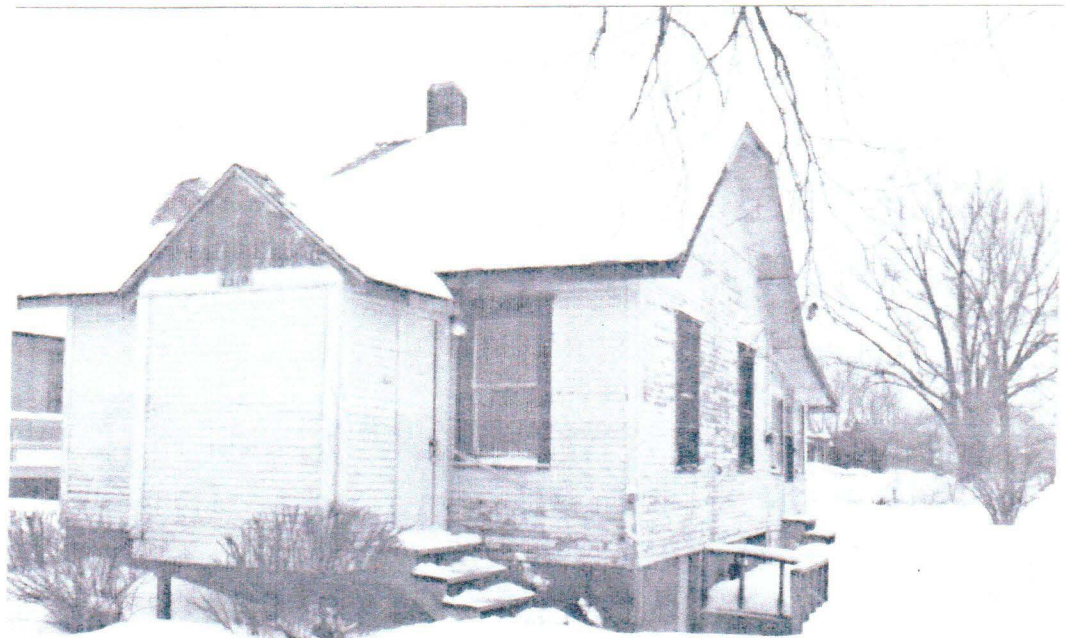
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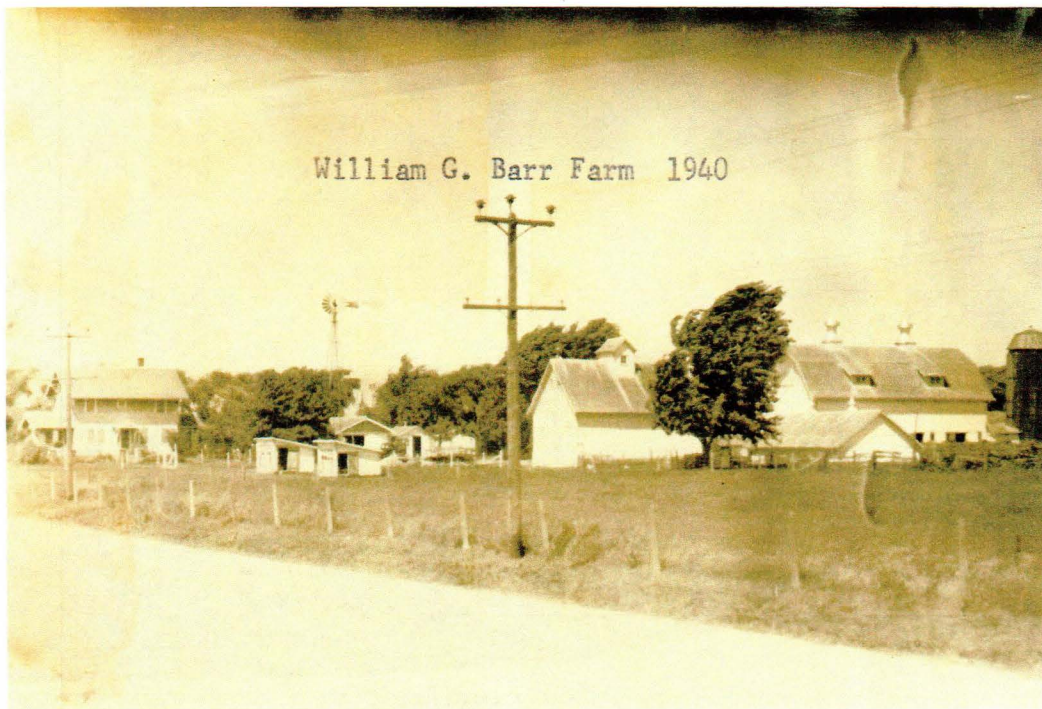


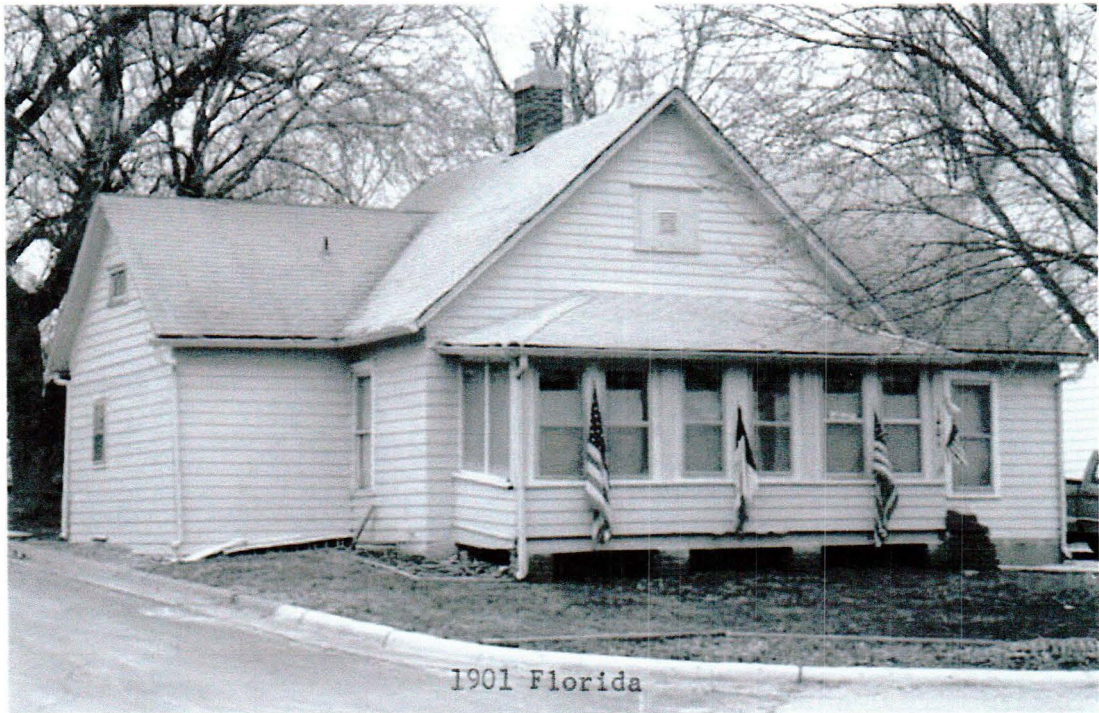
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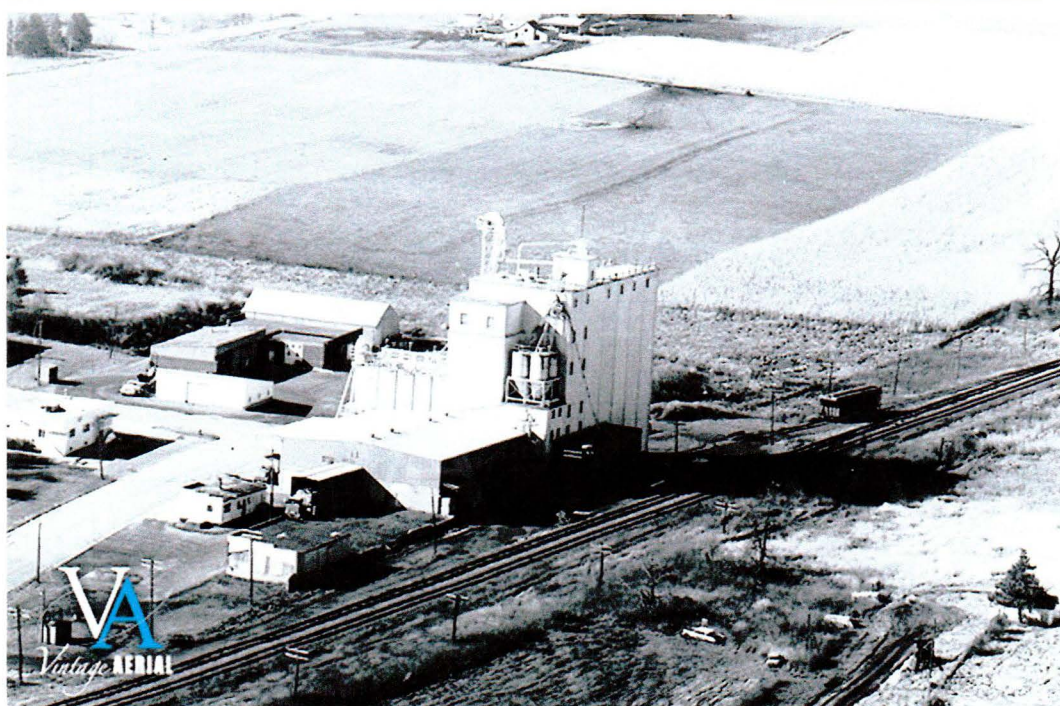
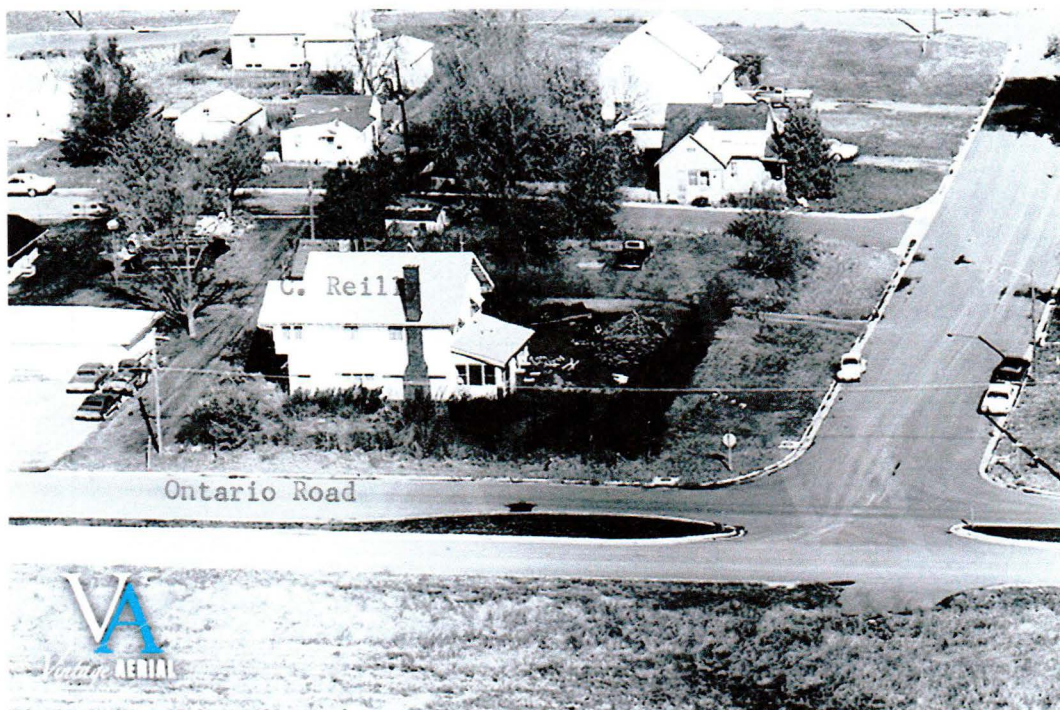


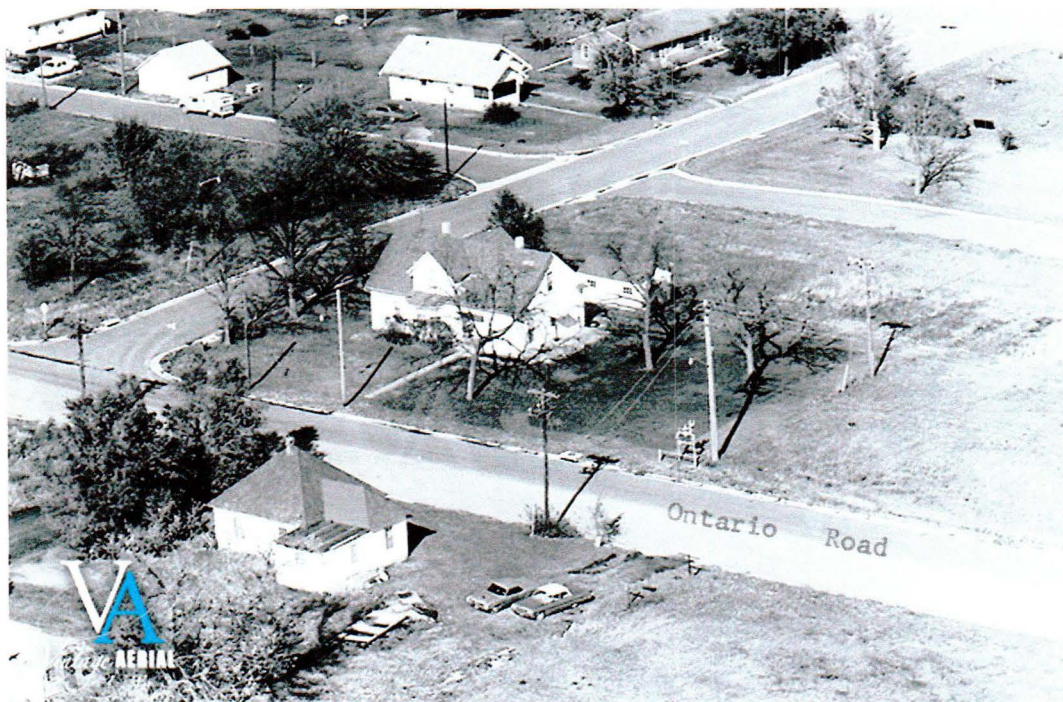
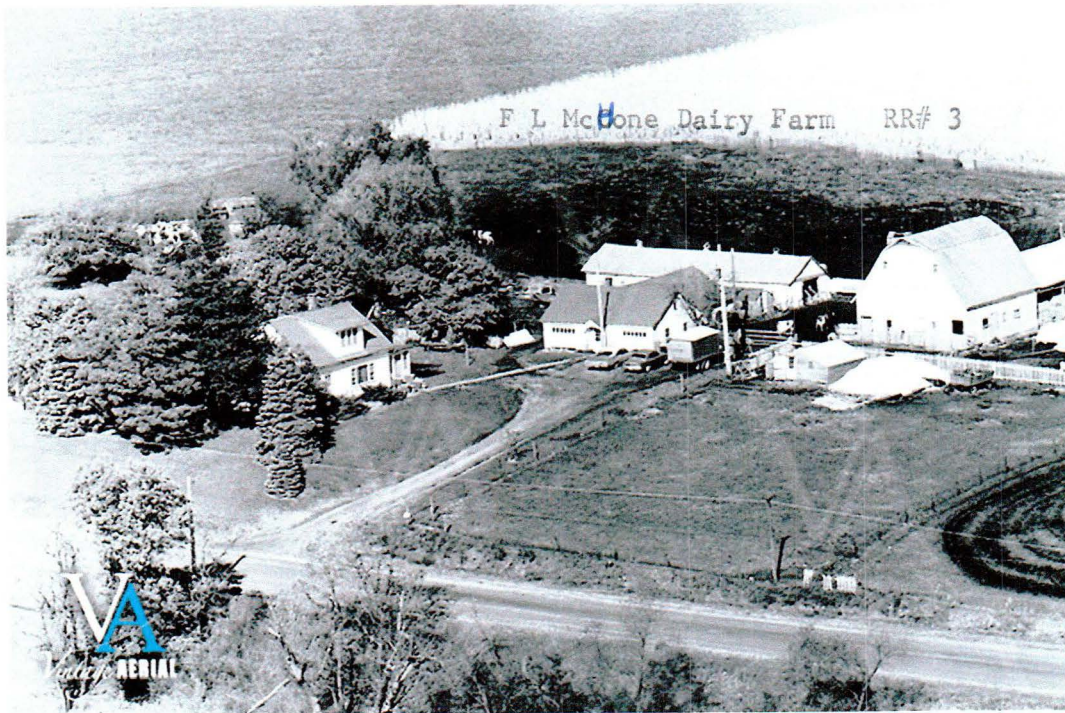
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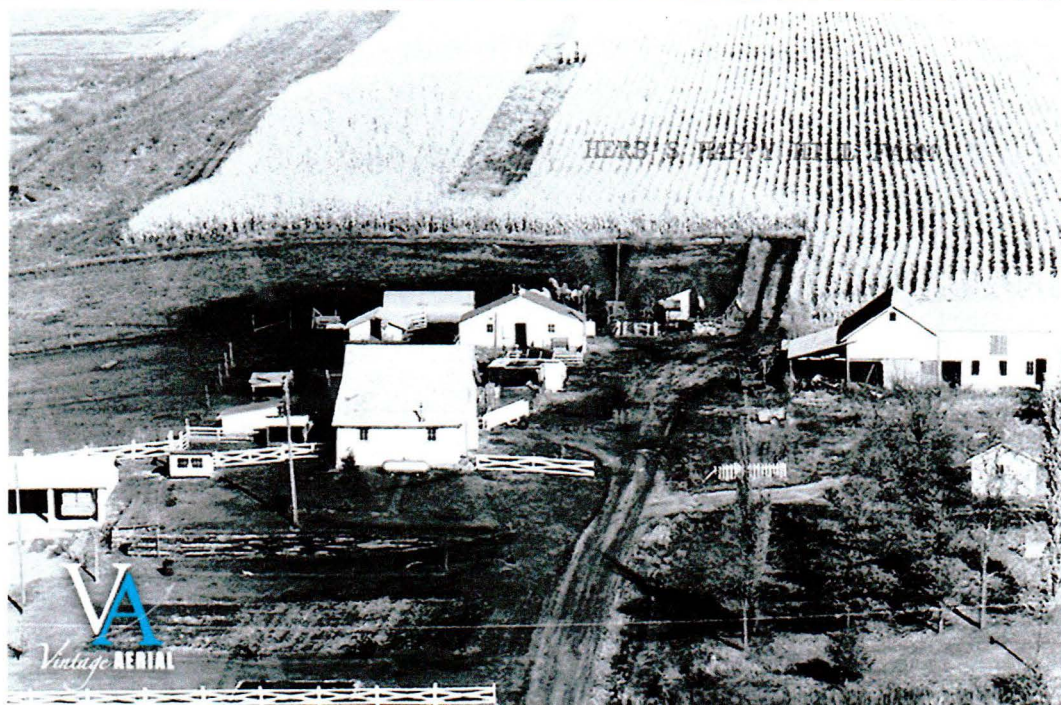
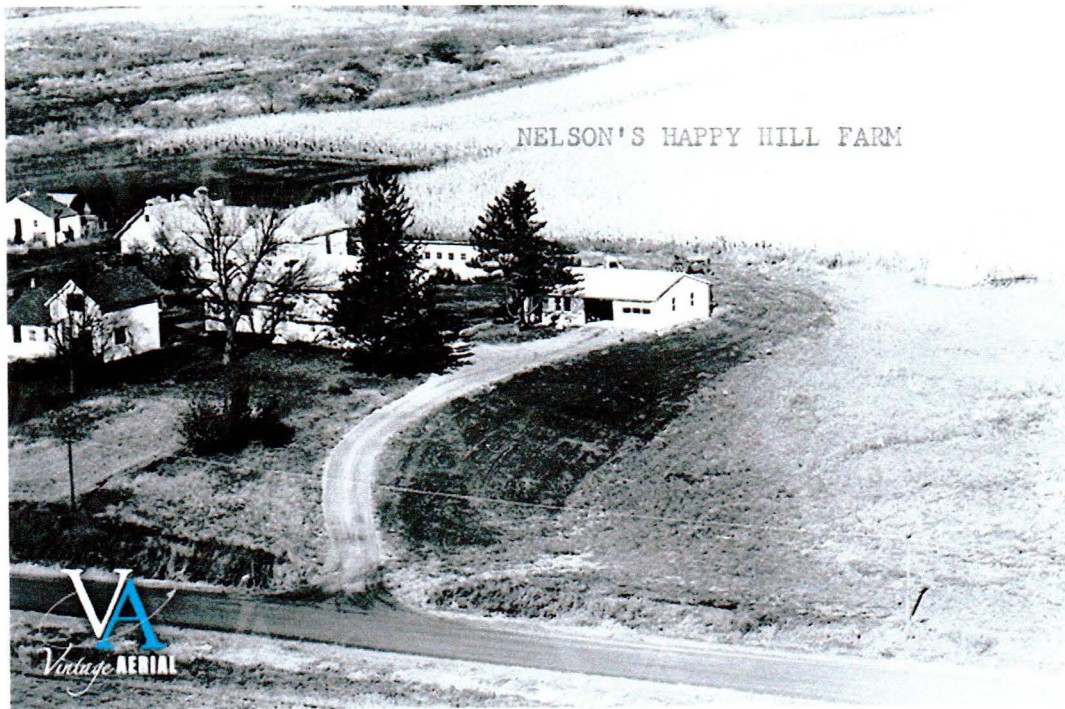










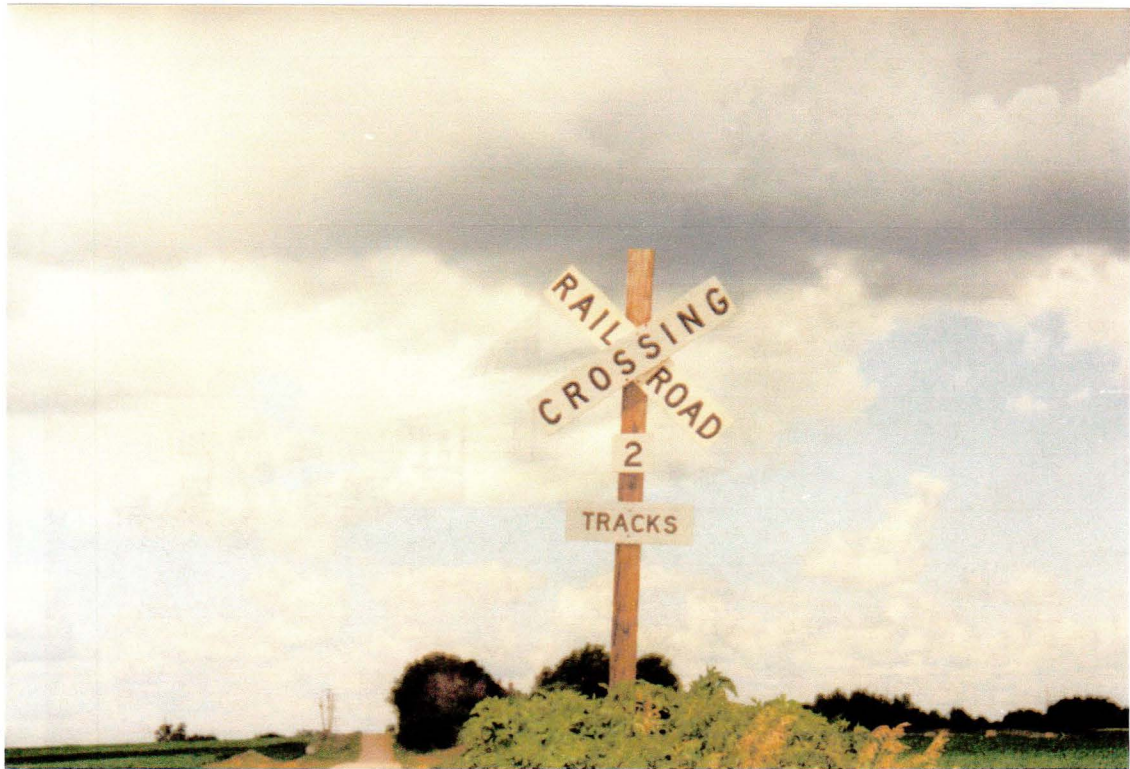


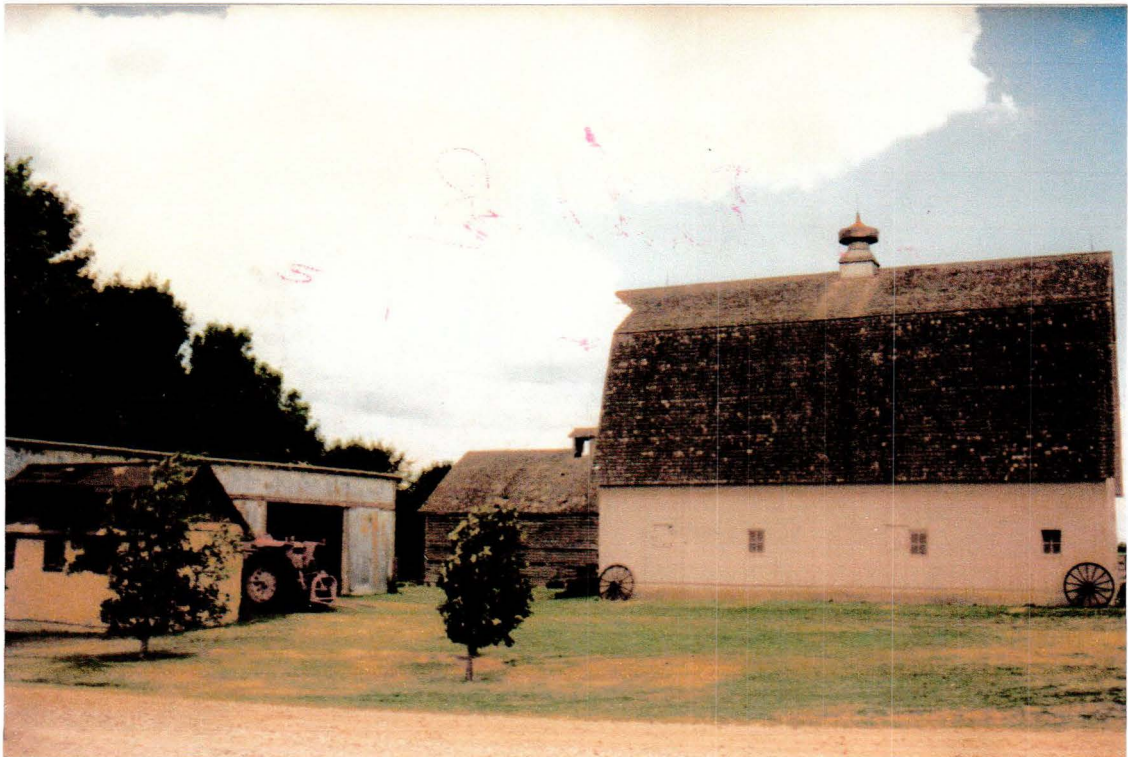
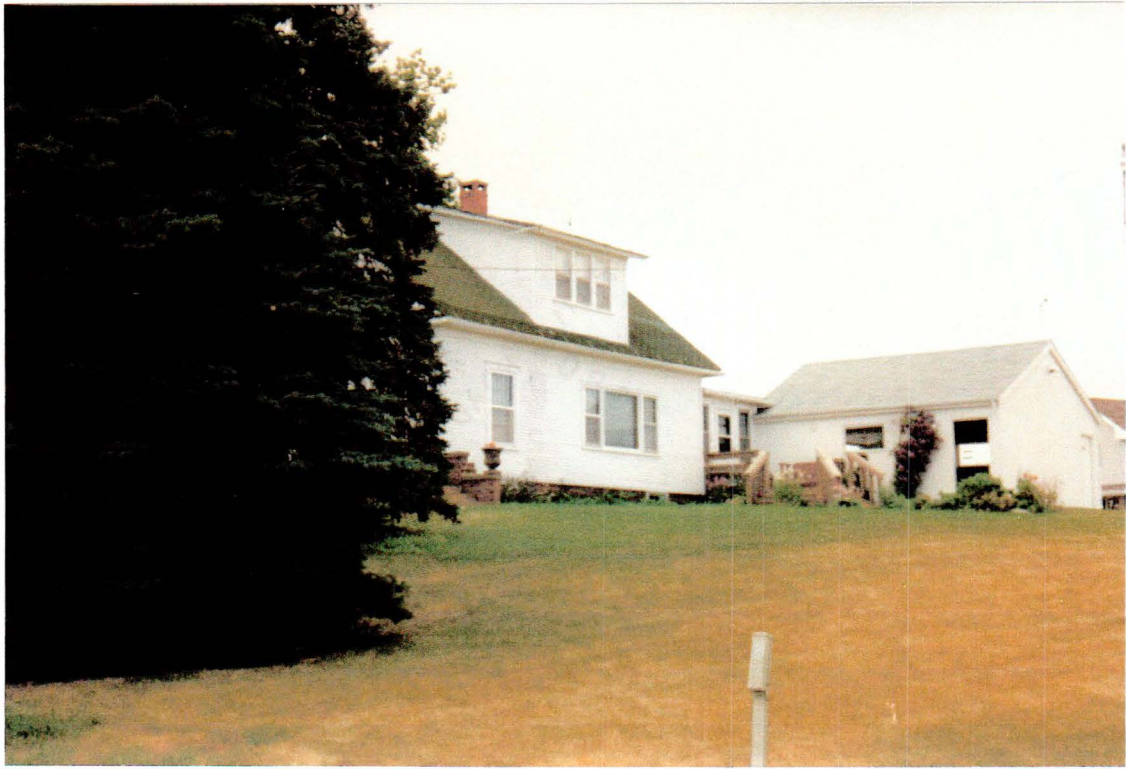
2011

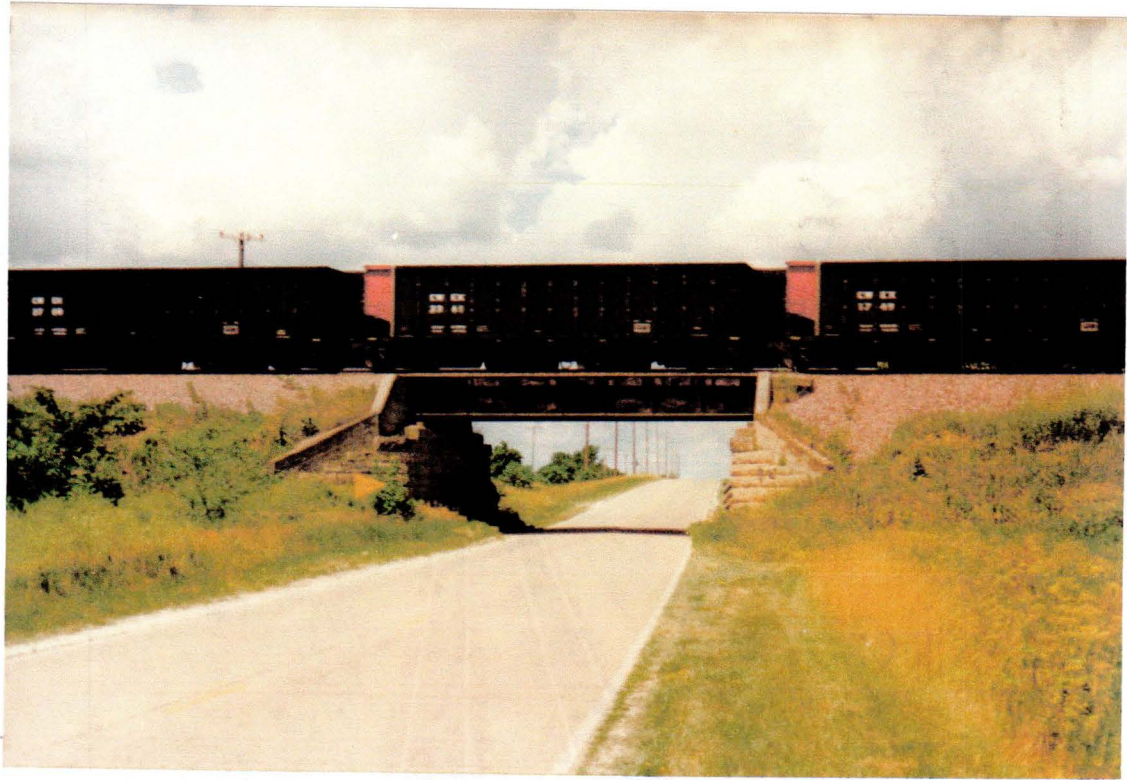


2011











Music Teacher 52 Years Plays Daily

Just to Keep 'In Practice'

By Herb Owens.

ONTARIO, IA. — Music, either from piano or marimba, rolls out each day from a small, tree-shaded cottage at the south edge of this community, two miles northwest of Iowa State college.

Some days you can hear it in the early morning; on others, the music may drift into the night.



Every day, however, there's music.

This music is produced by Miss Ada Mae Scott, who studied music at Iowa State college and Drake university—and

has been a music teacher for 52 years.

Miss Scott, whose first student was a girl named Luella Parsons, 16, who had her first piano lesson Mar. 25, 1896, has kept a complete record of her students and their ages since that day. The number, of course, runs into many hundreds.

Practices Daily.

More than a competent teacher, Miss Scott has kept her own performances at a high standard, never giving her aging hands a chance to stiffen. She practices on the piano at least an hour every day, never missing, and plays at least five numbers on the large marimba in her parlor each day.

"Sometimes I've gotten into bed at night before I remembered to get my practice in—so I get up out of bed and go to my piano for an hour," said Miss Scott, who augments her musical income with a flourishing three-lot garden.

"Some days I get pretty tired from working in the garden—but I'm never too tired to play," she said.

Miss Scott, born in 1877 just a quarter mile from her present home, was two years old when her left eye was blinded in an accident. Her father, carrying sheep shears, turned around unexpectedly as she followed him.

A Handicap.

"The loss of my eye definitely was a handicap to me, all through



Miss Ada Mae Scott, music teacher at Ontario, Ia., for 52 years, used to play in the Iowa State college band and loved it. A graduate of Drake university, she teaches piano, marimba, clarinet and saxophone.

the years. Fortunately I've had ears for perfect pitch and a good memory for music, but it has handicapped me in reading music," she said.

At 13, Miss Scott was playing the piano for all services in the Ontario Christian church and was the church pianist for 20 years. She got a four-year certificate in music from Iowa State college in 1896 and was graduated in 1908 from Drake university school of music.

For 16 years she made weekly train trips to Gilbert, where she had many students.

A marimba student, Evelyn Robertson, made weekly trips to Ontario from Webster City, 35 miles away. And her time was not lost, either. Miss Scott, in 1946, took the girl to Kansas City, Mo., where she won second place in a national competition.

In I.S.C. Band.

In 1938, Miss Scott had taken Miss Virginia Crouthameal, farm girl, to a similar competition at St. Paul, Minn. The girl won third place among marimba players.

Miss Scott returned to Iowa State college in 1928 for a year of voice, clarinet, pipe organ and saxophone work. She played in the I.S.C. cornet band—as a clari-

netist—and enjoyed traveling over the country to college football games.

She also was a member of the Ames municipal band for years—and still could be if she had transportation into town.

Invented Game.

A few years ago Miss Scott invented a musical card game, an "educational game for music students to learn to build and memorize scales without hours of tedious practice on an instrument." She still has a few of the games, called "Scale Skill," for sale.

The game includes 120 cards from which 15 major scales of eight cards each can be built, with the learning disguised under a cloak of recreation. It's a pretty interesting deal.

Class Reunion.

Last spring, just 40 years after graduation, Miss Scott attended a reunion of her musical classmates at Drake university. She won herself the plaudits of the group by playing a Chopin waltz—her "graduation piece."

"There weren't many there who still could play," Miss Scott said. "Most of them had let themselves get stiff and out of practice."

"I know a lot more about teaching now than I did 30 years ago, although I find youngsters much more difficult to teach than in other years," she went on.

Scales.

"One important thing which many students try to avoid is playing scales. I still play scales through a hundred times a day. It just must be done to keep in practice," she said.

Miss Scott, whose mother was a singer and her father a violinist, loves music. And she loves teaching. In fact, although she always lived in Ontario, she's considering trying to trade her little home here for a place in Ames so that she could get around more to musical activities.

"All my friends live here. I have fruit trees, grape vines, and a semi-modern home on three lots—but when you don't have transportation, you miss a lot in this world," she said.

Ada Mae Scott Dies

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 1:30 p. m. at the Christian church here for Ada Mae Scott, resident of Ontario, who died this morning at 2:45 a. m. at the Mary Greeley hospital where she had been a patient since Saturday.

Rev. James Hempstead, pastor of the church, will officiate. Interment is to be made at the Ontario cemetery.

Born in Ontario where she was a life-time resident, Ada Mae Scott graduated from Iowa State college and Drake university, and for 50 years following graduation she taught music. Her death followed a stroke. She had been ill for the past two weeks.

Surviving are a brother, Floyd Scott, Austin, Minn.; a sister, Mrs. Emmet Stull, Springdale, Ark.; and two nephews, Carl Briley of Ames, and David Briley of Des Moines.

OCT. 30, 1952

Back when coffee was 15¢ per pound, Ontario Village wasn't part of Ames

by CAROL CAREY
Staff Writer

"We used to make our own fun. When we were pretty small we'd climb up into the trees and swing like monkeys from Sheldon Avenue to the railroad tracks and swing back. The trees were straight up and we used our arms to weave through them."

No, this isn't a scene from an old Tarzan movie. This happened in what is now West Ames in 1904. Charles Olsen, longtime Ames area resident, told of how he used to play back in the days when the trees were tall and thick and there were hamlets that few people today have ever heard of.

Two of these were Ontario Village and New Philadelphia. According to the 1902 Story County Atlas, they were located near what is presently western Ontario Road. At that time, Dakota Avenue was known as Spruce Street and Ontario Street was called Walnut Street.

"EVERY NIGHT A GANG of us boys would go up to Ontario Village and hang around Ed Hutchison's general store. We would sit around and do nothing. Finally, Mr. Hutchison got smart and bought an old mattress and put it upstairs in the blacksmith's shop next door. All the boys would go up there to wrestle and Mr. Hutchison got his store cleared out," reminisced Olsen.

Hutchison's store was the place to be at Ontario Village. Other businesses in Ontario consisted of the blacksmith's shop and the railroad depot. The general store sold dry goods, household needs and was the area's post office.

"We had one-hundred pound bags of coffee beans that we had to grind," said Ed Hutchison's daughter, Mrs. Johnson. She ground the beans in a huge grinder to sell the coffee.

OLSEN SAT AND RECALLED how his father stopped buying coffee when it was 15 cents a pound because it was too expensive. Instead of coffee, they ground up wheat until it was deep brown and added chicory. Or they would bake sweet potato roots and add chicory and drink that.

Another item sold at the general store was material for dresses.

"Our gingham and calico material was seven cents a yard," said Mrs. Johnson. "It takes 10 yards to make a dress, so it would cost 70 cents to make a dress for a woman."

ONTARIO VILLAGE had only eight or nine families living there. New Philadelphia was originally larger but when the railroad was built in 1869 near Ontario, people began moving from New Philadelphia to Ontario and New Philadelphia faded away.

Both Johnson and Olsen were educated in one-room schoolhouses. Johnson went to one in Ontario Village and Olsen attended another in Ames. Johnson said they were taught "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic." After school she would spend her time working in her father's store.

Olsen said they used to play a game during recess at school called "steal sticks." There were two piles of sticks and two teams. The object of the game was to steal the other team's sticks

without getting caught.

"If you pushed a girl down, she would cry a little, but if you pushed a boy, he would beller like a calf lost its mother," said Olsen.

FOR PUNISHMENT, smaller kids had to memorize and recite verses, said Olsen. Olsen then leaned back and pondered awhile, then recited:

O Father, do not cry,
If you stub your toe, say oh,
Be a man, if you can,
and do not cry.

Ontario Village progressed along with Ames, but Ames grew more because of successful businesses and the college.

In 1960 Ontario became a part of Ames by annexation.

Olsen said, "It will always be Ontario, while there are buildings that still stand."

Perhaps the buildings still stand, but more importantly the memories linger on about Ed Hutchison's store, the wrestling matches and the memorized stanzas at school.

For people like Charles Olsen and Mrs. Johnson, there will always be an Ontario Village.

28 July 1977



CHARLES OLSAN

7-28-1977

8-5-1958



COLLECTING IS FUN—Mrs. Charles Allard is pictured with some favorite salt and pepper shakers from her collection. She has many unusual figures, everything from replicas of household equipment to cats. (Tribune Photo).

Mrs. Charles Allard Collects Unusual Salt and Pepper Shakers

It's fun to have a hobby whether it is sewing, art, ceramics or collecting. Mrs. Charles Allard of Ontario has found a hobby which interests her very much—she collects salt and pepper shakers.

Mrs. Allard has always been interested in unusual salt and pepper shakers and often would buy a pair which caught her eye. Three years ago she decided to be more serious about it and began to think of it as her hobby.

She has 250 pair representative of about 18 states. There is everything from replicas of household furnishings to birds, animals, fruits, vegetables and people in her collection.

The Allards' five married children always bring salt and pepper shakers to their mother when they go on vacation. Neighbors and other relatives also bring them to her. They always make it a point to bring her something when they return from a trip.

Mrs. Allard has gotten many duplicates but when this happens she always tries to give them to someone who is interested in collecting salt and pepper shakers.

Mrs. Allard's husband, who is a carpenter, has made her shelves to keep her collection on. The shelves line the living room wall.

"If I get any more we'll have to start making shelves for the other rooms," Mrs. Allard said. She has her salt and pepper shakers categorized. On one shelf she has household equipment, on others fruits and vegetables, birds, cats, people and other animals. This is the easiest way to keep them straight, she said.

One of the chores in having a collection such as this is keeping them clean. It takes Mrs. Allard

a full day to take them all down and wash them in warm suds. Her youngest son, Ricky, often helps her when she does this.

Although she has enough salt and pepper shakers to use a different one every day for nearly nine months, Mrs. Allard seldom uses them. The only time she does use a pair is if someone in the family is sick. "It helps to cheer them up to see a cute pair of salt and pepper shakers on their tray," she said.

Mrs. Allard plans to continue with her collection. "I want to get all the different kinds I can," she said.

Use elastic thread to anchor buttons on children's clothing. Buttons will give and take a long time before they pull off.

Packaged caramels melted with a dash of cream, or milk, make a nice quick sauce for puddings and desserts.

For a tasty fruit candy, remove date pits and replace with a peach or English walnut. For a sweeter flavor, roll the filled dates in granulated or confectioner's sugar.

Cover the top of a freshly baked cake with chocolate wafers. Slide it back into the oven for a few minutes until the wafers soften, and then swirl with a spatula for a quick frosting.

Ground peanut brittle makes a good pudding or ice cream topping. The meat grinder is probably the best instrument for crushing.

Home-baked bread should be brushed with soft butter before baking to give a tender crust.

MEMORIES OF ONTARIO IOWA FROM CLAYTON HARLOW
WRITTEN FOR JERRY LITZEL IN DECEMBER OF 2007

Ontario, Iowa

1. We moved onto the Hunter Farm in March of 1934. I remember the walk to the Ontario school. (The apple orchard that we had. The green apples, sour but so good.) We moved January 1935.
2. Ontario School – first time attended from March 1934 until June 1935. Dad did some janitorial work at the school. I remember him sanding and refinishing the floor in the school. He did this work in the evening. Mom and us kids would go with him.
3. Dad Dodds Barbershop. Charged a dime for a haircut. Sometimes he would drive out to the farm and give us a haircut. He had a candy machine in his shop. For one cent or two, you could get two candy kisses and a what not. The what-not would usually be a whistle a puzzle or sometimes a trinket.
4. House where Dick was born. We moved there in January 1935. Moved December 1935. I remember the 4th of July; Dad had bought Mom a new washtub and he also bought some fire crackers. I don't know how they did it but they were able to buy a new recliner chair. Arm on right side had a button when pushed the back would recline. Dad would sit in the chair, Mom on his lap. Four of us kids at the time would pile on both. Dad decided to shoot his firecrackers. Clayton was old enough to help him. Some of the firecrackers I think were baby dynamite sticks. Dad wanted to make noise so he turned Mom's new washtub upside down and placed a bigger firecracker under it. Needless to say it blew a hole in Mom's new washtub. Dick was born 2 October 1935.
5. House where we lived during Winter of December 1935 & 36. One mile north of where Dick was born. We were in Jordan School District and did get to ride to school on a bus. This winter set a record for cold and snow. We went home for Christmas vacation and didn't go back until 18 of February '36. We had measles and mumps without missing school. Dad and neighbors shoveled snow out of the underpass so that cars and trucks could get through. Where Clayton and I climbed up on the barn peak to catch starlings in their roost. Caught birds but also were covered by mites. Mom scolded us for two hours. It took that long to clean us up. We walked up a snow bank onto the garage, walk to the other end and jump off into another snow bank. Clayton, remember the rabbit you caught? You put it in a cardboard box and cut an air hole on the top. Rabbit, I'm sure said 'Thank you.' during the night he chewed his way out and left.
6. August 1936 we moved to Jordan. This took us out of Ontario area but only for four months. The backyard of the house we lived in in Jordan butted right up against railroad tracks. Double tracks running east and west. Freight trains, some over a mile long. Passenger trains traveling at speeds of 60-70 miles an hour. The whistle and vibration we could hear and feel like it was in the bedroom. We got used to it and could sleep. Sometimes I would hear Mom and Dad comment, "I wonder why the 11:30 or 1:45 were late?" My teacher was an Indian lady. A very nice lady even though one day she did slap me and another boy. We were dropping our pencils on the floor, eraser end down to see how high they would bounce. Real good rubber erasers in those days. A school bully took a pencil clip away from me one day because he wanted it. I didn't even know that he knew about it but Clayton got it back for me. I had the opportunity to thank my brother at a January birthday gathering 65 years after he did that. Today I thank

him again. In 1966 or '67 I saw in the newspaper while eating breakfast in the hospital Mess Hall at Ft. Polk, La., there was a picture of a tornado approaching Jordan, Iowa. I called home and Mom and Dad told me that Jordan was gone. Sometime in the late 70's coming back, I checked. There was nothing.

7. December 1936 we moved into a house in Ontario. So many memories and so many friends, I can't remember them all. Naomi was born here 30 June '37 and Don 15 August '39. When Don was born, I could visit Mom in the Hospital. I was the first of us kids to know what Don's name would be. Dad would put our radio in the window on fight nights and the neighbors and us would sit in the yard and listen to the fights. Joe Lewis was heavy weight champ. We had a light meter in the house that used quarters. When the light went out we had to put in another quarter. One day Mom & Dad were gone and we had a man boarding with us named Soph Mork. The lights went out and we kids didn't have a quarter. Soph gave me a quarter and I climbed up the shelves in the pantry where the meter was located. During the process, I knocked a casserole bowl off a shelf and broke it. Mom always said that she forgave me, but I was always bothered by that. I broke a lot of dishes but none bothered me like that one. Mom & Dad bought a Pony for us kids. One of Clayton's group wanted to ride. Pony threw him off into a fence. He cut his arm bad.

8. Wentworth School. December 1936 – May 1940. We had to walk about a mile from home to school. Rain and snow could make it mean. In 1938 after my 10th birthday, I got a paper route. I carried the Ames Daily Tribune. It came out 6 days a week, no Sunday paper. During the school year I would take my paper bag to school with me. I was so small the bag dug on the ground. Mom overlapped the strap and made it shorter; then I was good to go. When School was out I would walk on US Highway 30 to College Town. After I picked up my papers I would walk a gravel road to Ontario. From the time I left school until I got back home, I would walk about 5 miles. In the winter time, some of my customers would take me into their house and give me hot chocolate and have me warm up. It was nice but then I would be late finishing my route. Later Dad helped me get a bicycle. He knew the man at the hardware store. So, for a dollar down and a dollar a week I was able to get a bike.

9. US Highway 30. Lincoln highway, east-west across the United States. We studied about this highway while we were in school. After school this is the road that I walked to college town to pick up my papers. I decided one day to hitch hike. My first time to try. I saw this car coming so I held up my thumb. It was a state trooper. He stopped, but not to give me a ride. He chewed me up one side and down the other. It was against the law to hitch hike and I didn't know who might pick me up. He made me walk on the other side facing traffic. A few days later a police car from college town drove out, turned around and gave me a ride to the restaurant where I waited for my papers. Fun telling the other guys why I was picked up by the police. That state trooper never gave me a ride, but would always wave at me. First time he saw me on my bike, he gave me a big thumbs up.

10. Restaurant where I picked up my newspapers. If newspapers were late, lady would give me something to eat. Just told me to hush and eat.

11. Iowa State University Cyclones football stadium. On game days, Saturdays, state police would assist with traffic control. One Saturday, my "don't hitch hike" state trooper was on duty. He showed us all the equipment he had in the patrol car. State of the art radios, weapons, emergency first aide equipment. That was 66 years ago, I can't imagine what they have now. When it was game time they always closed the gate that cars could go through. Troopers would tell us, you can't see the game out here, you better get inside. When we got inside, he would smile and wave.

12. Cemetery. My first funeral, winter time and cold. Several of us school children went. We represented the Wentworth School. The lady that passed away, Mrs. Wentworth, had given the land for

the school.

13. Residence of a man called Brownee. He was nice, son was nasty. Son at that time was in his 20's.

14. Lint's. Mr. Lint was foreman of the gang that took care of Ontario section of the railroad. Son named Kenneth. Sneaky, sometimes ok. Clayton and Kenny decided to be fur traders. Caught a skunk and skinned it. I don't know how many baths and what was used to get rid of the odor. Clothes were buried or burned. Kenny broke a window out of their house one day and blamed Clayton. The Lint's finally got the truth out after whipping Kenny, he had to come to our house and apologize to Clayton and mom and dad.

15. Church. We kids went to Sunday School and Church. During church they would honor the Sunday School class that had the largest offering. One Sunday I had a nickel that mom and dad gave me. It was just my teacher and I. She gave a dollar. Our dollar and five cents was tops. My Sunday School teacher was nice. Had a beautiful voice, could sing, play a violin and a saw. During cold weather dad would start the furnace Saturday night. By church time Sunday morning, the church would be warm.

16. Kinsello's Store. Sometimes dad would go over in the evenings before the store closed and he and some of his friends would play Pitch.

17. Careys, Perce and Verva. Later they moved to South Dakota. Had two sons, later one of the boys became a missionary to the far east. I worked for Perce in South Dakota in 1947.

18. Kinsello's Home and Post Office.

19. Fry, George. Two sons I believed named George and Arthur. Art Fry invented the sticky tabs, Post-It Notes, or at least was part of the team that did invent. We share the same day and month birthday. I was older.

20. Lee Hoffmans, mom and dad's friends, played 500 Rummy.

21. Allerds, Chuck and Ruth. Had several children. Kenneth was eight months older than me. We spent a lot of time together. I don't know why but Chuck was always physically mean to Kenny. Kenny and I found two baby fox squirrels one time, took them to Kenny's house, made a cage for them. One squirrel got out and was killed by one of the Fry boys. The other one lived for a long time. I know Kenny had the squirrel several years after we went to Minnesota.

22. Ames Reliable Feed Mill. Dad worked here for seven years.

23. Hatchery. Clayton worked nights.

24. Careys. Not the same as Perce. I believe he had a Jack Spratt grocery store. Clayton I'm sure will know if it was a Jack Spratt store. They used to have a drawing every Saturday night for a basket of groceries. People would put their name on a piece of paper and drop it in a box. One night the man holding the box of names said to me, "you draw a name, make sure it has your dad's name on it." I did, it did, and dad had a basket of groceries. I don't know how much it was worth, but today that same amount would run about \$125. I know dad had to carry the box, I couldn't lift it.

25. Specks Residence. Had a son who was in the navy in WW II.

26. Valines, Sweede Residence. Children were Betty, Bill, and Barb. Valines took the Ames paper. I would collect on Friday Nights. Sometimes Sweede would hold his closed fist out and ask if I would accept the amount he had in his hand. I was leery of doing so, but would. Sometimes nothing, and sometime 25 or 30 cents. If he had nothing, the next week I would get 30 cents for sure.

27. Truck farm. The first time I asked a lady if I could buy an apple, she smiled and wanted to know how much money I had? I told her I had a nickel. She gave me a sack of apples. Size of the sack is what you get today when you ask for a paper bag. For 25 cents she would fill my paper bag with fruit and vegetables. Dad and Clayton helped me build a two wheel cart to pull behind my bike. One Sunday morning mom asked me to go out to the truck farm and get some items. I am sure that we were having company. She gave me some change, I want to say 25 cents. I told the lady how much I had and what mom had asked for. She said, "It sounds like you are having company." I said, "Yes." the cart was full when I left. I remember the lady saying, "Be careful, don't loose any of that on your way home." Sad to say I can't remember her name.

28. Clark, George and Vera. Children: Bruce, Bob, Paul, Danny, Marjorie, Phil, and more. Danny, Marjorie, and I were the same age and good friends.

29. Road to college town where I went to pick up newspapers.

30. Road to Clousers.

31. Railroad. Union Pacific, double track running east and west. Same railroad that went past our house in Jordan. One night most of the people in Ontario gathered by the tracts. President Roosevelt's train went through westbound. I think all claimed to have seen him. I don't think any of us did. Made us feel good though to think we were that close to the President.

32. Mail Post. I call it this because the post master would fasten the mail bag to it. Clipped at the top and bottom. When the mail train came through it didn't have to slow down. A door would open on the mail car, a metal arm would come out and clamp onto the mail bag and carry it back into the mail car, at the same time, people in the mail car would throw out mail bag which would slide out quite a ways when it hit the ground. The mail man who was Mr. Kinsello would watch us kids put pennies on the tracks if we had one. The train would run over them and really flatten them. Sometimes we had a piece of wire we bent into different shapes, such as our initials, and lay on the tracks.

33. Parks Place. Always called this. Man that farmed the ground was named Park Stone. Our rent was Mom fixing his dinner on the day that he was working the ground. He also had land at another location. We moved here in May 1940. We were located across from the Ontario School. Any place that we lived and had the space, Mom and Dad had a garden. This place was the best that I remember. I think they planted something of everything and all of it grew. I chipped a piece of salt from the block we had for the cattle. I carried in my pocket because I was always going through the garden, when I did I would pick a tomato and so I had my salt with me. Dad told me one day to pull weeds out of the garden. I pulled a few and decided that was enough. Dad looked at the garden when he got home. He called me out. Guess what I was doing when it got dark that night. Dad got home between 5 & 5:30 in the evening. It stayed light until about 9:30 p.m. Marion, Mary Lou and I went to the Ontario school that fall. My second time in this school. First time was when we moved into the area and lived on the Hunter Farm. We knew all the kids in school so it was an easy change. Clayton was in high school at this time. He would leave the house early enough in the mornings so that he had time to walk north through the woods and come out on the road

somewhere in the vicinity of the Hunter Farm. I don't know how much further he had to walk. He went to the point where the school bus from Gilbert made its turn around. In the winter when there was snow on the ground, he would take his sled. Just a little ways north of the house was a steep hill going down into a valley. He would leave his sled and pull it back home at night. He always carried his lunch. One morning he sat his lunch on the ground. He got his books and things ready and took off. When he got to the bottom he realized that his lunch was back at the top. He picked it up on his way home that night.

34. Where Park Stone lived. I could cut across a field to go to the Valines' house before I got my bike. Saved a lot of walking.

35. Orchard that I come by when I was going across field to Valines. I was forbidden to touch any apple even the ones on the ground.

36. Man lived here that didn't want to pay for his newspaper. His bill got up to 75 cents. The paper was 15 cents a week. When I saw him at the end of five weeks, they were taking furniture out of the house and putting it on a truck. I asked if I could collect and he asked how much was it. I told him. He said he didn't have any change but if I would come by the next morning he would pay me. Dad was home when I finished my route and I told him about this guy. Dad asked for my receipt book and said "I'll be back in just a little while." He came back with the 75 cents. Man was not a happy camper but Dad said he thanked him

37. Rasmasons, I just remember the last name and where they lived. Very friendly; always spoke, always waved.

38. Road Uncle Abner helped build. At the job site Uncle Abner had Clayton wash his car. When Clayton finished, some bees got after him. I can see Clayton running down the road and Uncle Abner yelling "Come back and I will pay you for washing my car." We moved to Gilbert in August 1941.

Things that come to my mind while writing this. Morning Clayton and I got up and the Pony was gone. Someone told Clayton they saw it along the road west of town. The Pony did have a halter on with a short length of rope. When we caught up with it, two men had it in a yard. One holding the rope and the other beating it. Clayton told them to stop. They thought it was funny. When they laughed, Clayton told them what he thought. We really didn't have a place to keep the Pony, so Dad sold it.

Lee Hoffman pulling us kids on sleds behind his car. No foolishness was allowed. It was fun.

West of the Cemetery was an open hillside. Great for sledding when the snow would have a hard crust on it.

The snow ball fights we would have during the noon hour at Wentworth School. Big guys against little guys. I think Clayton packed them soft the ones he threw at me. The school was on a hillside sloping down to the North. We would run out into the woods and go down the slope. Another kid and I were running side by side when we reached the bottom. We jumped at the same time, our plan was to hit the ice in the creek, and jump to the other side. We hit the ice and went right through it. We were both soaked. War ended at once. Clayton and the big guys got us out and practically carried us up to the school. The other wet one and I both sat on a heater grate all afternoon trying to dry out so we could walk home after school.

The creek north of Clarks, between them and the Hunter Place I learned how fast water would stop a 22 caliber slug.

At Parks Place. Marion practicing high hurdles. For whatever reason, she would sass Dad. Then she would run from him. One time Dad grabbed the broom and chased Marion. When her feet hit the ground, Dad smacked her bottom with the straw end of the broom. Ended up everyone getting a laugh out of it.

Paul Clark carried the Des Moines paper and as stated, I carried the Ames paper. Part of our routes were the same territory, the gravel road going out to Ontario. We had a customer that Paul did not have to throw the paper on the porch. He could leave the paper in the mailbox on the road. The customer wanted me to leave the Ames paper on his porch. He had a beautiful collie dog natural bob tail. We usually rode fast in and out of the yard. The dog took after me one night and I was slowed down. Paul shot out into the road and was hit by a dump truck. Broke his leg and ruined his bike. The same customer had a bill of 45 cents one Friday. He wanted to know why it was so high. I explained that his dog would not let me get on his porch so that I could knock on his door. Decided that needed to change. I was to make friends with his dog. He had the dog sit and talked with it. Then he had me talk to it. When he told me I reached out slow and steady to pet the dog. In a flash, he had my whole hand in his mouth. Needless to say, I had no problem collecting after that. The dog was always in the house on Fridays.

I remember when the rope broke on the flag pole at the Ontario school. I was able to climb up and put a new rope through the pulley.

One Christmas, Clayton and I each got a car. The headlights actually worked. Mom had a rug that had a design that sort of looked like a road map. We drove a lot of miles on that rug.

The lady who owned the restaurant where I picked up my newspapers. I remember when she drove out to our house in Ontario and asked Mom if she would be embarrassed if she gave her a chair and couch. They had bought a new set. Mom said she would not be embarrassed. It was all in friendship. If we could use it, she wanted Mom to have it. I can still see her face but can't remember her name.

The Man from the hardware store who came out one Sunday. He brought a 22 rifle with him. He and Dad hunted squirrels. When he left, he left the rifle. He handed the rifle to me and said this belongs to your Dad. Help him take care of it and it will last a long time. Dick told me before he passed away that he had the rifle. I'm assuming that maybe Jeff has the rifle now. I would like him to know that the rifle is at least 67 years old.

The Riley men. I remember two of them. They lived up by Clousers. One of them drove a truck for Ames Reliable. I think the other worked in the office. One of them was a pilot. He landed in one of the Parks fields and took Park for a ride. He asked Mom but she declined.

I think that we were supposed to have been poor. If so, I didn't know it. We had plenty of food, we had clean clothes, maybe some patches. We had a home that was always clean, always a clean bed. Best of all, we had a Mom & Dad that cared for us. Mom was up front with her love and affection. Dad was more reserved, but when you got close to him it was there.

It has been 66 years since we left Ontario and what I have written is what I remember now.

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MEMORIES OF ONTARIO IOWA FROM ART FRY
WRITTEN TO JERRY LITZEL IN APRIL OF 2011

April 15, 2011

I was pleased to get your letter and the information from the newspaper. It really brought back some memories. I was born in Minnesota in 1931 during the depression. My parents moved to Ontario when I was about three or four. My father signed on as Foreman for the Ames Reliable Feed Company. I have it included a hand drawn map of Ontario as I recall it. There were more houses than what I showed, but there were still vacant lots. At that time the population was about 300 people. As I remember it was 296.

I have included a picture of the house where we lived that was taken last year or the year before last. In the front view it no longer has a screen porch. My father had built the screen porch where my brother and I slept from snow melt in the spring to winter when the snow drove us out. Our bedroom was on the front right side. It was a bit warmer than the porch but not much.. Our house had indoor plumbing and an indoor bathroom. Many of our neighbors had outhouses. My mother cooked on a three burner, kerosene stove. She baked in a Dutch oven, set atop the burners. She was an excellent cook and produced many wonders from that simple kerosene stove. We had an ice box to keep food cold and the meltwater from the ice flowed in a tube to the basement. In the basement we had a gravity furnace that fed hot air to three rooms on the first floor. The rooms on the second floor got their heat from vents in the ceiling of the first floor. We heated with coal and the clinkers were the raw material for our driveway. I remember many skinned knees from falling in the driveway. In the wintertime, a pipe passing through the furnace heated water for a



water tank to provide hot water. In the summertime, the same tank had a loop of pipes through a small stove beside the furnace where we heated water for wash days with scrap wood or corncobs. My father had given me woodworking tools, so that I could build anything I wanted from the scrap wood. The agreement was however that only a few good creations could be kept with the rest being returned to the stove to heat the water. This was excellent training for later years where a lot of my inventions wound up in the "water heater".

Across the street from our house were two vacant lots. We were allowed to use one of them for our garden. It was a big space where we grew corn, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. My mother canned everything, putting it away in jars for the winter. In the back of the house we had a single car garage that bordered on the alley. Beside the garage was a strawberry bed bordered by a row of rhubarb. Between there and the North side of the lot was a chicken house. It was in the corner where the compost bin is shown in the picture. It was my responsibility to raise the chickens. They provided us with eggs and chickens to eat. We traded eggs at one of the stores in Ames for staple goods. We ate a lot of chicken and I never got tired of it. Sometimes my grandfather who had a farm near Gilbert, would give me a runt pig that would not survive with the other pigs. I would raise it until it was big enough to return to the other pigs. At butchering time we would get half of a pig. I was allowed to clean up around the bagging machines at Ames Reliable Feed Mill on Saturday afternoon. It provided enough food for the chickens and the pigs along with tidbits from the garden. Between the garden and the chickens and the Apple tree and cherry tree and grape vines that were also in the backyard, we were very self-sufficient in food. During World War II we seldom had to use our red stamps for meat.

We also fed a lot of men who were traveling through on the railroad, looking for work out West. Many were well-educated and we had many nice conversations with people who were down on their luck as a result of the depression.

There was a house to the north of our house occupied by that Carry's. They had two boys close to my age, but they moved to North Dakota and became very successful wheat farmers. To the south of our house lived Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kinsella. They owned a grocery store, gas station, and post office two blocks south on the road, connecting Ontario to Ames and Boone. It had shelves going up to the ceiling and Mr. Kinsella would use a poll with a grabber on the end to reach items on the high shelves. Mr. Kinsella would take the mail in a sturdy canvas bag, where he attached it to a set of arms by the railroad track. When the mail train came through it with pluck the bag into the railcar and the agent in the train would throw another bag out the door containing the mail for Mr. Kinsella to pick up. He would then sort the mail and put it in little boxes that had numbers and a little glass window so you can see if you had mail. Mom would send us to pick up the mail every day. We also bought our milk from a farmer just south of the Kinsella store. Not many people get to know the name of the cow that produces their milk. Later, the Kinsellas built an addition to the front of their house next door to us, to house the store and post office. This was very convenient.

The church was a nondenominational church and it was generally attended by folks in Ontario, except for the Catholics who went into Ames for church. We didn't have a regular minister but a layperson that kept it together and gave sermons. It had an active Sunday school and the Christmas pageant was attended by folks from miles around. No fake sheep for us, we had the real thing. Mr. Clark who was a contractor and had a farm north of the school house, rigged a cable so that the Angel could come flying in over the heads of the crowd, from the back to the front of the church. We did a lot of singing led by a piano because music was an important thing in the community.

Ms. Ada Scott was a music teacher in town and she did her best to give me piano lessons. She had one glass eye and would remove it when she was out walking in cold weather. She kept it in an inner pocket to stay warm and would pop it in place as she came into our house to visit. She was a very nice person and provided music for a radio station and Boone once a week. Sometimes I got to go along to play the chimes.

The streets were gravel, so we needed balloon tired bikes. The trucks filled with grain that passed in front of our house created a lot of dust that was a challenge to all the ladies on the street. A lot of the product of the feed mill was shipped out in boxcars that sat on a siding beside the feed mill.

The one room school was a focal point for the community, even more than the church. It has since been enlarged and converted into a home. It was a pity that they took the bell off the top. A cable extended from the Bell to a place beside the teacher's desk. She would ring it to bring kids in from recess. There were as many as 26 kids in school when my older brother attended, but numbered 19 for several years fall I was there. We had primary through eighth grade students who sat in desks ranging from small to large. There were nine rows of desks and each row was attached to boards so that an entire row could be moved at once. If there didn't happen to be anyone in one of the grades, a row could be removed. We were expected to know the alphabet and how to write the letters before we started school. This allowed us to learn to read in primary. We had one teacher, but sometimes a parent or a student teacher from Iowa State College would be there to help us. If a student was having problems understanding something, an older student would be asked to sit beside them and help them out. On the blackboard was a chart listing the grade levels in the first column and the hours of the day in the first row. Every grade level could see their assignment for each hour. Everyone had personal responsibilities for what they were doing at any time. We had to learn to read in primary so that we could follow the chart. We learned to read by the phonics system and used McGuffey's Reader as well as some more modern books to learn to read. For geography there were a series of maps on a big roll. Each map was indexed so if you wanted to see Europe for instance you would flip the other maps over the top of the roll and pull down Europe like pulling down a window shade.

In the schoolyard we had swings, a trapeze bar, a chinning bar, trapeze rings, small and large teeter totters, a big slide, and a big hexagonal thing you could sit on and go around and around. We also had a ball diamond, a big sandbox under a tree, and a high jump

stand. In the basement were the wrestling mats provided by Iowa State College, the boys and girls bathrooms, and the kitchen that was used for PTA meetings. The basement also contained the furnace with one big register above it that was right in front of the teacher's desk. In the winter the kids would come in from outside and stand on that 3' x 3' register and the girls dresses would stand out like balloons. One of the little kids was warming himself on the register when he should've first gone to the bathroom. In a shivering spasm, he peed on the bonnet of the furnace. The smell was so bad they had to let school out for two days.

PTA meetings were a focal point of the community and nobody wanted to miss them. They provided a strong sense of community. All of the ladies were good cooks, so the potluck dinners that came after the PTA meeting were a wonderful thing. Even bachelors in the community and surrounding farms would come to PTA meetings. One day Mr. Clark brought a multilayer cake, decorated with a frosting of flowers and ribbons etc. When the head of the PTA was asked to carve the cake, they found it was made of plaster of Paris. Everyone had a good laugh.

During the PTA meeting itself, the business life of the school, the progress of the students and the subjects they were being taught were all discussed. Perfect attendance and good grades for individual students were acknowledged. Children were expected to recite poetry, sing songs, and act out plays. We also had a rhythm band that must've sounded like something from the Music Man. Parents were also involved, playing instruments and putting together plays. Sometimes a family would do an entire play. We would also have speakers from the College and various entertainers from the community. There were rope twirlers, singers, musicians, magicians, and a ventriloquist with his dummy. While the quality might not be adequate for TV today, it was all met with delight.

Music was a big thing at school. There was a piano and Mrs. Zenor would have us all line up in the cloak room before school started, and then march in, singing. After that we said the Pledge of Allegiance and would sometimes sing the national anthem.

The map that I drew is by no means complete. There were houses and people that I could not remember. I have included a picture of the gravestones of my grandparents where they lay in the cemetery south of Ontario. On a farm across the street from the cemetery and north of Wentworth school, was a little building that had been a stop for the pony express. It was then being used for a sheep shelter.

It was very interesting to look at the clippings from the paper that you included. I wonder who the writer was. It seemed like there was very little that happened in Ontario that didn't get reported. The June 11, 1938 article reported that I was very ill and that Mr. and Mrs. Fry of Mediapolis, Iowa came to visit us. That was my grandmother and grandfather Arthur Fry that I was named after.. I had pneumonia and was pretty sick, but was nursed back to health within a month.. I was born at home and never saw a hospital until I was an adult. I did have my tonsils out, but the doctor performed the operation on the dining room table, using ether and the help of my father.

The article also mentions Ward Pontius, who had the farm just west of the feed mill. He had a small stock pond in the cattle yard. Dean Harper and I made a boat with scrap lumber and tried it out in the pond. We didn't get far before it sunk and we had to haul it out through the thick gumbo mud.

Dad Dods had a barber shop and charged two bits for a haircut. His false teeth were always coming loose, so he had to click them together to keep them in place. He had a sign above the spittoon that said, "In case of an air raid, get under the spittoon. It hasn't been hit yet."

Dean Harper and Danny Clark were my best friends. Dean lived across the street and two houses south. We spent a lot of time playing catch, riding bikes, climbing trees, and shooting our slingshots. I remember a lot of games starting with, "Let's pretend." They generally involve cowboys and Indians, warriors, and explorers.

The Clarks had 11 children and several were in my age range. They had a small farm with the barn and an army surplus horse called Major. They didn't have a saddle for Major, so we rode him bareback, two or three kids at a time. They had a wonderful woods with a little stream, Onion Creek running through it. There were little potholes of waist deep water that were 10 or 15 feet long. I learned to swim there with Danny, Phil, Patty, and Marjorie. Harry Price lived just north of the Creek and often joined us in our explorations. Where Onion Creek joined up with the Skunk River, we attached an old piece of hay rope to a tree and would swing out over the river bank and drop into the water. It was a lot of fun. The woods had a steep hill that was used for motorcycle hill-climbing. In the winter we would slide down it on pieces of corrugated roof metal, bent up on one end. It really works pretty well as a toboggan but I am surprised that no one was hurt. I made a sort of a bobsled from scrap wood that I could steer with my feet. It didn't even survive one trip down that steep hill and what was left was suitable only for picking your teeth. The October 25, 1941 article mentioned me and the Allard kids who lived across the alley from us. Those with perfect spelling papers included Colleen Ahrens, one of the Ahrens girls who lived on a farm west of Ontario and had to walk at least 1 mile, maybe two, to get to school. They were lithe and strong and could reduce a bully to tears in seconds. Billy and Peggy Boyer probably live the closest to the school, in the house close to the railroad track crossing.

It was during the Depression and many families were just getting by. Some kids brought a boiled potato for lunch, so we often shared our lunches with them. In the October 11, 1941 article it was interesting to see that my friends and I were credited with perfect papers. This same information was reported at the PTA meetings. We had a lot of good students that went on to do very well in life. Danny Clark and several of his brothers became contractors in Denver. Dean Harper became a college professor in Rochester New York. Patty Clark was selected as Ms. Iowa. I was always sweet on Patty. In the December 16, 1940 article it mentions Dean Harper and I performing with the Story County speech choir at the Iowa State teachers Association meeting. The school provided a lot of opportunities to develop our talents. When we moved to Kansas City after the fifth grade, I found that I was ahead of the students in the same grade and Kansas City

was a well ranked school system. In a one room school, you could always listen to the older classes reciting to the teacher, so you knew what was in store for you in succeeding

In the December 6, 1940 article it mentions Mr. Jim Jones of Gilbert and Ms. Maxine Larson of Story City visiting my parents. Jim was my uncle. He married Maxine and they had a wonderful marriage and are still living in Des Moines. After serving in World War II he became chief engineer for WHO Radio in Des Moines..

Wentworth school was South of Ontario, close to the old Lincoln Highway. It was also a one-room school and the two schools often did things together. In the spring we would have track meets with races, broad jumping, and high jumping. I was a skinny grasshopper that could jump as high as my head and continued to be a high jumper in high school and college. In the July 23, 1938 article it mentioned my great aunt Louise MacDonald coming to visit before we left for a Canadian fishing trip. Aunt Lou loved to fish. She was my grandfather's sister and always treated me as if I were her grandson as well.

While we were in Ontario my father studied electronics first via correspondence school, and then full-time for a year while my mother worked in a defense plant in Ankeny making bullets for World War Two. We moved to Kansas City after my fifth grade year and my father went on to have a wonderful career in electronics. We moved to Duluth Minnesota when I was in high school. I always felt that the broad background that I had living in rural Ontario, urban Kansas City, and Duluth, Minnesota gave me a broad perspective of different types of cultures. The close sense of community that we had in Ontario made it easy for me to participate with people wherever I lived. What a lucky thing!

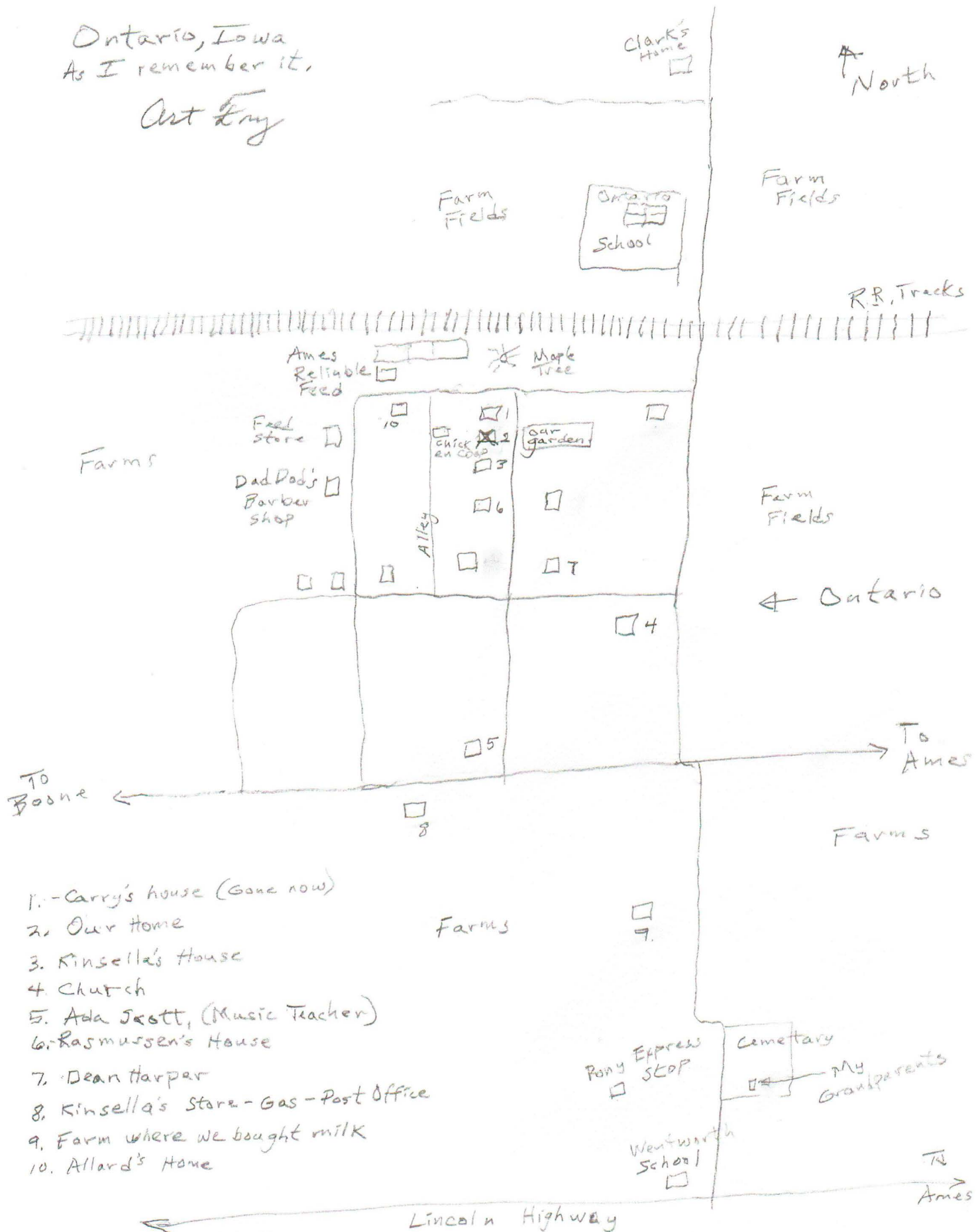
Well this has turned out to be rather long. You stirred up a lot of memories. I dictated it all with a headset, using Dragon Naturally Speaking 11. I talk and the words appear in the page. It is a wonderful convenience. I would enjoy reading your book on Ontario and the revised book as well. If you have more questions, please get in touch.

Cheers.

Art Fry

Ontario, Iowa
As I remember it.

Art Fry



Art Fry

Arthur Fry, born 19, August 1931, is a retired American inventor and scientist. He is credited as the co-creator of the Post-it note, an item of office stationery manufactured by 3M. As of 2006, Post-it note products are sold in more than 100 countries.

Fry was born in Minnesota, and subsequently lived in Iowa and Kansas City. He received his early education in a one-room rural schoolhouse. During his childhood, he reputedly made his first foray into engineering by building toboggans from scrap lumber. He went on from those early efforts to study chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota. He has 3 children and 5 grandchildren.

In 1953, while still enrolled in undergraduate school, Fry took a job at 3M (then called Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company) as a new product development researcher. He worked in new product development throughout his career at 3M until his retirement in the early 1990s.

The product for which he is best known was born in the 1980s. Fry attended a seminar given by another 3M scientist, Spencer Silver, on a unique adhesive Silver had developed in 1968. Silver's innovation had an unusual molecular structure, yielding a glue strong enough to cling to objects but weak enough to allow for a temporary bond. At the time, Silver was still searching for a marketable use for his invention.

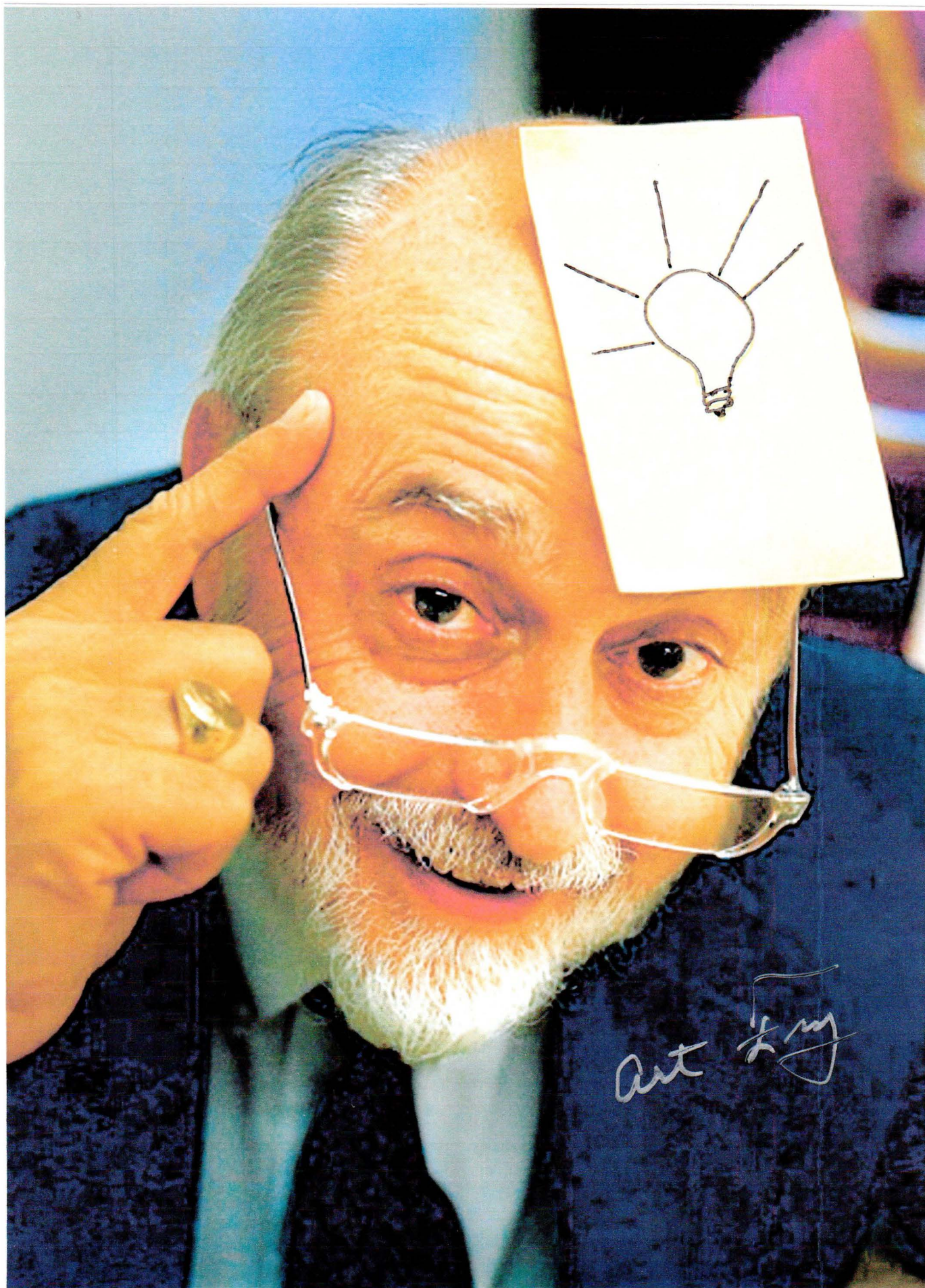
As the legend goes, Fry was in church when he came up with the perfect application. Fry sang in his church choir on weekends, and he used slips of paper to mark the pages of his hymnal. When the book was opened, however, the makeshift bookmarks often moved around or fell out altogether. On a Sunday in 1973, it occurred to him that Silver's adhesive could be put to use to create a better bookmark. If it could be coated on paper, Silver's adhesive would hold a bookmark in place without damaging the page on which it was placed.

The next day, Fry requested a sample of the adhesive. He began experimenting, coating only one edge of the paper so that the portion extending from a book would not be sticky. Fry used some of his experiments to write notes to his boss. This use led him to broaden his original idea into the concept that became the Post-it note.

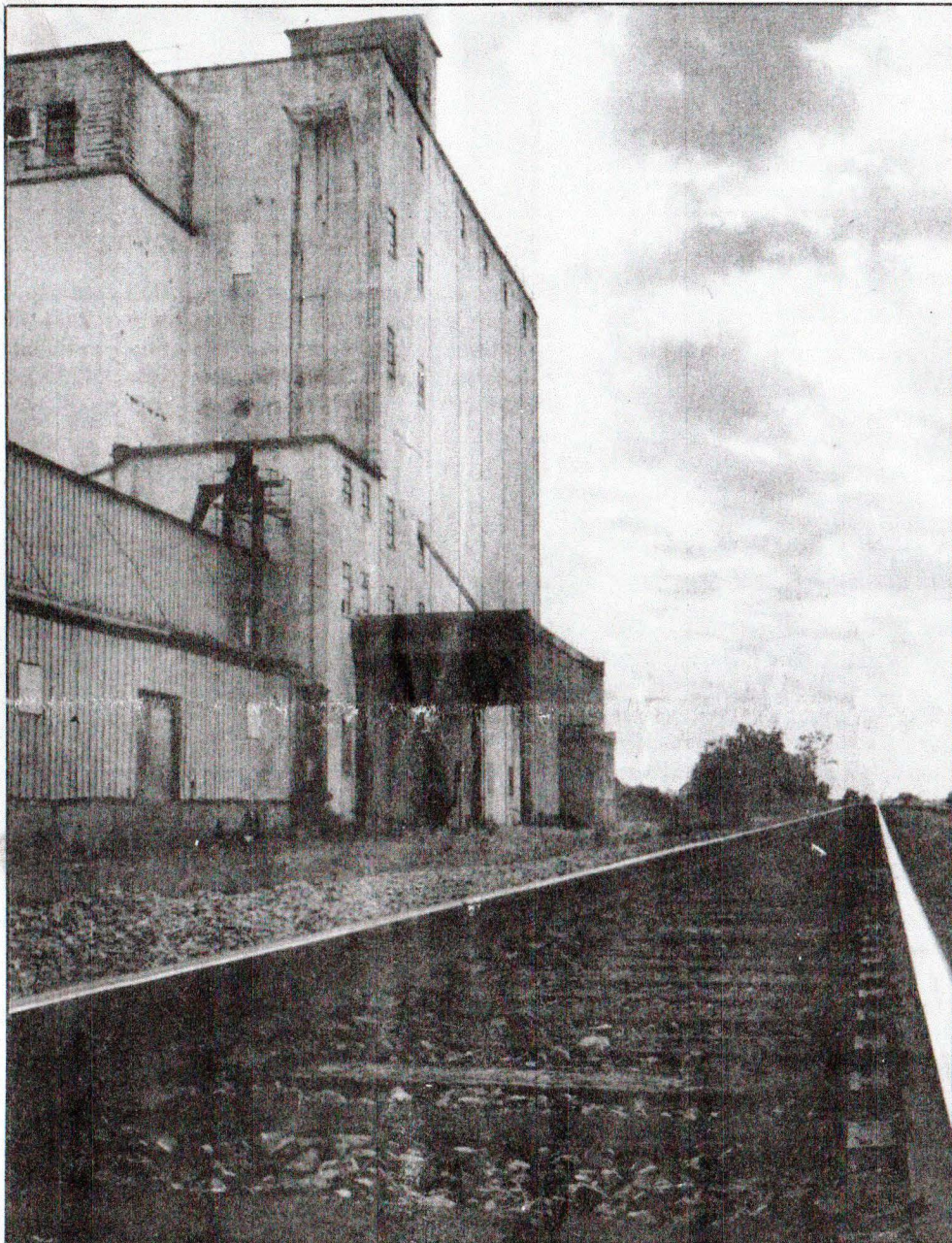
Success

It took a few years for the concept to come to fruition, due to both technical problems with production and management's doubts about the product's saleability. Post-it notes were released to the national market in 1980. In 1981, 3M named Post-it notes its Outstanding New Product. In 1980 and 1981, the Post-it note team received 3M's Golden Step Award, given to teams who create major new products that are significantly profitable. 3M named Fry a corporate researcher in 1986. He is also a member of 3M's Carlton Society and Circle of Technical Excellence.

Fry currently resides in Saint Paul, Minnesota. He was mentioned in the film Romy and Michele's High School Reunion as the true inventor of Post-its.



Art Long



Daily Tribune/DOUG SMITH

When it was built, this feed mill plant in Ontario was billed as the "most modern livestock and poultry feed plant in the world." In the age of the locomotive, the railroad tracks alongside the building meant life or death for Mid-Iowa's pioneer towns. The building still stands today in northwest Ames.

6/24/93

Ames man peers into forgotten town's past

By JEFF MARTIN
Staff Writer

If somebody didn't tell the story of Ontario, one day it would be forgotten.

That's how Jerry Litzel of Ames felt as he sat down to document the history of the town, now buried beneath apartment complexes and cement on Ames' northwest side.

In his book, "The History of Ontario, Ia.," Litzel, 46, provides a 19th century snapshot of what life was like in the town, one of many that have long since faded from the Iowa landscape.

As a young boy, Litzel met some of the descendants of the town's settlers while delivering papers in the Ames neighborhood along Ontario Street.

"We've lived here for 57 years in the same house," said Buelah Hoffman, 86, a retired Ames school teacher who moved to what was then Ontario 57 years ago and still lives at 1501 North Dakota Ave.

The street names have changed, but most of the original town was bordered on the east by North Dakota Avenue and on the south by Ontario Street. It includes Toronto, Hutchison and Reliable streets, as well as Georgia and Florida avenues.

"When we came here in 1936, it was a town at that time with stores and a

barber shop and a welding shop and a couple of grocery stores," she said. "It used to be quite a little town."

Hoffman estimates Ontario's population in 1936 at fewer than 100 people.

To write the book, Litzel relied on Hoffman, one of his former teachers at David

Edwards Elementary School in Ames, for background information and old photographs.

Ontario was nothing but a speck on the map until the

coming of the railroad through Story County, Litzel said. The town was laid out by the Chicago & North Western railroad in 1869.

Litzel found old newspaper clippings from the Story County Representative and the Ames Intelligencer that said one of the town's major industries came with the discovery of Ontario or "Squaw Creek" coal in 1871. It was described as the best soft coal in the west.

Over the years, grain and coal remained a profitable business for the town, and in 1955, a half-million dollar feed mill plant was built by the Ames Reliable Co., Litzel said. Hoffman's husband, Lee, was a plant

"It used to be quite a little town."

— Buelah Hoffman,
retired school teacher

See related story, page A7

TOWNS see page A7

Towns: Couple is the only remainder of Ontario era

CONTINUED from page A1

manager there.

At the time it was built, the six-story building was billed as the "most modern livestock and poultry feed plant in the world."

The building still stands today on

Reliable Street, but was gutted several years ago. An imported car business now operates out of the lower floor.

In March 1957, a group of residents sought to incorporate Ontario, but later changed their minds when they learned of extra costs that would

come with incorporation, according to Litzel's history of the town. They would have to pay for things such as road maintenance, paved streets, police and fire protection.

Complicating matters was a new law that year, which prohibited towns within three miles of a city of 15,000

or more from incorporating, Litzel said. Five years later, Ontario was annexed into the city of Ames.

"There isn't anybody living here now who was here when we came, everybody is dead but us," Hoffman said.

"Nobody is left of that era."



Jerry Litzel (in front) the author, Jack Winkler, owner of bld.

My Ontario memories as a paper boy

My twin brother Jimmy and I had a paper route in Ontario and we used to deliver papers there in the early 1960's. We started out with our new Schwinn bicycles and later we rode our horses to deliver the Ames Paper. A few years later, our best friend, John Frizzel, took over our paper route along with his horse, Colonel Blaze. My horse's name was Molly, and she was all white. Oh yes, don't forget Boots, our dog who went on the paper route too. We also delivered to the Terrace Park trailer court. Jimmy and I would trade off every week to deliver to the trailer park, because we didn't like it. There was a long driveway up to the trailer park, and instead of regular gravel, it had huge rocks that were very hard on our bicycle tires. We had to push our bikes up that hill and coming down the driveway was even worse. Jimmy's horse, Flicka, once took a poo on Mrs. James Hoover's lawn, and she called our house and starting yelling at our mom. Jimmy and Mom went over there right away and cleaned it up. We didn't know any better, but after that, we wised up.

Mrs. Bert Perry would always give us a cherry pie every year at Christmas time. The cherries were from her orchard. I was always afraid to deliver the paper to Lee Hoffman, because he never smiled and he said we teased his dog. I don't remember teasing his dog, but I do remember hitting his picket fence with a stick. Lee's wife, Beulah, helped me the most with this book in 1981. She was an English teacher.

One time six of us were riding our horses at Ontario and we decided to rest (tresspass) in Gertrude Johnson's barn. She called the police on us for disturbing her pigeons. Many years later, she helped me with the book too, but I don't think she remembered me. She owned a lot of rental houses there in Ontario, and her dad had the Hutchins General Store in the early 1900's.

We used to climb the big Ontario water tower, which was a very stupid thing to do, but Jimmy called me chicken. We always put pennies on the RR track for the train to flatten out, and played near the big natural gas ball that smelled really terrible. There were several haunted houses there that we liked to play in. I wish I had taken some of those old light fixtures and doorknobs out of those old places before they were torn down. Jimmy and I played in the same town dump that Art Fry did.

Written by Jerry Litzel, the author of this novel.

Here is the list of my friends who were the uninviited guests in Gertrude Johnsons barn. We were all on horse back and probably 12 years old.

Jimmy Litzel, Jerry Litzel, Jim Linder, Bob Dotson, Mary Ann Richards, Judy Erickson, and John Frizzell. John didn't want to go in (the only smart one) , but Jimmy and I told him there was a monkey in there, and John had to see the monkey.

Our ontario paper route. We didn't delivier North of the railroad tracks, or West of what is now Georgia St., or East on Ontario Road, or west of our house- execept Charlie Barr. The Ames Paper was 35 cents per week then. The Ames Paper was 5 cents per copy, and (I think) that the paper boy made 1 cent per paper.

The list of our customers.

All of Terrace Mobil home Park . Tagammis, Shoemakers, Roy Gellitte & a lot more.

CHARLEY BARR

WALT COTTRILL

CHARLES & RUTH ALLARD

CHARLES LINK

E.J .LITZEL

DUTCH GROSS

C. B. BUSH

FRANK GOERNER

BAYARD LANDE

GEORG HELLMAN

GREEN CABLE MOTEL

GERTRUDE JOHNSON

ROLLIE RASMUSSEN

NORMAN IVERSON

CHAUNCEY REILLY

BURT PERRY

FORREST MILLIKEN

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

E. J. (Skinny) MOORE

RON BALL

RED & JERRI ERICKSON

DAMON KATRIN & BERNICE BURNS

ROY FRIZZELL

ROSE BREWER

JOHN DUNLEAVY

LEE & BEULAH HOFFMAN

AMES RELIABLE

JAMES HOOVER

SLEIGH BELLS IN THE SNOW

By
Bob Clark

I had become a favorite of the Guttermotts and was invited to go places with them. Bruce had gained a reputation of being rough and ready. While Guttermott's house was under construction they lived in an apartment above a Main Street business. One day I was left behind and Bruce was asked to go along with Guttermotts to their apartment. I listened as my parents discussed this strange turn of events. The Guttermotts considered a neighbor boy to be a bully. It was my parents' assumption they had taken Bruce along that day to beat up on the kid they didn't like.

When the work was completed on the newly built house it was painted white. The workmen attempted to collect from Mr. Guttermot. He refused to pay. Dad attempted to unite the workers in a single court action for collecting what they had coming. I heard Dad tell Mom, Hugo Cantonwine, the plasterer, refused to join the others in the legal action.

Dad seemed to think Mr. Cantonwine had gotten a little too cozy with Mrs. Guttermot and that the incident may well have been deliberate on the part of the new homeowners to avoid payment.

Economic conditions continued to worsen throughout the country. Dad had managed to obtain three \$20 gold pieces that he proudly showed to Mom and us kids. Shortly afterward, my Uncle Earl telephoned from Chariton. He was coming to visit us at 2625 Hunt Street. Dad feared Earl may be coming to borrow money. He hid the gold pieces and instructed us kids to say nothing about them.

On April 28, 1930, Mom gave birth to a blue-eyed boy with blond hair. Dad usually selected names of the new babies, naming this one Daniel. Mom's maiden name, Dotts, was selected as Dan's middle name.



**Two of ten homes Dad built.
Water tower stands just east of Sheldon Avenue.**

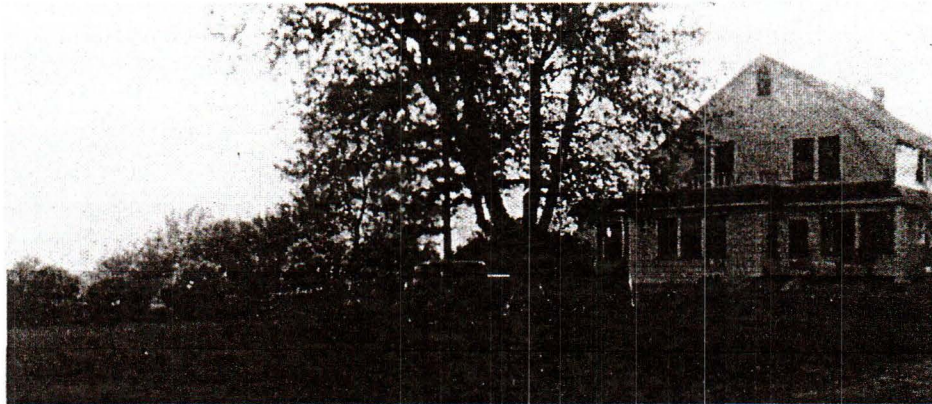
The homes Dad had built were mortgaged. My parents relied upon monthly rents to make the mortgage payments. Many of the renters were out of work. It became extremely difficult for them to continue paying rent. Dad's work became spasmodic.

On September 5, 1931, my parents celebrated their 11th wedding anniversary. The next day, my second sister, Patricia Louise, a blue-eyed brunette, was born. Her middle name, Louise, was for Louise Licken, a Hunt Street renter. About the same time Mrs. Licken also gave birth to a daughter, Mary Louise. There were now six of us children.

Sundays, the entire family piled into the 1926 light blue Essex for drives through the countryside searching for a small farm where we could raise our own food. Although Ben Cole, the contractor Dad worked for, resided in Ames he owned a farm a mile and a half northeast of Ontario, a tiny town three miles west of the campus on the Chicago Northwestern and Union Pacific railroad. Ben advised Dad a small farm on the road to his farm was for sale.

The family drove out to see it. The 50-acre farm was located about half a mile north of Ontario. About half of the property lay on the west side of a north-south gravel road. The remainder was on the east side of the road. The pale yellow two-story corner house, reconstructed from an old barn, sat on the west side of the gravel road facing east. An east-west dirt road just south of the house dead-ended into the gravel road. The west end of the mile-long dirt road dead-ended into the Boone County line road.

An Ames lady, Carrie Fisher, owned the farm. Following brief negotiations, Dad traded his equity in the campus town rental properties for the farm. He kept two vacant lots on the west side of Hayward Avenue and one on Hunt Street.

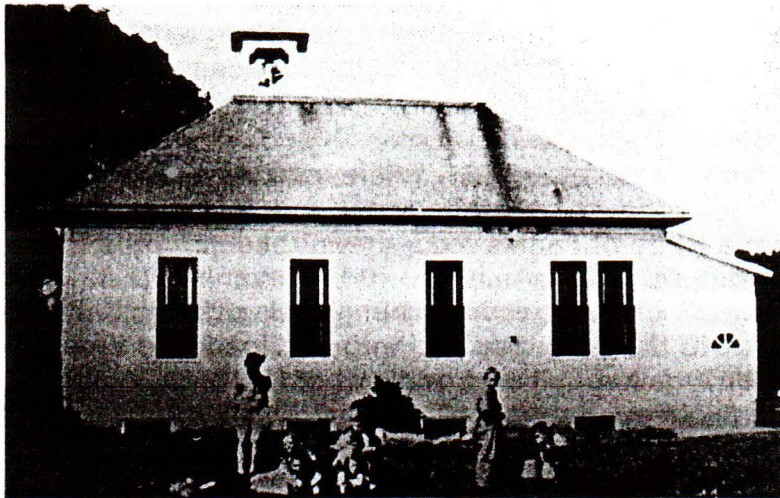


**"Route 3" farmhouse, half a mile north of Ontario,
home to the Clark family of 14 in the '30s , 40s and 50s.**

In late summer, 1932, our family of eight moved out to the farm. We left paved streets, convenient schools, churches and businesses. We had enjoyed new homes, each with a new dry basement, laundry facilities, running water, electricity, new furnace and cook stove, indoor plumbing and a top notch telephone system.

"I already miss the good phone and our old number, 1219J," Mom said.

Our new telephone number was 22F14. We were on the phone company's 22nd line so the number commenced with "22." "F" designated it as a farm line. To know when we were being called we listened for our special signal, one long and four short rings. Therefore, our phone number ended in "14." We had to listen carefully as the phone rang. Most of the rings, of course, were for others on the country phone line. People desiring to know what was going on in the area, or those downright nosey, often lifted the phone receiver from its hook on the left side of the two-foot high wood case, placed a palm over the extended mouthpiece and eavesdropped on the phone conversations of others. Most conversations were very difficult to hear due to low line voltage and static. Two round nine inch tall batteries inside the wood phone case powered the system. Not everyone could afford to replace the batteries as they ran down.



Ontario School

Of the 24 students enrolled at the one-room school during the '37-'38 term, 1/4 were from the George A. Clark family.

In September, 1932, Bruce, Paul and I started classes at Ontario School, a white one-room schoolhouse with belfry on top a quarter mile south of our farm on the same side of the gravel road. The schoolhouse sat on five acres and faced east. The rectangular shaped building had a potbelly stove with a coal bucket beside it. There was a coal and cob shed just north of the schoolhouse. About 30 feet west of the building were two outhouses, one for girls, the other for boys. An old rusty pump stood above the well just east of the building. South of the west end of the school was a set of swings on an A-shaped round metal frame. We used kerosene lamps and had no phone.

That fall Iowa native Herbert Hoover ran for a second presidential term. His opponent was New York governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt. On Election Day, we three boys returned from school. Dad was about to leave for town to vote. Mom didn't intend to vote. We were interested to know how Dad

intended to vote in the presidential race. We asked. He said he hadn't quite made up his mind. We urged him to vote for Roosevelt. When he returned we asked how he had voted.

"I thought we should give the Iowa man another chance," he said.

We boys were unhappy. We had no radio. A couple days later at school we learned from other kids Roosevelt had won. FDR, as he was called, would take office on March 4th the next year.

On February 10, 1933, two days before my tenth birthday, Mom gave birth to a black haired brown-eyed boy. He was named Philip Arnold and was born at Mary Greeley Hospital in Ames. Caring for Marj, Dan and Pat became my responsibility while Mom was in the hospital. The family had grown to seven youngsters.

Dad saw to it we had a dog. "Fannie," a female Collie, was already bred to a St. Bernard when Dad bought her. On March 4th, 1933, the day Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office, Fannie gave birth to four pups in the barn. Dad called them Republicans. A few weeks later he called them Democrats. We reminded him he had earlier called them Republicans.

"Why do you call them Democrats now?"

"Now, they have their eyes open," he explained.

It appeared to us boys that since Election Day Dad's eyes had also been opened. We gave three of Fannie's pups away, keeping the brown male with St. Bernard markings. Dad named him "D" for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Many vital facets of our lives had changed drastically since moving from campus town out to the farm. We had to pump water by hand and carry it into the house in 3-gallon pails. At one end of the huge kitchen range was a water reservoir for heating about 10 gallons of water. The heated water was dipped out and poured into a pan for washing our faces and hands. A laundry tub sufficed as a bathtub. We always kept a three gallon pail of drinking water on the cabinet top, next to the kitchen sink.

We heated the home and did the cooking largely with wood we cut from our timber. Even on the coldest of days, we used axes, sledges, wedges, crosscut and buck saws to cut and split logs from trees we had cut down. We hauled logs from the timber to the barn with a horse hitched to a huge wooden sled Dad had built. He also built sawbucks to hold the logs for sawing. Many long bitterly cold days were spent cutting and splitting wood.

Since the basement furnace was so inconsistent at providing adequate heat the cook stove was usually relied upon for warmth. On cold winter days, we gathered around the kitchen stove, turning our cold sides away from the north window toward the stove to warm one side at a time.

Steel irons were heated on the kitchen range's metal surface. It contained about a dozen round lids that were removed with a Z-shaped metal handle for stoking and adding wood. Once the lids were in place, cooking utensils were placed on the flat horizontal surface of the stove. Smoke often seeped up through the circular cracks around the lids, leaving soot on the bottom of tea kettles, pans and flat irons.

We started fires in both the kitchen range and basement furnace by crumpling sheets of newspapers, adding kindling wood, then dashing a little kerosene on the paper and wood, striking a wooden stick match and tossing it into the furnace or stove to ignite the kerosene. There were usually piles of corn cobs available at no charge about a quarter mile south of our house beside the grain elevator on the north edge of the little town of Ontario. We shoveled them onto the back of the pickup.

Many farmers were burning dried ears of corn. Selling at ten cents a bushel, it actually made cheap fuel.

Dad preferred taking Bruce and Paul on his construction work. I was usually left home to spade, plant and hoe the huge vegetable gardens, one just southwest of the house and one northeast. In 1934, dust storms hit the Midwest. Clouds of dust darkened our skies. High winds sent dust swirling into the air, penetrating my eyes, ears, nose, hair and clothing as I worked the dry dirt. Drought and dust storms subsided in later years, but the endless cropping up of weeds presented a constant challenge.

Former renters Wilbur and Gladys Greer had moved into a house on Oakland Street at the north edge of campus town. Late in 1934, Mom was expecting once more. Greers offered her their guest room for the occasion. She accepted and on December 12th gave birth to another bouncing baby boy, brown haired, brown-eyed Douglas Lee.

Late in 1935, Dad commenced remodeling a former Main Street grocery store, turning it into a restaurant for Tom Gettagannis, a long-time friend of Dad who had owned the Candy Kitchen at campus town. The drought of 1934 and '35 had deprived us of the vegetables needed for the winter. Severe snowstorms struck in late 1935. Snowdrifts were above most of the telephone poles. We boys tunneled through the high snowdrifts beside the road most of the way between home and school.

Road graders could move some snow, but were not designed for that purpose. Our country roads remained closed. Dad slept at the store he was remodeling. On the farm we became desperate for food. Telephone wires iced, many snapping from the weight. Dad tried over and over to telephone Mom, but had trouble getting through. He finally made the connection. Others on the rural phone line listened in, sapping line voltage, which made it more difficult for Mom and Dad to hear each other. Mom did get the message through to Dad that we were in desperate need of food. Dad told her he would get groceries and attempt walking out from Ames along the railroad tracks since they were kept open for trains to move. He did, leaving the cleared railroad tracks at Ontario and trudging through the high drifts the half mile on home. He took the same route for his walk back to work.

A thick icy crust formed on top of the high snowdrifts. Neither farm nor wild animals could break through the ice crust to get food. Dad had arranged with his old boss, Ben Cole, for us boys to get some corn fodder stacked in his field. We hitched Bid to the huge wooden sled Dad had built and, taking along a shovel, drove her down the hill to the north, crossing Onion Creek

bridge on the ice crust. Although Bid's hooves often slid in various directions on the ice we managed to round the curve in the road beneath, occasionally spotting the tip of a telephone post as a guide. We located the field, breaking through the ice with the shovel and digging down through the snow. We soon struck corn stalks and commenced loading the sled, tying the bundles of corn stalks down tightly. We started home with the loaded sled. On the west side of a downward slope the sled ran up on Bid's heels. She jumped, slipped and fell through the ice crust into the deep snow, pulling the loaded sled down with her. She panicked and pawed wildly, sinking further into the deep snow. Paul and I leaned over, grabbing Bid's bridle and pulled, trying to remain upright on the slick ice. Bid stomped and pawed, breaking ice ahead of her. We pulled. Our frantic antics continued until the horse and sled were out of the hole and back onto the ice. We slowly made our way home with what was left of the direly needed feed for the sheep and cows.

It was a hot day early in the summer of 1936 when our phone rang one long and four shorts. Mom answered and called Dad to the phone, saying it was Clarence Lindsay, a Mormon bishop from Dingle, Idaho. The bishop and his wife, Mona, were in Ames on their way back to Idaho in a school bus they had purchased in Indiana. Lindsays were neighbors of Dad's sister and family. They offered a ride to any of our family desiring to make the trip to Idaho. Dad thanked him for the offer, telling him no one in the family would be making the trip.

After Dad hung up I told him I would have gladly ridden out with them. We quickly tossed a few items into a suitcase. In a matter of minutes Dad and I were in his car heading for that school bus. Mr. Grinstead, a family friend, operated a filling station on the northeast corner of the intersection where our gravel road crossed Highway 30. We turned west at "Grinstead's corner" onto 30, Lincoln Highway. In no time we overtook the school bus. Bishop Lindsay saw my waving arm out the car window and stopped the bus. Dad pulled off on the shoulder of the highway, grabbed the suitcase and hurried it to the bus, hesitating to speak briefly with Lindsays. I was on a 1200 mile trip west.

I spent the summer with my aunt, uncle and cousins Lois, Norma Jean, Ramona and Lee, a baby boy. Their town, Dingle, was originally named Dingle Dell located north of Bear Lake which lies partially in southeast Idaho and partially in northeast Utah. That summer I worked for, and with, my uncle Mitch. Many days I drove a team of horses to mow and rake alfalfa. On horseback, I helped herd wild horses, cattle and sheep. I watched the cowboys brand the animals. We moved from one branding point to another. My uncle allowed me to drive his Model A Ford through the sagebrush laden hills. One hot day, when riding home from the mountains, realizing the gas supply was nearly gone, Uncle Mitch pulled the car to the side of the road. He got out, reached in the back of the car and picked up a large can. He went up the side of the mountain, beside the road, and filled the can with sulfur water spouting from a spring. Back at the car, he poured the water into the gas

tank. It mixed with the small amount of gas in the tank, giving us the fuel needed to drive home.

In the darkness of the early mornings, Uncle Mitch and I drove to Montpelier, a fair sized town, about 12 miles north of Dingle. We ate at a large restaurant crowded with cowboys. I always ordered hotcakes.

One Saturday, I went with my cousins to see a whale preserved in formaldehyde on display in an open railroad car at Montpelier. The fare was 10 cents. The odor was horrendous. But, I had actually seen a whale.

I was 13 and had never been away from home for such a long period. I suffered my first homesickness, but stuck it out all summer. In late August, I bought a cowboy hat for the trip home and wrote my Omaha relatives I would stop to visit them. I had not mentioned the hat in my letter to them but they knew a kid spending a summer in the west would be wearing a cowboy hat. They had figured correctly. At the busy Omaha railroad station, they found me under the hat and informed me I had a new little sister, born August 22nd. There were six boys and three girls in our family.

When I arrived home, Jacqueline, the new baby, was in the hospital. She had suffered stomach difficulties from birth. When she came home, Mom had to feed her Carnation Milk from cans. Soon, Jacqueline was back in Mary Greeley Hospital at Ames. We lost her on October 14th.

Mom commented on the beauty of the flowers that had arrived at the house following her death. I replied, "Not nearly as beautiful as that little baby."

Bruce and I dug her tiny grave in Ontario Cemetery, located on the east side of the gravel road, nearly a mile south of our farm. The ground was very hard. We dug through the compacted soil as deeply as we could, but didn't make it to a depth of six feet as intended. Dad eventually arrived, checked our work and said the little grave looked to be deep enough.

The day of the funeral I stayed with the smaller children. The rest of the family left for Adams Funeral Home in Ames. Hugo Cantonwine drove his wife, Fern, out to the farm. She relieved me. I rode with Mr. Cantonwine to the funeral home. I got out of his car at the front gate on Douglas Avenue. He parked the car. I entered through the west door of the funeral home. When inside, a man directed me to the east side of the home, where I saw my family seated in an alcove on the north side of the huge room.

Mom saw me as I entered, recalled my comment about the flowers and burst into tears. I paused at the small white casket on a stand in front of the family. The baby had lost considerable weight. A V-shaped indentation was visible in her forehead. Her eye lids were sealed by a light yellow adhesive, contrasting against the baby's white skin.

After the brief ceremony at the funeral home, Mr. Cantonwine rushed me home to take care of the little kids and drove his wife back to Ames. Dad, Mom, my brothers and sisters arrived home following the graveside service. Mom, devastated by the loss of her baby, went upstairs. Dad then told Bruce to go up and stay with Mom. He didn't want her left alone.

Our radio, powered by a car battery, was located at the northeast corner of an alcove off the dining room. An archway separated the two rooms. The song, "When I Grow Too Old to Dream" was playing on the radio. I stood in the dining room alone, listening, personally dedicating that song to our tiny sister in Heaven. I often sang along as I listened to music. From that day, when I heard the song, I remained silent in memory of Jacqueline.

"When I grow too old to dream, I'll have you to remember."

The three of us boys took turns at the well, pumping water by raising and pressing down on the steel pump handle by hand, filling 3-gallon metal buckets and carrying them from the well about 50 yards into the house. When the well was dry, we walked about half mile through the pasture and down a hill to an artesian well – a rusty steel pipe driven into the side of a hill – fill the pails and carry them back up the hill and across the pasture to the house. That cold clear artesian well water still ranks as the best I ever drank.

There was one other source of water when our well was dry in the heat of summer – the pump just north of the Ontario railroad station.

One hot summer day Paul, Dan and I haltered and harnessed our bull, hitching him to an old wooden cart containing a large metal animal watering tank. Paul had a way with the bull. He had haltered and walked him around the barnyard at times. With the family desperately in need of water, the three of us set out for water from the railroad station pump. Paul had never before led the bull that far. We had no idea if this experiment would work. Paul tugged on the halter until the bull moved forward. The cart followed. Dan rode on the cart to keep the metal bucket from clanging against the metal tank and frightening the bull. I walked behind the cart, watching so the huge water tank didn't slide off the flatbed cart. Paul led the bull south, along the hot, dusty, gravel road leading to Ontario. It was a very slow cumbersome process. Paul finally coaxed the bull down the road a full quarter mile and across the railroad tracks to the pump, just north of Ontario's railroad depot. Paul halted the bull and stood holding his halter.

I placed the pail handle over the rusty, round, steel waterspout of the pump, then pumped until the water came pouring out of the spout. I pumped until the bucket was full, then carried the bucket to the cart and poured the water into the tank. Danny Boy, as Marj had tagged Dan, then pumped a bucket full. When the tank was finally filled, Paul tugged on the halter. The bull followed his lead, pulling the cart and filled tank onto the road. At the railroad tracks, the cartwheels struck the first rail with a jolt. Water splashed wildly. There were three more rails to cross. The wheels struck the second rail. Cold water splashed the bull. He pulled away from Paul, jumping his traces and nearly upsetting the cart as he pulled it sideways across the remaining tracks. The harness tugs snapped. The bull trotted home.

Paul, Dan and I pulled the cart home by hand. Very little of the precious water remained in the tank. The bull with half the harness dangling from him, stood at the haystack west of the barn.

Grandma Clark, Dad's mother, lived in Des Moines. She was a large, brown-eyed lady with streaks of white in her black hair. She visited us on the farm. We boys decided to pull a practical joke on her. One of us offered her a chair. As she started to take a seat, we pulled the chair out from under her. Grandma landed on the floor with a thud, injuring her tail bone. My mother scolded us for pulling the trick, but didn't tell Dad. Over the years, Grandma let us know the injury continued to be painful.

Grandma Clark helped Mom with the sewing. She wore a thimble on her right, middle finger. When we kids cut up, she placed her right hand on our heads and thumped quickly with that thimble, resulting in a sharp pain to the ole noggin.

Dad bought a western quarter horse. The tall dark colored mare reminded him of a horse named Bid, he had owned as a boy in Missouri. The new Bid was unbroken.

Dad gave Bruce, Paul and me a cow each – a cow to care for in every way, including milking. Bruce's cow was a black and white Holstein named Daisy. Paul's was a dark brown Jersey named Lily. Mine was a tan and white Guernsey named Pansy. We shoveled manure from behind them and fed them grain and hay. After milking, we herded them to the pasture, where they nibbled grass and drank from a creek.

One Sunday morning, as I was finishing milking, Dad entered the barn through the front door. He turned to his right and walked to the manger where Bid was feeding. I released the three cows from their stanchions and herded them out the back door to the lot behind the barn. I closed the barn door and locked it.

"Not used to havin' somebody on 'er back," said Dad. "Hoist your right foot." I stepped forward to Bid's right. Dad moved in behind me, squatted and cupped his clasped hands under my shoe as I raised my right foot behind me. He boosted me. I swung my left leg over Bid's back, fully realizing she may commence bucking and slamming me into the thick hewn wood timbers above. Dad hurried back around in front of the manger, holding Bid's halter. She stamped around nervously, but didn't buck. I remained on her back for several minutes, the first step in preparing her for riding.

For a long time Bid avoided our mounting her. We persisted. Once on her back, she may toss us off. Once mounted and quieted, however, she loved to get out and run. The dirt mile-long road that ran just to the south of the house on west to the Boone County line proved a great racing strip. Kids we knew rode horses to our house for racing against Bid. She had earned a winning reputation.

One day our neighbor on the farm adjacent to the north of our place, Kenny Mott, a black haired, brown eyed wiry boy Paul's age, rode up our driveway on a black horse with a dash of white between her eyes. Several of us kids hurried outside to see the sleek black mare. She was slightly shorter and chunkier than Bid. Kenny informed us she was a thoroughbred. I thought he meant she was a racehorse and not a work horse.

After Christmas, Iona phoned, inviting me to her home for exchanging presents. I took a pair of scissors, cut cardboard insoles and placed them over the holes inside my shoes. I had no overshoes. I walked the two miles to Iona's in the slushy snow covering the gravel road. The insoles were wet and mushy by the time I arrived at the Robertson residence. I wiped my feet thoroughly on the rug inside the back door so they wouldn't track.

Iona's mother was present when I arrived. She answered when I spoke to her, but was silent after that brief exchange. Mrs. Robertson, a deeply religious, middle-aged lady, preferred her daughter associate with boys and girls who attended Sunday school and church as Lorraine and Iona were required to do regularly. Iona and I enjoyed refreshments and exchanged presents in the living room, avoiding giving Mrs. Robertson any indication I was familiar with the house, especially Iona's room. I politely said goodbye to Mrs. Robertson and walked through the kitchen to the back door with Iona. We kissed briefly at the door. I left, trudging through the freezing slush and arriving home in time to do evening chores and milk my cow.

Dad monopolized the Chevy, forcing me to go through Mom the few times I was allowed to drive it. I received a call for presenting my act at a Des Moines convention. Mom approached Dad concerning my driving the car the evening of the upcoming performance. I feared he would insist upon driving me there. Instead, Dad okayed my taking the car for that occasion. I asked Bob, Lorraine and Iona to accompany me on the Des Moines trip. Lorraine was unable to go, but Bob and Iona joined me, waiting in the car when I went inside to perform the ventriloquist act. I put the \$3 away.

Popular music included "With the Wind and the Rain in Your Hair," "High on a Windy Hill," "Fools Rush In," and "Blue Champagne."

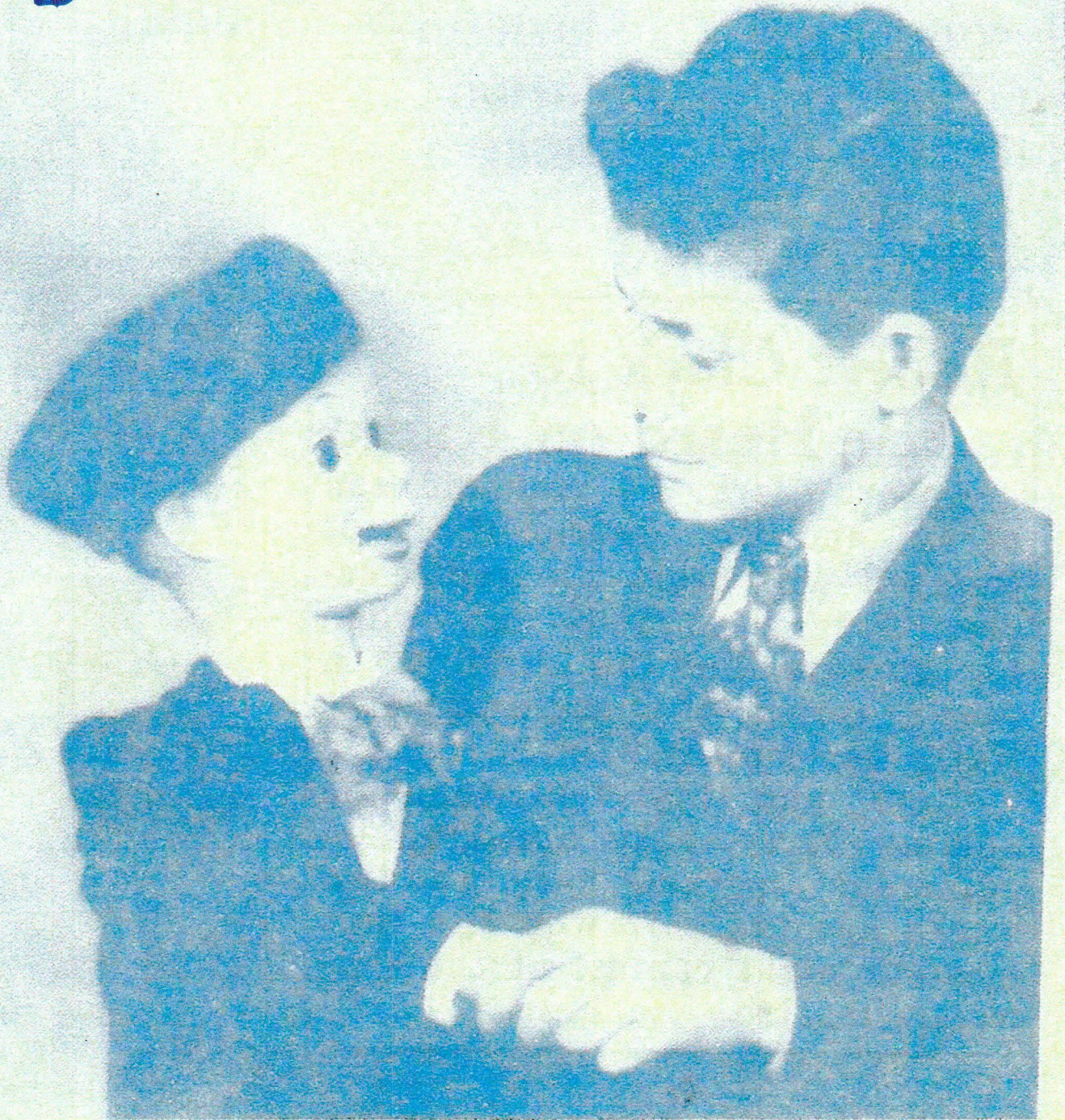
Clayton Harlow, a tall lanky young man a couple years younger than me, lived on a farm home back in the field east of the Ontario schoolhouse. He often walked the half-mile to our house. "Clate" or "Harlow," as we called him, usually spent long hours with us and joined us for meals a good deal of the time. His presence didn't go unnoticed by Dad, who was exceptionally hospitable to friends and relatives, occasionally asked, "Doesn't that guy have a home?"

Bob had traded his roadster for a 1935 Ford V-8 four-door with a radio. One Sunday afternoon, shortly before graduation, Harlow, Bob, Lorraine, Iona and I took a drive in the country. Clate drove. The rest of us occupied the back seat. Harlow took a curve a little too fast. The car slid sideways on the gravel and rolled over, landing on its top. The girls screamed endlessly.



Clayton Harlow

Bob Clark



Many older Iowans remember
"Bobby" Clark on the W-H-O
"Iowa Barn Dance Frolic"

Robert Clark to Be Heard on Radio

Robert Clark, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark of Ontario, will begin his radio career Sunday at 5 p. m., when he appears on the first of a year's series of programs over KSO, Des Moines.

Clark and his ventriloquistic dummy, Jerry, have appeared on numerous programs here, and two weeks ago the pair won the first amateur night contest at the Collegian theatre.

11-6-1937

Robert Clark Wins Collegian Stage Contest

Robert Clark, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark of Ontario, and his ventriloquistic dummy Jerry, won first place in the first amateur night contest conducted at the Collegian theatre Friday night.

Young Clark, who carved out his own dummy less than a year ago after hearing Edgar Bergen and



Charlie McCarthy on the radio, was adjudged the best of three contestants. Those competing were the three prize winners of the Ames Junior Chamber of Commerce Labor day festival contest. Places were decided by popular applause from the audience, and the first prize of \$10 went to Bobby and Jerry. Half of the prize was furnished by the theatre and half by the Jaycees.

Second place went to Robert Mulcahy, 107 South Maple avenue, who two years ago won the state junior roping championship at the state fair. His prize was a month's pass by the Ames Theatre company.

Robert J. Clark

Clark Uses 'GI' Dummy in Act At Camp Crowder

Corp. Robert J. Clark, Co. M., 804th Sig. Regt., Camp Crowder, Mo., an amateur ventriloquist, from Ames, "Did the best he could with what he had," when he whipped together a "GI" dummy for use in his act recently at Camp Crowder.

Corporal Clark worked fast when called on to perform for a dance held by Co. M. in the 804th recreation hall, when he had to find a substitute for the dummy he had left at home here in Ames.

Used Container

An empty cardboard cocoa container from the mess hall became the head, and with a little red paint, ears and mouth were brushed on the box. A nose was molded of GI soap.

The supply sergeant at the camp provided a T shirt, dog tags, helmet liner and a discarded pair of fatigue trousers, which were rolled to the knees.

A slit was cut in the box for the "mouth". It took half an hour to find a heavy rubber band which was used to control the dummy's lip movements.

Sticks from a packing crate were whittled for use as the dummy's insides. The insides are important, for by them, dummies are made to swing heads to left and right.

Enthusiastic Reception

The GI dummy received an enthusiastic reception at the dance when Corporal Clark put on his act. The dummy used in the emergency will soon be discarded, for Corporal Clark's regular dummy is being shipped to him from Ames.

Corporal Clark received the rank of corporal, from that of private, on July 3. He is with the signal corps. He spent two hours in Ames July 4, when he was on a 24-hour pass from Camp Crowder. Corporal Clark is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark of near Ames.

July 12, 1943

ROBERT J. CLARK IN BOMBING ATTACK

An Eighth Air Force Bomber Station, England — Robert J. Clark, 22, recently promoted from corporal to sergeant, a radio operator from Ames, Iowa, received his baptism in aerial warfare during an Eighth Air Force bombing attack on Nazi submarine pens at Kiel, Germany.

The assault was part of the sustained campaign of the AAF against German ports and submarine dens, designed to slow the enemy war machine and pave the way for Allied troops being transported by boat into battle on the Western front.

Sergeant Clark is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clark, 916 Kellogg Avenue, Ames, Iowa. The sergeant is a graduate of Ames High School.

The Iowa airman is a member of the 24th Bomb. Group, a unit of the Third Air Division, the division cited by the President for its now historic England-Africa shuttle bombing of Messerschmitt aircraft plants at Regensburg, Germany.

May 11, 1945

NEW ASSIGNMENT FOR ROBERT CLARK

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, England — Sergeant Robert J. Clark, 22-year old B-17 Flying Fortress radio operator and aerial gunner from Ames, Iowa, has been assigned to the 493rd Bomb. Group, according to a recent announcement from the headquarters of this Eighth Air Force bomber base.

The 493rd Group, commanded by Colonel Robert B. Landry, of New Orleans, La., is a unit of the Third Air Division, the division cited for its England to Africa shuttle bombing of Messerschmitt aircraft plants at Regensburg, Germany.

Sgt. Clark was graduated from Ames High School in 1941, and entered the service in January of 1943. The son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Clark, 916 Kellogg street, Ames, he received his wings in October of 1944, at Yuma, Ariz.

June 4, 1945



MATURITY PLUS VALUED EXPERIENCE ...

Graduate, State University of Iowa
(Minor: Political Science).

Law School, American University
Washington, D. C.

Information Specialist, U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Office of Price
Stabilization, U. S. Bureau of Census, U.
S. Civil Service Commission and U. S.
Department of Interior.

Radio/TV writer, American National Red
Cross Headquarters, Washington D. C.

Authored nation's capitol emergency
evacuation plan, Washington Area
Survival Plan Committee.

Created and operated new businesses,
plus providing promotional assistance to
government agencies and businesses.

Customer Relations Rep., Farmers Grain
and Livestock.

Editor, North American Farm Alliance.

Corporate Services Director, regional
business magazine.

Real estate broker.

Long time American Legion Member.

Participated at national level in 3
presidential campaigns.

Conducted political surveys obtaining
voters' views first hand January to
September, 1992.

TAKE YOUR GOVERNMENT BACK!

Bob Clark believes government to be an
instrument of the people.

Why leave a vacuum to be filled by special
interest groups and gluttons of privilege?

Let Bob Clark know what you want your
state representative to accomplish. It's your
Government!

Phone Bob at (515) 382-2458

Write: 1234 K Avenue
Nevada, Iowa 50201

63rd District Townships

In Marshall County:

Bangor	Liscomb	State Center
Eden	Logan	Vienna
Iowa	Marietta	Washington
Jefferson	Marion	
Liberty	Minerva	

In Story County:

Collins	Lincoln	Richland
Franklin	Milford	Sherman
Howard	Nevada	Warren
LaFayette	New Albany	

REMEMBER OUR STATE MOTTO:

**"Our liberties we prize and
our rights we will maintain."**

*Paid for by the
"Clark for State Representative"
Committee*

VOTE

November 3rd

See registration information inside . . .



Compliments of . . .

BOB CLARK

**Independent Candidate for
State Representative**

- Dovetail ag policies with new federal programs to assure Iowa's chief industry remains strong
- Limit regulations to avoid undue burdens on businesses and industry
- Provide health measures compatible with upcoming federal programs
- Each tax dollar must return a dollar in service

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DECLARE A POLITICAL PARTY TO REGISTER!

You **MUST BE REGISTERED** to vote and must be a U. S. citizen, an Iowa resident, at least 17 1/2 years of age and 18 to vote.

YOUR REGISTRATION IS VALID IF YOU VOTE REGULARLY. If you have not voted in the past 4 years, you must re-register. **THOSE WHO HAVE NOT VOTED IN THE PAST 4 YEARS** may register in the following ways:

1. At the County Auditor's office in the courthouse;
2. Complete and return a post card registration form to the Auditor. Post cards are available at many public locations and can be requested from the Auditor's office. Auditor must receive completed cards 10 days prior to the election;
3. At a city clerk's office. (Except McCallsburg and Nevada in Story County); Marshall County City Clerks do not register voters.

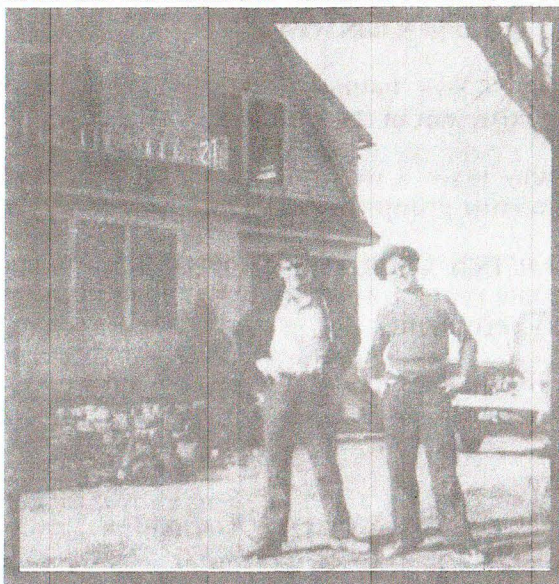
**ABSENTEE BALLOTS MAY BE
REQUESTED AT YOUR
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**

Marshall County Media will announce polling locations 10 days before the election. In Story County - 2 to 3 weeks prior to election.

On **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd**
polls will be open from
7:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CALL YOUR COUNTY AUDITOR:
Marshall County - 754-6323
Story County - 382-6581**

KNOW YOUR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE ...

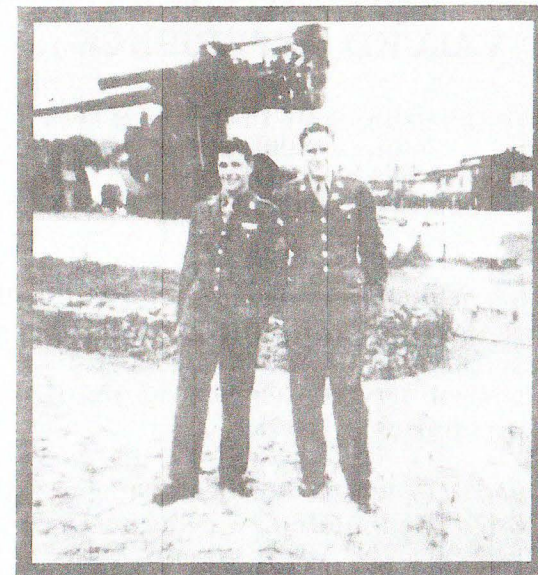


Bob Clark (left) was raised on a Story County farm in a family of fourteen.



Many older Iowans remember
"Bobby" Clark on the W-H-O
"Iowa Barn Dance Frolic"

Bob saw combat as a radio
operator-gunner on a bomber.

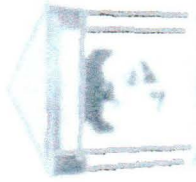


Bob (left) with tail-gunner pal in front of a
British ack-ack gun.



Bob's wife, Beverly, is in her 14th year providing
service to Story County's elderly as Outreach
Specialist, Heartland Senior Services. Go ahead -
ask her to tell you about the grandkids!

Art Fry
 Bob Clark
 Bill Miller
 Howard Johnson & Son
 Howard Johnson & Son



OFFICE SCHOOLS OF THE CLASS BUILDING OCT. OF 2017

OBITUARIES

9-5-2018

Robert J. Clark

FEB. 12, 1923 —
AUG. 11, 2018

Robert J. Clark was born Feb. 12, 1923, in Ames, the son of George A. Clark and Vera (Dotts) Clark.

He attended the Ontario one-room schoolhouse near Ames before graduating from Ames High School. Bob attended Iowa State University and the University of Iowa, studying journalism and law.

He served in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II, from January 1943 to November 1945. He was assigned



to the 24th Bomber Group — 3rd Air Division on a B-17. Bob was involved in the Central Europe and Rhineland Campaigns and had to bailout over the English Channel when his plane was hit. He was honorably discharged at the rank of sergeant. Bob lived in Maryland, Washington,

D.C., and California before returning to Iowa in the late 1970s. He was a writer and film producer for the federal government, a carpenter and had owned his own business.

Bob passed away Saturday, Aug. 11, 2018, at the Good Samaritan Care Center, in Indianola at the age of 95 years.

In addition to his parents, Bob was preceded in death by his wife of 22 years, Beverly Barringer; daughter, Jacqueline Clark; step-daughter, Susan Richardson; and his siblings, Bruce Clark, Paul Clark, Marjorie Rodgers, Daniel Clark, Rodger Clark, Phillip Clark and Patricia Attacery.

Bob is survived by his children, Emily (Curt) Larson and Mary Ann

(Kevin) Seligman; eight grandchildren; 21 great-grandchildren; siblings, Kay Trussell, of Texas, Gary Clark of Texas and Douglas Clark, of Ariz.; 121 nieces and nephews and many other family members and friends.

Graveside memorial services for Robert Clark, 95 of Boone, will be at 2 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 7, 2018, in Pleasantville Cemetery. Friends and family will gather at Mason Funeral Home after 1 p.m. and proceed to the cemetery.

Military honors will be accorded by the Pleasantville American Legion Post No. 108 and the United States Army. Online condolences may be left at www.BertrandFuneralHomes.com.

THE FINAL YEARS

A petition requesting incorporation of Ontario as the "Town of Ontario" was placed on file in District Court at Nevada on March 30, 1957.

The petition was signed by thirty signatures of persons who requested the court to confirm the stated territorial boundaries described in the request, and to appoint five commissioners to conduct an election.

Then four days later, nine of the thirty original signers of the petition for incorporation asked that their names be withdrawn. The nine stated that "at the time they signed the petition they had not given due reflection and thought to the advisability of incorporating the town of Ontario and after due reflection and time to consider had decided that they did not wish to remain as petitioners." Their main reasons were because of the extra costs for road maintenance, fire protection, police protection, improvements such as a sewage system, water system, curbs and gutters and pavement as well as the possibility of a tavern being started in the town. They also said that the taxes would be increased and that a mayor, treasurer and city council would have to be elected, at additional expenses, for salaries and operation expenses.

Those in favor of incorporation had the following statement:

1. The small incorporation has many advantages because the residents of it retain their identity as a small community and a self-governed community.
2. A small incorporated town can provide more facilities for its people for less costs in taxes.

3. Building areas within a smaller community are less likely to become congested.
4. Building restrictions can be more liberal without the disadvantages of large area planning.
5. The proposed area of incorporation of Ontario is now in the Ames Community School District.

One petitioner said he thought people in the area wanted Ontario incorporated so that it could retain its own identity. We want to keep things together, he said.

The boundaries of the proposed town are legally described as follows:

The North Half of the north half of Section 7, Twp. 83 N., Range 24, West of the 5th P.M., Washington Township, Story County; and the east half and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Range 24 W. of the 5th P.M., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa; and

That portion of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 84 N., Range 24 W of the 5th P.M. lying south of the south boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Franklin Township, Story County, Iowa.

At one point, the southern boundary of the proposed town would fall slightly below U.S. 30. The northern boundary followed the south boundary of the right-of-way of the railroad. This would be about 590 acres.

Then on April 15, 1957, the court appointed the five Commissioners whose first duty was to proceed to give notice of and conduct an election on the proposed incorporation. The Commissioners appointed were Daisy Johnson, Chauncey Reilly, Lee C. Hoffman, C. F. Barr and Forrest Milliken.

The special election was scheduled to be held on May 8, 1957. The weeks between filing of the petition and the vote scheduled for May 8 was a period of argument and discussion that resulted

in periodic withdrawing and addition of names to the petition for incorporation.

On May 8, 1957, the election on incorporation was held at Bethel Chapel in Ontario. The issue was defeated 70 to 42 in what was estimated to be 100 per cent turnout of the eligible voters in the proposed area.

The proposal to incorporate the Ontario area was to be voted on for the second time on June 3, following the filing of a petition of request for incorporation in District Court, and the appointment of five Commissioners by the Court to arrange for the election.

The new area proposed for the Town of Ontario was estimated to be approximately 640 acres and to have a population of about 200.

The Greater Ontario Committee was then formed to work for the development of the new town, should it be voted in, and to make proposals to a Council which would be elected to govern such a town.

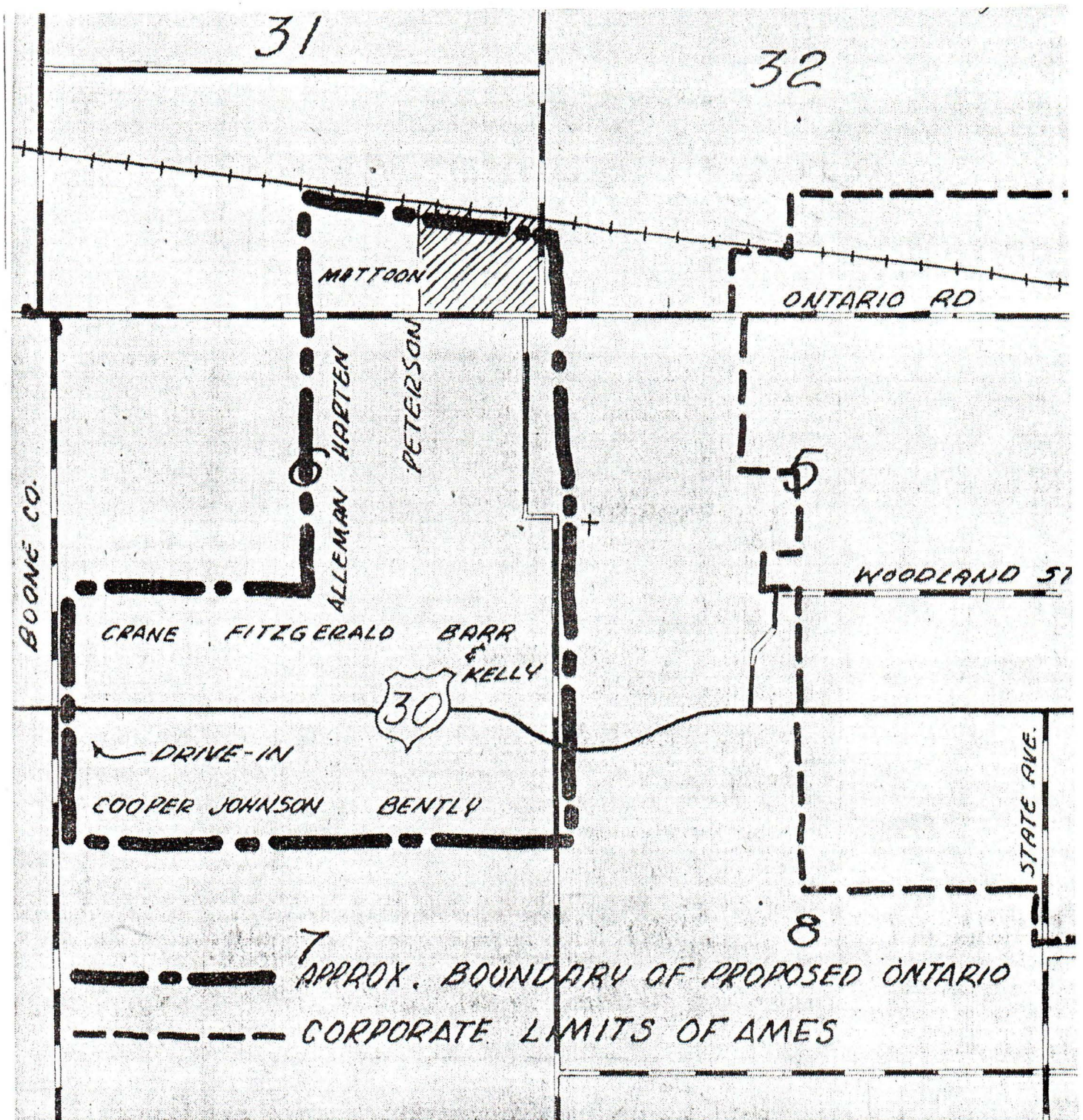
Then on May 15, a temporary injunction was issued restraining the Commissioners in charge of the election from proceeding in any manner with the holding of another election. The injunction was made on the request of 26 persons who were against the incorporation of their community.

A hearing on the controversy began in District Court May 27, and lasted three days. A cut in the proposed area excluding most of the agricultural lands and including essentially the village of Ontario resulted from this hearing.

Because of the boundary change, and a new law that became effective on July 4, 1957, Ontario never became incorporated.

The new law said that a town situated within three miles of a city of 15,000 or more population could not incorporate if the incorporation was not completed by July 4, 1957.

In 1962, Ontario was annexed into the city limit of Ames.



Area proposed for incorporation of Ontario May 1957

ONTARIO 1955



Petition Filed for 4-2-57 9 Ontario Petitioners Ontario Incorporation Ask Names Withdrawn

A petition requesting incorporation of Ontario as the "Town of Ontario" was placed on file in District Court at Nevada Saturday in advance of signing of a bill by Gov. Loveless making such incorporation illegal.

The petition is signed by 30 signatures of persons who request the court to confirm stated territorial boundaries described in the request, to appoint five commissioners to conduct an election with respect to the said incorporation and if the election should favor such incorporation, to approve it.

The bill signed Monday by the governor forbids future incorporation of a new municipality within 3 miles of the corporate limits of a city of 15,000 or more. It was House File 374.

The petition requests that should the measure be approved, the Court order the election of officers of the town and enter judgment declaring it to be duly incorporated.

Signing the petition from the area proposed for the new town were Daisy Ann Johnson, Arlo Ireland, Gladys E. Ireland, Hazel Seymour, Ray J. Seymour, John A. Trumbower, Elsie Trumbower, Chauncey Reilly, Lee C. Hoffman, C. F. Barr, Vern Carr, George E. Hellman, Forrest Milliken, Mrs.

Chauncey Reilly, Donald W. Bailey, Mrs. Donald W. Bailey, Mrs. John Temple and Mrs. Forrest Milliken.

Also Dean Haukoos, Phillip Willson, Mrs. Phillip Willson, Mrs. L. J. Romans, R. I. Patten, Mrs. R. I. Patten, C. W. Westering, Mrs. C. E. Allard, Mrs. N. E. Price, Mrs. Muriel Moore, Mrs. Charles Barr and Roy Frizzell.

Boundaries of the proposed town are legally described as follows:

North Half of the north half of Section 7, Twp. 83 N., Range 24, West of the 5th P. M., Washington Township, Story County; and the east half and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Twp. 83 N. Range 24 W. of the 5th P.M., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa; and

That portion of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 84 N., Range 24 W of the 5th P.M. lying south of the south boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Franklin Township, Story County, Iowa.

At one point the southern boundary of the proposed town falls slightly below U. S. 30. The northern boundary follows the south boundary of the right-of-way of the railroad.

One petitioner said he thought people in the area want Ontario incorporated so that it can retain its own identity. We want to keep things together, he said.

Much of the area in the proposed Ontario area has been recommended for future annexation to Ames at a future date by the City Plan Commission.

One of the petitioners said he would rather not see this happen.

Population in area suggested for incorporation is estimated at a "little over 75." Chief activity of Ontario is the Ames Reliable Feed Company.

The area petitioned for incorporation is roughly included in the City Plan Commission's recommendations for future annexation to the city along with areas in other directions of Ames.

No legal opinion was available today on the possible implications of court petition in light of the newly-signed bill.

That law would become effective, as nearly as can be determined, July 4 along with other legislation passed in the current session which does not have a particular provision for special publication and thus become law prior to July 4.

Nine of the thirty original signers of a petition for incorporation of the town of Ontario have asked that their names be withdrawn in a request placed on file in District Court at Nevada this morning.

The nine stated that "at the time they signed the petition they had not given due reflection and thought to the advisability of incorporating the town of Ontario and after due reflection and time to consider have decided that they do not wish to remain as petitioners."

Extra costs for road maintenance, fire protection, police protection, improvements such as a sewage system, water system, curbs and gutters and pavement as well as the possibility of a tavern being started in the town, if it should be incorporated, were among the reasons given for the nine wanting to withdraw as petitioners.

Those seeking to withdraw from the petition are Daisy Ann Johnson, Hazel Seymour, Ray J. Seymour, John A. Trumbower, Elsie Trumbower, Mrs. L. J. Romans, Mrs. Muriel Moore, Donald W. Bailey and Mrs. Donald W. Bailey.

The petition requesting incorporation was filed Saturday, just two days in advance of the signing of a bill by Gov. Loveless making such incorporation illegal.

The bill signed Monday by the governor forbids future incorporation of a new municipality within 3 miles of the corporate limits of a city of 15,000 or more.

According to Section 362.1, Iowa

Code, 1954, a petition for an incorporation must be signed by at least 25 residents of the area. Withdrawal of nine of the original 30 signers would bring the number in this particular petition to 21 names.

The nine who requested their names be taken from the petition gave the following reasons for wishing Ontario to remain unincorporated.

1. That the county of Story now maintains all roads within what is known as Ontario and that if same were incorporated the taxpayers of such town would have to maintain such roads at their own expense.

2. That we have heretofore paid for our respective share of fire truck, and are entitled to service therefrom, but that if incorporation was had that we should then have to arrange new protection at additional expenses.

3. That if incorporation was had, that it would then be possible for such a town to have a tavern or taverns, as the law may be, and that we feel such would be detrimental to our vicinity and the Iowa State College students.

4. That we feel that our taxes would be increased by reason of probable additional requirements for fire protection and police protection in event of incorporation.

5. That we believe that our personal and real property interests would be adversely affected.

6. That in event of incorporation that a mayor, treasurer and city council would have to be elected, at additional expenses, for salaries and operation expenses. That such city council or town council could require sewage system, water system, curb and gutter, pavement and other public improvements, which we do not deem necessary at this time.

14-8-57

Officials Named for Ontario Election

NEVADA—Commissioners today were appointed by Judge G. R. Hill, Clarion, in District Court here to conduct an election on the proposed incorporation of Ontario.

That order was given by Judge Hill after an amendment was filed this morning adding six names to a petition for incorporation. Addition

of the names brought names above the 25 necessary to petition the court for an election.

Names added were these, according to the district court office: Mrs. D. W. Baker, C. E. Allard, Mr. Kinderman, Mrs. C. Kinderman, Burt Perry and Jenne Ann Perry.

In his appointment order, Judge Hill ordered the commissioners—Daisy Ann Johnson, Chauncey Reilly, Lee C. Hoffman, C. F. Barr and Forrest Milliken—to proceed to give notice of and conduct an election on the proposed incorporation and report the results to the court.

Ontario is one of several areas

surrounding Ames which is under consideration for future annexation to the city.

The original petition was filed March 30 and contained 30 signatures. Subsequently a petition asking withdrawal of nine names was filed.

The proposed incorporation of Ontario seems to be in conflict with a bill signed April 1 by Gov. Loveless. The bill forbids future incorporation of a new municipality within 3 miles of the corporate limits of a city of 15,000 or more.

The law would become effective July 4.

Ontario Election Date and Place Not Determined

4-9-57

ONTARIO—A spokesman for the commissioners appointed Monday by Judge G. R. Hill in District Court at Nevada to arrange for an election on the proposed incorporation of Ontario said today the group has not yet met to set the date and place for the election.

He said today they probably will in the very near future.

Commissioners include Daisy Ann Johnson, Chauncey Reilly, Lee Hoffman, C. F. Barr and Forrest Milliken.

They were ordered by the Court Monday to proceed to give notice of and conduct an election on the proposed incorporation and report the results to the Court.

According to the sections of the 1954 Code of Iowa dealing with incorporation, time, place and description of the proposed corporation must be published once each week for three consecutive weeks prior to the election.

The Code also states that if the election is favorable to incorporation and is approved by the Court, the Judge then orders the Commissioners to conduct an election for a mayor, treasurer and council. Notice of this election, too, must be published once each week for three weeks preceding it.

Costs of all proceedings for the incorporation are paid by the town, if established, according to the Code. Otherwise they are paid by the petitioners.

Judge Hill appointed the Commissioners after an amendment was filed Monday adding six names to a petition for incorporation, bringing the petition to the required strength.

Names added were Mrs. D. W. Baker, C. E. Allard, Mr. Kinderman, Mrs. C. Kinderman, Burt Perry and Jenne Ann Perry.

The original petition was filed March 30 and contained 30 signatures. Subsequently a petition asking withdrawal of nine names was filed.

'Commissioner' Resigns

4-12-57

3 Ontario Petition Signers Seek 'Out'

Three signers have asked to have their names withdrawn from the petition for the incorporation of Ontario, and one of the commissioners appointed to help arrange for an election on the issue has submitted a resignation in the two latest of a series of developments since the original petition was filed Saturday, March 30.

Those signers seeking to have their names taken from the petition are Charles F. Kinderman, Caroline A. Kinderman and Mrs. Noble E. Price.

Daisy Ann Johnson has submitted her resignation as a Commissioner.

If the three signers are permitted to withdraw their names, the petition would for the second time since it was filed be without sufficient names for incorporation proceedings.

Twenty-five signers are required by law, and withdrawal of three names would leave only 24.

Originally there were 30 signers; then the Court granted nine signers permission to withdraw their names but accepted six new signatures to bring the total to 27.

Miss Johnson was one of five Commissioners appointed Monday by Judge G. R. Hill to arrange for an election in the area for which incorporation is being sought. She was also one of the 30 original petitioners but was among the nine to withdraw from it earlier this week.

Two of the three signers now seeking to remove their names—Mr. and Mrs. Kinderman—were in the second group of six petitioners. Mrs. Price was one of the original 30 petitioners.

In their request to withdraw their names Mr. and Mrs. Kinderman and Mrs. Price stated "that we were not advised as to the purpose of such petition upon signing the same" and "that we do not desire to be a party to or connected with proceedings to incorporate the area designated by said petition now on file herein."

The incorporation petition was filed nearly two weeks ago—just two days before Gov. Loveless signed a bill forbidding future incorporation of a new municipality within three miles of a city of 15,000 or more. That law will become effective July 4.

On Thursday, April 4, nine petitioners asked to have their names withdrawn, stating that at the time they signed they had not given due reflection to the matter.

The Court allowed them to do so in proceedings handed down Monday and also permitted the addition of six new names to the petition.

On Monday also the Court appointed the five Commissioners whose first duty is to proceed to give notice of and conduct an election on the proposed incorporation and report the results of the Court.

Commissioners appointed in addition to Miss Johnson were Chauncey Reilly, Lee C. Hoffman, C. F. Barr and Forrest Milliken.

'Ontario Town' Would Be 590 Acres.

Election on the proposed incorporation of the town of Ontario is set for one week from today, May 8, in the Bethel Chapel from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The Tribune has had a map prepared to show the proposed area of incorporation.

On the map the heavy black lines punctuated by large dots indicate the area on which voters of the area will cast their ballots.

The map was planned to show the area's relationship to the surrounding area including the west corporate limits of Ames, marked by short, heavy lines.

The town, as proposed, would be approximately 590 acres and is similar in area and shape to the town of McCallsburg, (pop. 294 in 1956). Unofficial population estimates are a few over 75.

To give location to the map a few names of major property owners of the area have been included.

The proposed Town of Ontario includes much of the one-time town of New Philadelphia, which according to Allen's History of Story County, was laid out in April, 1856; 101 years ago, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6 and three blocks of Section 5, in Washington township.

"For a few years it had considerable trade, but as soon as Ontario was laid out as the railroad town, New Philadelphia improved but little," the historian writes.

According to this source Ontario (the section with diagonal lines next to the Mattoon property in the accompanying map) was laid out Jan. 16, 1869, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Franklin Township.

Hiram Scott, who had been postmaster at New Philadelphia, moved to the Ontario postoffice when proximity of the railroad favored the rise of that town and the gradual disappearance of the original settlement of New Philadelphia.

Ontario's postoffice was discontinued July 1, 1951, and the area is now on Ames, Route 3.

5-1-57

Ontario Incorporation Vote May 8

April 15-57 Commissioners Call Election

ONTARIO—Voters in the area proposed for incorporation as the "Town of Ontario" will decide the question at a special election called for Wednesday, May 8. Polls will be open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the Bethel Chapel.

The election was called by Commissioners appointed by Judge G. R. Hill in Story County District Court last Monday. Signing the Notice of Election were Commissioners C. F. Barr, Forrest Milliken, Chauncey B. Reilly and Lee C. Hoffman.

Signature of the fifth Commissioner, Daisy Ann Johnson, did not appear on the election notice. She filed her resignation with the court last Thursday though no action has yet been taken on it.

Legal notices of the election will be published in the Ames Daily Tribune today and on April 22 and 29 in conformance with a Code of Iowa (1954) provision which states there must be three advance notices of the election for incorporation.

Meanwhile three more of the remaining 24 petitioners sought to have their names removed from the petition in a request filed in the District Court this morning.

They are Phillip Willson, Mrs. Phillip Willson and Roy Frizzell.

They sought release because they said they were not advised as to the purpose of such petition upon signing the same and that they do not desire to be a party to or connected with the proceedings to incorporate the area designated by said petition.

This latest request brings the number to six who have sought release since the Court's order for an election and appointment of Commissioners last Monday.

The attorney handling the incorporation proceedings said today that the petitioners numbered over the required 25 last Monday when the Order for election was given and that subsequent requests for release as petitioners would not affect the validity of the proceedings.

He also said that the business of the Commissioners may be handled by a majority of the five members.

According to the Code of Iowa the Commissioners are to present election results to the Court for the Court's approval. If the vote is "yes" and the court gives its approval, the Court will then order the Commissioners to proceed with an election for a mayor, treasurer and council for the newly-incorporated area.

The territory to be voted upon embraces the North half of the North half of Section 7, Township 83 N. Range 24, West of the 5th P. M., Washington Township, Story County; and the east half and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Twp. 83 N. Range 24 W of the 5th P.M. Washington Township, Story County.

And that portion of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 84 N., Range 24 W of the 5th P.M., lying south of the south boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Franklin Township, Story County, Iowa.

4-15-57

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
STATE OF IOWA IN AND FOR
STORY COUNTY

In the Matter of) No. 22808
the Town of) in Equity
Ontario,) NOTICE
Story County,) OF
Iowa) ELECTION

Pursuant to Section 362.5 Code of Iowa (1954) and pursuant to an order entered in the above entitled case on the 8th day of April, 1957, the undersigned, duly appointed commissioners of election in the above entitled matter, do hereby give notice as follows:

1. That the undersigned commissioners have been duly appointed to conduct an election with respect to the proposition "Shall the proposition for incorporation be adopted?" with respect to the formation of the "Town of Ontario" having the territorial limits hereinbelow described.

2. That the boundaries of the proposed town are as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Section 7, Twp. 83 N, Rn. 24 W; thence South along the West line of said Section 7 to the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 7; thence East along the South line of the North Half of the North Half of said Section 7 to the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 7; thence North along the East line of said Section 7 to the Northeast corner of said Section 7; Thence North along the East line of Section 6, Twp. 83 N, Rn. 24 W, to the Northeast corner of said Section 6; thence North along the East line of Section 31, Twp. 84 N, Rn 24 W, a distance of 954.25 feet to its intersection with the South boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.; thence westerly along the South boundary of the said right-of-way to its intersection with the West line of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 31; thence South 1345 feet along the West line of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 31 to the Southwest corner of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 31; Thence South along the West line of the East Half of Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W., to the Northwest corner of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of said Section 6; thence West along the North line of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 6 to the Northwest corner of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 6; thence South along the West line of said Section 6 to the place of beginning.

3. That the territory embraced in the proposed town is described as follows:

The North Half of the North Half of Section 7, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. of the 5th P.M. (Washington Twp. Story County, Iowa); and the East Half and the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn 24 W. of the 5th P.M. (Washington Twp. Story County, Iowa); and That portion of the Southeast Quarter of Section 31, Twp. 84 N., Rn. 24 W. of the 5th P.M. lying South of the South boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. (Franklin Twp., Story County, Iowa).

4. That a description of the geographical limits of the proposed municipal corporation and a plat of such limits are on file in the above entitled case in the Office of the Clerk of the above entitled Court. That each and every duly qualified elector residing in the above described area is hereby notified that an election will be held on the above proposition as follows:

Time: On the 8th day of May, 1957, from 8:00 A.M. until 8:00 P.M.
Place: Bethel Chapel in the Village of Ontario, Story County, Iowa.

C. G. Barr
Forrest Milliken
Chauncey B. Reilly
Lee C. Hoffman
Published in the Ames Daily Tribune, April 15, 22, 29, 1957.

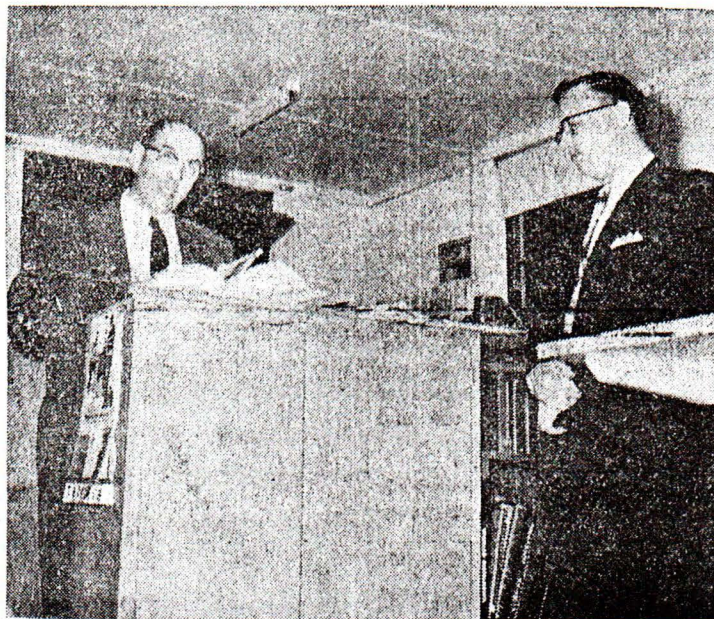
Voting 8 to 8 Wednesday Incorporation of Ontario

AMES, IOWA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1957



Tribune Photos

Listening to the lively discussion at the Ontario "open meeting" are left to right, Don Anderson, C. F. Kinderman, Chuck Brolin, Charles Link, C. F. Barr and two unidentified participants.



State Rep. Ray L. Cunningham, Ames, tells about the bill which was passed by the legislature just adjourned to prevent future incorporations of areas like Ontario. To his right, James M. Hoover,

Issue Discussed At Open Meeting Monday Night

ONTARIO—Polls will open here at 8 a. m. Wednesday in the Bethel Chapel and will remain open until 8 p. m. to give an estimated 112 voters in a 590-area that includes Ontario an opportunity to decide whether this territory will be incorporated as the Town of Ontario. Interest is at a peak level throughout the whole community.

Monday night an open meeting for discussion of the proposition was arranged by the forces opposed to incorporation and attended by 50 persons.

It was at the Instrument Repair Shop on W. Lincoln Way.

Both sides of the question were represented and people from both sides were given opportunities to speak as a means of bringing out information regarding the proposal.

The Commissioners who called the Ontario election will be election judges and clerks Wednesday. They are Daisy Ann Johnson, Chauncey Reilly, Lee Hoffman, C. F. Barr and Forrest Milliken.

Miss Johnson has indicated that she will not serve, however, since she considers herself no longer a Commissioner following her resignation several weeks ago.

A spokesman for the Commissioners said in such an event, it is the duty of the remaining Commissioners to appoint a fifth person to serve at the election. The law provides that if a suitable person is not immediately available for appointment, the services of the first voter to appear may be secured.

C. F. Barr, chairman of the Commissioners, said the group will meet at 7:45 a. m. Wednesday to determine who will be judges and who will be clerks.

After the polls close, an unofficial count of the ballots will be made by the judges and clerks who in accordance with the law will then string the ballots on a wire for presentation to the Court for official canvass.

on

A special wire with a needle at the end will be used for stringing the ballots.

Spokesmen for and against incorporation are urging everyone to vote and vote properly—that is, to mark the proper square with an "X." A "check mark" makes the vote invalid.

The Monday night "town meeting" to discuss whether or not there should be a "town" was conducted in an orderly fashion by James M. Hoover, a one-year resident of the Ontario community who is completing his work on his Ph. D. degree in Soils Engineering at Iowa State College.

"We are here to attempt to present the pros and cons," said Hoover, who added that speeches would be limited to 10 minutes each, that representatives from both sides of the question would be given opportunities to talk and that after the speeches, the meeting would be opened up for questions.

Briefly, the feelings of those for incorporation seemed to be that by incorporating the Ontario area, annexation by Ames could be avoided and that expense could thus be kept down. Expressions voiced by various members of the pro group indicated that incorporation could mean a continuance of "things as they are"—that is no large amounts of money need necessarily be spent for sanitary facilities, water, etc.

Those against incorporation generally felt it would mean the spending of large sums of money for providing routine city services and favored annexation by Ames as a more economical and better means of getting and maintaining such services.

The Ontario people had invited several visitors to the meeting to

Voting--

(Continued from Page One)

get additional views on the subject.

Among those who came were State Sen. Carl Ringgenberg, Ames; State Rep. Ray L. Cunningham, Ames; Ames City Manager John Carpenter, Ames City Clerk John Prather, County Deputy Sheriff John Stark, Nevada; and attorneys C. W. Maurer, Ed Kelley and Joe Buchanan, all of Ames.

Hoover called on several persons for comments. Barr, chairman of the Commissioners, declined to "present any case for the affirmative side" because of his position as a Commissioner.

"He said that the Ames Reliable Feed Co., which is the principal enterprise of the Ontario area, would be represented in the evening's discussion by Ed Kelley, attorney for the board of directors for the company.

Buchanan, who was next called upon, said his chief role in the proposition has been to file the case in court and to attend to necessary legal steps. He added that he would be happy to answer questions as the evening progressed and was called upon to do so several times throughout the meeting.

Maurer, who is advising Ontarians opposing incorporation, said that one of the difficulties a small town meets is management and operation of the town as a whole. "You can go along in a haphazard manner, but with Ames next door, you're always going to be a small community—and that leads to small things," he declared.

He added that if Ames should take over the area, taxes would undoubtedly be increased but the area would get services such as police protection, zoning, electricity and fire protection.

"You'll be faced with more problems than I can anticipate if you incorporate and are on the fringe of a larger town," he said.

Chauncey Reilly repeated his position as "for incorporation" adding "we don't have 33 mills (taxes) to pay right at the moment."

Forrest Milliken, also for incorporation, appealed to the group "to put hatred aside, to get down to the business of incorporation and to make up your own mind."

Bob Crane, who at the meeting was reported to have been active in preliminary activities concerning incorporation, was called upon but was not present at the meeting.

Chuck Brolin, Iowa State College student, who said he is buying a property in the area proposed for incorporation, cited advantages of getting benefits available if the areas were to go with Ames.

"I'm willing to pay more taxes to get those benefits. At least I'll be getting something for my money," he declared.

He said the same services which Ames could provide would cost a lot more "if we do them ourselves. He brought up the question of road maintenance and water supply.

Buchanan said that in the case of a town of 2,500 or under the county can continue to maintain trunk roads.

Don Anderson, a civil engineer, discussed the road situation and pointed out that as a corporation Ontario's street funds derived from road use taxes could not be used to pay for needed machinery and equipment. These would have to come from local government sources. He said trunk roads could be maintained and improved by the county "if the county desires."

Buchanan responded that it has been the policy of Story County to maintain trunk roads running through small incorporated areas.

Rep. Cunningham was the next speaker and discussed House File 374 which was signed by the governor two days after Ontario's petition for incorporation was filed in the District Court.

The bill was written for the purpose of establishing a buffer area for cities and provide for their orderly growth Cunningham said, adding that he had "been a little surprised to learn about the action in his own county."

Sen. Ringgenberg said "I am here for no political reasons. I came on invitation and have no speech to make. However, I was one of 41 persons in the senate to vote for that bill!"

O. R. Bentley, a farmer in the area, said that he has nothing against Ontario but failed to see how incorporation could be of any benefit to him and people like him living south of the highway (U.S. 30).

City Manager Carpenter of Ames was called upon to explain a "rumor" concerning plans of the City of Ames to annex the Ontario vicinity.

Carpenter said such action depends on facilities being available but thought, according to the 1955 Comprehensive Report of the City Plan Commission, that part of the area was slated for annexation in the next 25 years and part in 50 years.

He said he couldn't commit himself on the city's views on fire protection if the area becomes incorporated though, when discussing the possibility of such protection for the Top-O-Hollow vicinity when incorporation talk was going on there, the City Council decided it would not be interested, he said.

If they would be interested, it does not seem likely that such protection could be had for a lesser millage than the 4 to 5 mills Ames taxpayers pay.

Prather said he believes it will be in the second rather than the first 25-year period when the area is considered for annexation.

Barr said that "with all respect to the two Johns (Carpenter and Prather), I think incorporation into Ames for this area will come up a lot sooner than 25 years."

He added that Ames Reliable is not asking Ontario, if it becomes a town, for anything, including a well.

Chauncey Reilly reminded the assemblage that after July 4 the Ontario area will have lost forever the chance to become a town because that is when the law prohibiting incorporation of an area within three miles of a town of 15,000 will become effective.

"Steve" Stevenson, owner of the host Instrument Repair Shop, asked "Who pays for the town if we vote it in? They can't get water clear down here to me. Why take the chance of getting ourselves into something so expensive?"

The chairman said it had been reported to him that the total bonded indebtedness the area could incur, based on present evaluations, is \$18,500 in general obligation bonds.

At various points in the discussion Buchanan pointed out that "nothing in the incorporation is connected with schools since Ontario is already in the Ames Community School District."

He noted that subdividers pay for local improvements — not the city at large.

He added that there is nothing to prevent the Town of Ontario, if it is approved, from combining with Ames at some later date if both towns agree to it.

In answer to fears of large expenditures for improvements should the town be voted in, Buchanan said, "You are the ones who will decide what you will spend. Presumably the town will be run as the majority wish it to be run. You can live just about like you want to."

The subject of a beer tavern in the area, if it becomes incorporated was brought up. It was said that beer parlors are already legal in New Philadelphia and Ontario since, according to the code, an village platted before 1930 can get permission from the County Board of Supervisors for a tavern.

Another member of the group said that the supervisors had told her, however, that they would not grant such permission.

The meeting was adjourned at Hoover at about 10:20 p.m.

VOTING—

(Continued on Page Four)

* * * * *

'Sides' Present Statements On Ontario Town Proposal

5-7-57

Spokesmen for and against incorporation of Ontario today urged all of the people in the area to vote in the Wednesday election and to be certain to mark their ballots with an "X".

(Statements of both groups are summarized below).

For

Those in favor of incorporation have the following statement:

1. The small incorporation has many advantages because the residents of it retain their identity as a small community and a self-governed community.
2. A small incorporated town can provide more facilities for its people for less costs in taxes.
3. Building areas within a smaller community are less likely to become congested.
4. Building restrictions can be more liberal without the disadvantages of large area planning.
5. The proposed area of incorporation of Ontario is now in the Ames Community School District.

Against

Those against incorporation maintain that:

1. The opposition is satisfied with the situation as it now exists.
2. In the event the area becomes so populated that it is feasible for Ames to take them in, they are perfectly willing to be annexed by Ames.
3. They feel that if Ames does at some future date annex them, they will have police protection, fire protection, and sanitation on a par with the City of Ames whereas if they are incorporated themselves, they will not be able to have comparable advantages.
4. They believe that Ames is an incorporated town now and has experts in engineering and sewage and drainage sanitation which Ontario would have to acquire for itself in the event of incorporation.

5-7-57

Proposal for Incorporation Of Ontario Fails To Carry

Vote Is
70 'Against,'
42 'For'

By STAFF WRITER

ONTARIO—The proposed incorporation of Ontario failed by a vote of 70 "against" to 42 "for," it was learned when the results were unofficially tabulated Wednesday night. The election was at Bethel Chapel.

Equally as newsworthy and indicative of the intense interest in the question was the turnout of 100 per cent of the eligible voters to express their views.

Although there is no registration of voters in the area, a spokesman Monday estimated the total number of eligible voters at 112. And the total votes came to that number exactly.

Judges challenged three voters on the basis of eligibility. Their votes would have brought the total to 115.

The 62.5 per cent vote against incorporation of a proposed 590-acre area probably means that Ontario will never be incorporated now since a law passed by the legislature this year hereafter prohibits all territory within three miles of the corporate limits of any city having a population of 15,000 or more from inaugurating incorporation proceedings.

That law will become effective July 4.

The balloting was in charge of the Commissioners who were appointed by District Court Judge G. R. Hill to arrange for an election on the proposal.

These included C. F. Barr, chairman, Chauncey Reilly, Lee C. Hoffman and Forrest Milliken. Daisy Ann Johnson did not serve since she had resigned as a Commissioner. Mrs. Phillip Willson was appointed to take her place Wednesday.

Hoffman and Mrs. Willson were clerks, and the other three Commissioners were judges.

The ballots have been strung on wire and will be turned over to District Court for official tabulation.

2nd Ontario Incorporation Election June 3

5-11-57

ONTARIO—A second election to determine whether Ontario and surrounding territory will be incorporated as the Town of Ontario will be held at the Bethel Chapel on June 3, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Arrangements for the new election were completed only three days following the defeat of the proposition involving a slightly different area on Wednesday. At that election 112 out of an estimated 112 voters turned out.

The new election will be a month and a day ahead of the July 4 date when a law prohibiting incorporation by towns within three miles of towns of 15,000 or more will become effective.

A petition seeking the incorporation of the new area as the Town of Ontario was filed in the District Court this morning. Judge H. C. Nichol appointed Commissioners who have arranged for the election.

They are Howard E. Shoemaker, Forrest Milliken, Norma Willson, Ray T. Seymour and Ruth Allard.

Territory included in the new proposal includes the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 83 North, Range 24 West of the 5th P.M., Washington Township; and that portion of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 8, Township 83 N., Range 24 West of the 5th P.M. lying North of the center line of the present location of U.S. Highway 30, Washington Township.

And also that portion of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 83 N., Range 23 West of the 5th P.M. which lies South of the South line of New Philadelphia plat and of the eastward extension of said South line, Washington Township.

And also Section 6, Township 83 North, Range 24 West of the 5th P.M., except the northeast quarter thereof and except that portion of the New Philadelphia plat lying in the southeast quarter thereof, Washington Township.

And that portion of Section 31, Township 84 N., Range 23 West of the 5th P.M., lying South of the South boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Franklin Township.

The result in the first election was 70 "against" and 42 "for".

5-11-57

'Greater Ontario Committee' Is Formed

—5-13-57

ONTARIO — Residents of this community who want it incorporated Saturday night met and chose a Greater Ontario Committee of five members to work for an affirmative outcome of an election on the issue set for June 3 and to aid in establishing the town should the election be successful. The meeting was at the Ray Seymour home.

Forrest Milliken is chairman of the 5-member group, and Howard Shoemaker is vice chairman. Others are Mrs. Ray Seymour, Mrs. Lee Hoffman and Mrs. Chauncey Reilly.

The proposal to incorporate the Ontario area will be voted on for the second time on June 3, following the filing of a petition of request for incorporation in District Court Saturday and the appointment of five Commissioners by the Court to arrange for the election. Two of the Commissioners—Milliken and Shoemaker—are on the Greater Ontario Committee.

The new area proposed for the Town of Ontario is estimated to be approximately 640 acres and to have a population of about 200.

This is bigger in size and population than the area for which incorporation was defeated in an election Wednesday. It was about 590 acres, and population was 112.

The Greater Ontario Committee was formed to work for the development of the new town, should it be voted in, and to make proposals to a Council which would be elected to govern such a town, a spokesman said.

In a statement released to the Tribune today, the committee gave some of its views on incorporation.

"A new petition has been filed in an effort to incorporate the community of Ontario. Since the defeat of the initial petition, the boundaries have been revised to include new areas interested in incorporation and to eliminate much of the area previously opposed to entering the corporation," Milliken and Shoemaker said.

"The newly-proposed corporation includes a long railroad frontage and a potential industrial site. By incorporating the area it is expected that growth will be stimulated with the introduction of proper building codes and low tax rates.

"It is easier to secure loans on homes in an incorporated area than one in a rural area and the homeowners will be able to control the

"Currently law enforcement comes from Nevada. A town marshal would certainly be another improvement.

"We feel that a government of five local people would better have our interests at heart.

"We would be starting with a clean slate — no inherited debts.

"We have established a Greater Ontario Committee to work for the development of our new town and make proposals to its Council, should the election pass, thus guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens," the chairman and vice chairman concluded.

'Paper Burned at Ontario Not An Injunction'

— 5-18-57

ONTARIO—The paper reported to have been burned in the yard of the H. D. Johnson home here Wednesday night was not a copy of a temporary injunction restraining five Commissioners for an incorporation election here as was originally thought, it was reported this morning.

Deputy Sheriff John Stark said he saw all five copies of the injunction this morning and added that the paper actually burned must have been something else. It was burned beyond recognition but appeared to have been similar in size and shape.

The incident was reported to the sheriff's office late Wednesday after Stark had delivered the injunctions. In them the Commissioners were advised to cease publications and other plans for a scheduled June 3 Ontario election until after a hearing on May 27. Then the Court will decide whether such injunction will be made permanent or whether the Commissioners will be allowed to proceed.

Stark said that the Commissioners were cooperative and courteous when he delivered the copies to them.

The Court granted the restraining injunction following the filing of a petition of intervention on Wednesday by a group of property owners and residents opposing the proposed incorporation.

Commissioners to whom notice was given include Howard E. Shoemaker, Forrest Milliken, Norma Willson, Ray T. Seymour and Ruth Allard.

Publication of Ontario Election Notice Allowed

— 5-20-57

ONTARIO — Commissioners for a scheduled incorporation election for this area will be able to go on with their legal advertising of this election following a ruling by Judge Harvey Uhlenhopp in the District Court at Nevada this morning.

This decision was in response to an application for modification on the part of the Commissioners after the Court last week issued a temporary injunction restraining them from all pre-election activity until after a hearing set for May 27.

In the application for modification the group pointed out that without the three legal advertisements of the election at one-week intervals, the incorporation balloting could not be held June 3 even if the May 27 hearing should be favorable to holding of the election.

Judge Uhlenhopp modified the original temporary writ of injunction which restrained commissioners from proceeding in any manner with the discharge of their duties to allow for "continuance of publication of notice."

Second of three publications of the legal notice is in today's issue of the Ames Daily Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA IN AND FOR STORY COUNTY

In the Matter of) No. 22831
the Incorporation) in Equity
of the) NOTICE
Town of 3-20-57) OF
Ontario) ELECTION

Pursuant to Section 362.5 Code of Iowa (1954) and pursuant to an order entered in the above entitled case on the 11th day of May, 1957, the undersigned duly appointed commissioners of election in the above entitled matter, do hereby give notice as follows:

1. That the undersigned commissioners have been duly appointed to conduct an election with respect to the proposition "Shall the proposition for incorporation be adopted?" with respect to the formation of the "Town of Ontario" having the territorial limits hereinbelow described.

2. That the boundaries of the proposed town are as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of Section 7, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W.; thence South along the West line of said Section 7 to the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 7; thence East along the South line of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 7 to the Southeast corner thereof; thence North along the East line of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 7 to the Northeast corner thereof; thence East along the North line of said Section 7 to the Northeast Corner of said Section; Thence South along the West line of Section 8, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. to its intersection with the centerline of the present location of U. S. Highway No. 30; thence easterly along said centerline to its intersection with the East line of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 8; thence North along the East line of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 8 to the Northeast corner thereof; Thence North along the East line of the West Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 5, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. to its intersection with the eastward extension of the South line of New Philadelphia Plat; thence West to the Southwest corner of New Philadelphia Plat in Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W.; thence North along the West line of New Philadelphia Plat to its intersection with the East-West Quarter Section line of said Section 6; Thence West along the South line of the Northeast Quarter of Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. to the Southwest corner thereof; thence North along the West line of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 6 to the Northwest corner thereof; thence East along the North line of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 6 to the Northeast corner thereof; thence North along the East line of Section 31, Twp. 84 N., Rn. 24 W. to its intersection with the South boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.; thence westerly along the South boundary of said right-of-way to its intersection with the West line of said Section 31; thence South along the West line of said Section 31 to the Southwest corner thereof; thence South along the West line of Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. to the Southwest corner thereof and the point of beginning.

3. That the territory embraced in the proposed town is described as follows:

The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 7, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. of the 5th P.M. (Washington Twp., Story Co., Iowa); and that portion of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 8, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. of the 6th P. M. lying North of the centerline of the present location of U. S. Highway No. 30 (Washington Twp., Story Co., Iowa); and that portion of the West Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 5, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 23 W. of the 5th P. M. which lies South of the South line of New Philadelphia Plat and of the eastward extension of said South line (Washington Twp., Story Co., Iowa); and Section 6, Twp. 83 N., Rn. 24 W. of the 5th P. M., EXCEPT and except that portion of New Philadelphia Plat lying in the Southeast Quarter thereof (Washington Twp., Story Co., Iowa); and that portion of Section 31, Twp. 84 N., Rn. 23 W. of the 5th P. M. lying South of the South boundary of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. (Franklin Twp., Story Co., Iowa).

4. That a description of the geographical limits of the proposed municipal corporation and a plat of such limits are on file in the above entitled case in the Office of the Clerk of the above entitled Court. That each and every duly qualified elector residing in the above described area is hereby notified that an election will be held on the above proposition as follows:

Time: On the 3rd day of June, 1957, from 8:00 A. M. until 8:00 P. M.
Place: Bethel Chapel in the Village of Ontario, Story County, Iowa.
Howard E. Shoemaker
Forrest Milliken
Norma Willson
Ray J. Seymour
Ruth Allard
Published in the Ames Daily Tribune May 13, 1957.

5-16-37

Injunction Restrains Ontario Vote Plans

ONTARIO—A temporary injunction restraining Commissioners in charge of an election scheduled for June 3 on the proposed incorporation of this community from proceeding in any manner with the discharge of their duties has been

issued by Judge H. C. Nichol of the District Court, Nevada.

The injunction was made on the request of 26 persons who are against the incorporation of their community. Their petition of intervention was filed in the District Court Wednesday afternoon and was directed to Forrest Milliken, affiant for the petitioners for incorporation, and the petitioners.

In the second portion of the petition the interveners pray the court that their respective lands be severed from the proposed incorporated town of Ontario.

The Court has set May 27, 10 a. m., as the date for a hearing upon the petition at which time decision will be made whether the temporary injunction will be made permanent or will be set aside.

The interveners have filed bond in the sum of \$300.

Copies of the temporary writ of injunction were delivered to each of the five Commissioners early Wednesday night.

Later Wednesday, Deputy Sheriff John Stark was called to investigate an incident at the home of H. D. Johnson, one of the interveners.

Stark said it appeared that one of the recipients of an injunction notice had burned it in the Johnson yard. The Johnsons reportedly received a number of telephone calls throughout the evening—calls in which no one spoke when they answered their telephone.

The deputy sheriff said, however, that no further act of defiance or violence was reported in the matter.

Signing the petition of intervention were Herbert D. Johnson, Gertrude H. Johnson, Edward C. Hutchison, C. J. Gross, Margaret Ann Gross, Herbert Nelson, Lavona Nelson, Charles Kinderman, Carolyn Kinderman, Eva Mattoon, Charles Brolin, Mary Brolin, Carl J. Sayre, Mrs. Carl J. Sayre, Marvin Quinlan, Lola Quinlan, Charles Bush, Carolyn Bush, E. J. Litzell, Margaret Litzell, Ed Henderson, Mary Henderson, Clint Sargent, Gertrude Sargent, John Alleman and Hannah Alleman, residents of the proposed incorporation or land-owners in same.

On the list of petitioners for incorporation against whom the in-

INJUNCTION—

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued from Page One)

tervention were filed are the following:

Philipp Carpenter, David V. Minnie, Mrs. David V. Minnie, Terence G. Cooper, Jean Nielsen, Joan Trafton and Ted D. Bek, all of Terrace Park, Route 3, Ames.

Also Forrest Milliken, Ontario, Mrs. Mabel Milliken, Mrs. D. W. Baker, John Temple, Ruby Temple, Lee C. Hoffman, Mrs. Beulah C. Hoffman, Mrs. Norma Willson, Ray J. Seymour, Mrs. Hazel E. Seymour, Phillip Willson, George E. Hellman, Bloyd Iverson and Mrs. Bloyd Iverson, all of Route 3, Ames.

Also R. Ted Nichols, Mrs. Dorothy Nichols, Terrace Park; Mrs. Charles Allard, C. E. Allard, J. L. Knudson, C. W. Westering, D. W. Bailey, Bette M. Bailey, Phyllis Haukoos, Dean H. Haukoos, Russell G. Johnston and Roger Iverson, all of Route 3, Ames.

Also Mrs. Lucille Shoemaker, Howard E. Shoemaker, Mrs. Kazu Tagaini, Kenneth Tagaini, David D. Schneider, Mrs. Bernie Schneider, Mrs. Mayith Gordon, Elmer D. Gordon, K. G. Gordon, Bruce L. Johnson, LaMae A. Johnson, J. E. Schenik, Dellsit Bucklice, William C. LeMaster, R. C. Seeger, R. L. Olson, W. D. Hanna, G. C. Meyer, Sally J. Meyer, Forrest E. Trefton, Dorothy L. Carpenter, Bruce M. Timmons, Ronald E. Rayburn and Mrs. Ronald E. Rayburn, all of Terrace Park, Route 3, Ames.

Forrest Milliken is affiant for the petitioners for incorporation and Gertrude Johnson signed the petition of intervention.

The interveners' reasons for requesting a temporary injunction pending final hearing of their cause were set forth in 24 points.

They said their interest in the proposed incorporated area extended from the fact that they are property owners and owners of real estate included in the area and feel that by reason of these interests they are vitally affected by the Court's action in appointing Commissioners to arrange a second election.

The proximity of the proposed area to Ames, "a city of 15,000 person with a population of 9,000 students" was brought out, and it was stated that the proposed area consists largely of agricultural land and that if a corporation is permitted the residents of the area would not be able to maintain adequate police and fire protection or provide the resident with sewer and water service because of the sparse population.

Interveners questioned the filing of the present proposition so soon after the defeat of its predecessor in an election they said they believed expressed the opinion of the community. They mention that the new boundaries proposed include electors living in a trailer court located near the western boundaries of Ames.

"To permit an incorporation of the town of Ontario, Iowa, at the very edge of the college grounds of ISC would create a condition not conducive to the public welfare or to the good of the community in general and especially to the students attending ISC because of the absolute lack of proper police protection and supervision of area by the civil authorities of Ames," the petition stated.

They point out that the entire area suggested for the new corporation is in the Ames public school system and that the Ames public school system has purchased approximately 12 acres adjacent to the unincorporated town of Ontario for school purposes.

"Practically all of the territory involved is what is commonly known as agricultural farm land, and the proposal has been instigated and is being presented for the particular advantage of a few certain person located therein and in an attempt to exclude, prohibit and prevent said area from being taken into the town of Ames, regardless of future developments," the petition said.

It was mentioned that Ames and ISC authorities and the Board of Regents would have no voice in preventing a beer tavern or road-houses or other places of entertainment from opening in the area should it become an incorporation.

The interveners said costs for

street maintenance, sewers and drainage would be prohibitive spread among so comparatively few taxpayers.

They said a portion of what is known as Ontario Plat located in section 31, Franklin Township, which extends north of the C & N. W. Railroad right-of-way and composes what has always been a part of the unincorporated settlement or village of Ontario was omitted from the proposed incorporation.

Ontario Hearing Is Monday

NEVADA—Hearing on whether a temporary injunction restraining incorporation petitioners and Commissioners from holding a June 3 election on the proposed incorporation of Ontario will be made permanent or dismissed will be first matter of business when the May term of District Court begins Monday.

The hearing is set for 10 a. m.

Assignment of cases for the term, an equity term, will be made at 1:30 p. m. Monday. Judge H. C. Nichol, Ames, will be on the bench.

Since the petition of intervention seeking a temporary injunction was filed May 15 and the court granted interveners such an injunction, it has been modified to permit publication of the election.

Most recent file in the case is an answer to the petition of intervention by petitioners and Commissioners of election.

In this they request the court to dismiss interveners' petition at the cost of the latter; to dissolve the presently existing temporary writ of injunction and to grant such other relief as may be just and equitable to Commissioners and petitioners for incorporation.

In the answer the petitioners and Commissioners state that this Court lacks jurisdiction of subject matter of the action, that interveners' petition fails to state a cause of action upon which any relief can be granted and that temporary injunction is without basis in law or in fact and should be dissolved so the election can be held.

City Supports Intervention in Ontario Election

The City of Ames through its attorney, Harold O. Hegland, has gone on record to request that a temporary injunction restraining an Ontario incorporation election scheduled for June 3 be made permanent.

Hegland filed a petition of intervention in the District Court Friday afternoon in which the City of Ames joined the request of original interveners from the area considered for incorporation to request the permanent restraining action.

A hearing on the temporary injunction will be Monday at 10 a. m. at the Courthouse in Nevada before Judge H. C. Nichol.

In this latest file the attorney for the petitioning City of

The petitioner pointed out that on May 8 an election was held on the proposed incorporation of substantially the same area and that the proposition was defeated by a vote of 70 to 42.

The city's petition said the boundaries of the new proposal eliminate from the incorporation that area where strong opposition existed and include a new area where favorable votes can be obtained.

Ames points out that Ames' interest in the matter is based on its proximity to the proposed corporation.

It is stated that "the area proposed to be incorporated as the town of Ontario lies immediately west of Ames" and that a part of it is within approximately one-fourth of a mile; also that "Ames is a rapidly growing community and that a comprehensive plan for the growth of the city proposes for future annexation a large part of the area included in the petition for incorporation."

The petition cited the recently enacted law passed by the 1957 legislature to become effective July 1 in which all territory within three miles of the corporate limits of a city having a population of 15,000 or more is to be considered an urbanized area and cannot take action to incorporate.

The petitioner further pointed out that members of the Ontario Community participated in an election to include the community and surrounding area in the Ames Community School District and that the school board has contracted for the purchase of a grade school site for a new school to serve that area. He said that when such school is built, almost the entire cost would fall on the residents of the City of Ames.

Aunt Sary

Says . . . 5-23-57
Shoemaker's Terrace Park

It has been called to our attention that Clear Creek is no longer clear! Passing through the northwest corner of the 4th Ward, residents nearby have declared the stream is now slimy and objectionable. The State Dept. of Health has been notified. Samples of water have been taken by the department to discover if there is contamination.



A group of children noted playing in the woods at the stream's banks reportedly were in the water and dousing each other with it. Till the health status of Clear Creek is determined, parents of children who normally romp near the stream, should warn their offspring that the water might endanger their health. The matter will probably soon be straightened

out—but until it is watchfulness should be observed.

Ontario Election Hearing Continues This Afternoon

Judge Schaupp, Fort Dodge, Hearing Evidence

AMES, IOWA, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1957

NEVADA—Testimony in a hearing to determine whether or not an election for the incorporation of a proposed Town of Ontario can take place a week from today was started in a Story County District Court hearing this morning.

The hearing was set for this opening day of the May term of Court for the purpose of getting a decision on whether a temporary injunction restraining the election should be made permanent or dismissed.

Several interveners to the petition for incorporation are also requesting that their lands be removed from the proposed area for incorporation.

Three new names were added to this list this morning in an amendment to the original petition of intervention. They were Minnie A. Brown, Bessie Mae Brands and Florence Wolf who have asked that approximately 10 acres belonging to them be excluded from the area.

Judge John M. Schaupp, Ft. Dodge, presided.

There were approximately 28 petitioners and Commissioners for election and interveners in the Courtroom as the hearing got underway at 10:30 a. m.

Representing the various interests were Joseph H. Buchanan, Ames, attorney for petitioners and Commissioners; Doran, Doran, Doran, Erbe and Doran, Boone, representing the interveners; Harold Hegland, attorney for the City of Ames which joined the interveners in an action filed Saturday; and Ed Kelley, representing the Ames Reliable Products Company, which is in the Village of Ontario and in the area proposed for incorporation.

After brief summaries of the case by attorneys for the interveners and for the Commissioners and petitioners the Court requested the

Only one witness had appeared when a recess was called for lunch. She was Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Ontario, one of the interveners.

She testified that 38 persons who voted May 8 in the area's first incorporation election are excluded from voting in the new area proposed for incorporation because of a change of boundaries and said she thought most of these would have been "no" votes.

On questioning she told that Ontario gets its electrical and telephone service from the City of Ames; that the area is in the Ames Community School District and that the roads are maintained by the county.

She estimated from 54 to 60 families are living in the Terrace Park Trailer Court which is included in the proposed incorporation area and said she believed many of these to be ISC student families.

She was asked how many acres of farm land are included in the proposal and thought it would be something like 400 acres.

She said the Ames Reliable Products Co. is the chief business of the area.

Testimony in the hearing was to resume this afternoon.

LETTER To the Editor

—5-27-57

A statement in Saturday's Tribune attributed to the city attorney that costs for the Ames school system would be largely borne by the city of Ames is incorrect.

At the time of the Gilbert Consolidation, Franklin school district No. 9 was left with less than four square miles. This is not permitted by law. Consequently, we were annexed to the Ames school system by the County Board of Education. And for the purpose of taxation we are bonded heavily the same as the people of Ames. Our property carries the same school millage as that of Ames proper.

It is our hope to prevent our children from being saddled with a debt they can not live long enough to pay. The remedy for this condition is Incorporation.

Furthermore the filing of a petition of intervention by Ames explodes the theory it will be twenty-five years before annexation proceedings will be inaugurated by the city of Ames.

Forrest Milliken
Ontario

Ontario Election Hearing Continues

The hearing in District Court at Ames to determine whether or not Ontario will have a second incorporation election Monday extended into its second day today. This morning's parade of 13 witnesses included six from Terrace Park Trailer court and 7 interveners in the action to hold the election who said they own agricultural land in the proposed incorporation. Testifying from Terrace Park

were David Schneider, Ted Bek, Forrest Trafton, David Minnie, W. D. Hanna and Bruce Timmons.

They said they were students at Iowa State College.

Timmons, who was a petitioner for incorporation, said he will not be 21 until late in June.

Interveners on the stand this morning were Carl Sayre, John Alleman, Clint Sargent, C. B. Bush, Eva Mattoon, Loretta Harden, Mrs. Minnie Brown.

"Not Advantageous"

Each indicated he or she was owner or operator of agricultural land within the proposed incorporation and thought that incorporation would not be advantageous to him or her.

Sayre said his farm land was not in the area voted on for incorporation May 8 but is in the boundry of the present proposal.

Alleman who farms 30 acres in the area said he felt his land was brought in to get more taxes for the proposed town.

Sargent said he and his wife Gertrude have 34 acres of farm land and timber. He estimated it would cost him more to be in a Town of Ontario than to be in Ames.

Bush reported having 12 acres and said he would prefer someday to be in Ames since he considered it the center of his family's civic and social life. He estimated the eastern edge of his farm to be 650 feet from the Ames city limit. He said his farm is timber and grazing land and he rents it out.

Mrs. Mattoon told the court she has 80 acres in the area and prefers to have it remain farm land.

Mrs. Harden said she and her husband moved to their 78-acre place because they wanted a farm and do not wish to be incorporated.

Mrs. Brown testified that 10 ac-

res of the 50-acre farm belong to her and two sister are included. All their land was included in the first proposal. She explained their dwelling is not on the 10 acres included in the incorporation boundary now so she would not be able to vote.

The hearing recessed at noon and was to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

Judge John Schaupp of Fort Dodge is hearing the evidence.

At the hearing Monday afternoon following cross examination of Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, an intervener, by Joseph H. Buchanan, attorney for petitioners and Commissioners, John Carpenter, Ames City Manager, took the stand and was questioned throughout the remainder of the day.

Buchanan asked Mrs. Johnson what connection there is between the Ames Community School District and the City of Ames and whether she thought it would make any difference in school taxes whether the area in the school district is in the City of Ames or not?

She replied that it seemed to her incorporation doesn't have too much to do with schools.

Harold Hegland, attorney for the City of Ames, questioned Carpenter regarding anticipated expansion of Ames as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan for Ames adopted by the City Council in 1955.

The Ames City Manager pointed to some areas which the plan had scheduled for possible annexation within a 25-year period and others planned for addition to Ames within a 50-year period.

Carpenter testified that the proposed corporation of Ontario is 990 feet from the corporate limits of Ames at its closest point—about

ONTARIO—

(Continued on Page Four)

● Ontario --

(Continued from Page One)
one-fourth mile north of Highway 30.

"60-70 Acres a Year"

He said at the present rate of residential growth Ames is absorbing about 60 to 70 acres per year for dwellings.

He said the city is accustomed to extending into newly annexed areas the basic services available to the rest of the town. He said such services are not extended to areas or corporations outside of Ames.

This witness spoke briefly about a current problem at the Terrace Park Trailer Court — sewage disposal. He said the matter had been taken up with the State Board of Health inasmuch as the inadequate facilities for the court indirectly affect the people of Ames.

Carpenter said the only area west of Ames being considered for immediate annexation is that area abutting Lincoln Way between Woodland Drive extended and Lincoln Way. This annexation proposal will be presented within the next 60 days, he said.

He said future annexations are contingent upon additions to the main sewer lines of Ames since present facilities would be taxed to their limit if the aforementioned area were annexed.

Buchanan reminded Carpenter that the petition of intervention of Ames states that a large part of the proposed Ontario corporation is scheduled for annexation to Ames, but Carpenter said there were no further immediate plans than the one he mentioned due to peak loads now carried by Ames facilities.

School-City Ties

When asked what is the relationship between the Ames Community School District and Ames, the City Manager replied that a close working relationship is in effect and that it is necessary "we have good cooperation."

He agreed that the school tax is the same, millage-wise, for all parts of the district but suggested that a study of the ratio of evaluations indicates a difference in that regard.

Carpenter testified that in accordance with past custom of the Ames Council the city does not extend sanitary sewer, storm sewer or water systems beyond its corporate limits but said that the electrical facilities of the town's light plant do serve areas outside the municipality.

In questioning by a member of the Boone law firm Doran, Doran, Erbe and Doran the City Manager was asked if Ames works closely with I.S.C. and said it does. He declared that as a city official, he would hate to see the development of roadhouses or taverns in the proposed area of incorporation.

Lab Affects Growth

Carpenter answered questions about the possible effects of a Federal Animal Disease Research Lab to be located here. He said there would probably be a need for about 300 new homes and indicated that it is likely the points east and northeast of Ames, where the lab will be located will be areas of industrial expansion.

Luchanan questioned this witness regarding possible solution of the inadequate sanitary facilities at the Terrace Park Court. Carpenter said a town of Ontario, if the incorporation election should pass, could build a sewage plant to abate this sanitation problem, could shut the trailer court down or could ask the proprietor to correct the nuisance.

He estimated the latter action would cost about \$7,000.

The hearing, being conducted by Judge John M. Schaupp, Ft. Dodge, ran until 5 p. m. when the Court adjourned until 10 a.m. to day.

Testimony on Trailer Court Included Today

NEVADA—Howard E. Shoemaker, Commissioner and petitioner for incorporation of the Town of Ontario and owner of Terrace Park Trailer Court in the area, said he is taking steps to correct inadequacy in the sanitary system at the court in accordance with a section of the State Board of Health requirements in testimony before Judge John Schaupp in District Court here today.

He was one of two witnesses to appear for the petitioners and Commissioners this morning after the interveners represented by Doran, Doran, Doran, Erbe and Doran rested their case.

This was the third day of the hearing to determine whether a temporary injunction restraining an Ontario incorporation election scheduled for Monday will be dismissed or made permanent.

Testimony continued this afternoon.

The other witness this morning was Forrest Milliken, Ontario, affiant for the Commissioners and petitioners.

Shoemaker noted that the State Board of Health representative recommended he clean the septic tank and arrange to have the sand filter of the trailer court disposal system rebuilt. He testified the tank was cleaned earlier this week and that the filter will be rebuilt as soon as the contractor he has engaged can work the job in on his schedule.

The trailer court owner said the system was designed in conjunction with the State Board of Health and with State Board of Health and Story County approval to accommodate a maximum of 85 trailer residences but that he has not had more than 54 such residences on the 16.8 acre site.

He said the city of Ames had not contacted him personally in regard to the facilities but told that Dr. Austin Getz, retiring city sanitarian, had spoken about the subject to his wife last fall. He said that after that he sought advice from the State Board of Health.

Shoemaker also testified regarding millage rates in the area at present and compared them with those of Kelley, Gilbert and Ames exclusive of school millages. He calculated that a reduction of 8.2 mills for road and street maintenance would be effected for agricultural land of 10 acres or more should the proposed corporation be

He based this calculation on what he said was a present millage of 9.450 for road maintenance and a 1.25 millage limit for road maintenance for agricultural land within a corporation.

Shoemaker said he had investigated cost of a No. 12 motor grader which he felt would be adequate for maintenance of roads in the proposed corporation and found a used one for that could be purchased for \$975.

Milliken, who refused to take the oath to testify, told of his belief that the area being considered for incorporation has great potential for industrial and commercial development. He said that in the plan drawn up for the second incorporation election people in the New Philadelphia vicinity were left out because they did not appear to be interested in incorporation.

He said county zoning of the area would not be a substitute for local control which could be effected were the area to incorporate.

Milliken added that he would not be opposed to a merging at some future date of an incorporated Town of Ontario and the city of Ames but said he objected to a piecemeal annexation in which the Ontario area would inherit previously accumulated obligations of the city of Ames.

Opinions of the five Ames city councilmen and Mayor Joseph P. Lawlor, all of whom were witnesses Tuesday afternoon, were that there is no exact time schedule for any specific annexation of territory included in the Ontario incorporation proposal.

Generally they went on record to say that they would follow the Ames Comprehensive Plan which one witness termed a "calculated estimate" representative of what the councils of the next 25 to 50 years will probably do.

Mayor Lawlor said development of an area is almost impossible to predict from a time standpoint.

"Two years ago we didn't dream of the expansion which is now going to take place east of Ames," he declared.

Councilmen testifying included J. D. Armstrong, John Bolton, Pearle DeHart, J. C. Schilleter and J. Edward Judge.

They were the first witnesses called by election petitioners' and Commissioners' counsel, Joseph Buchanan.

Armstrong said he is not in favor of incorporation of the Ontario area and sees no way possible for so small a corporation to get what its citizens need and want in the way of services.

(Earlier taxable value of all real estate in the proposed area had been written into the record as \$283,755).

He estimated that at present the area is subsidized in the amount of \$10,000 by the rest of the county because of its comparatively small money-raising capacity and large expenditures.

Armstrong thought road maintenance costs for the area would be something like \$500 per mile for farm-to-market roads and \$375 per mile or more for county roads—costs now carried by the county as a whole, he said, and which in the event of incorporation would be the responsibility of the corporation itself.

He cited the fact that the Ontario area presently enjoys "fringe benefits" police protection and that Ames cooperates with residents in that area in fire protection.

Schilleter said that he thinks in the future development of Ames the Ontario area will be annexed but said he had no idea when.

Bolton, too, expressed no knowledge of exact annexation dates but said rather that actual procedure of annexation depends on direction and rate of population growth and other conditions. He said the time schedules in the Comprehensive Plan are "intelligent guesses."

DeHart conveyed the same opinion as to when there might be annexations but thought there would be some.

Judge said he is aware of no annexation plans at present.

John W. Prather, auditor, clerk and finance officer for the city of Ames, was questioned by City Attorney Harold Hegland regarding the issuance of beer permits.

Prather said that a number of years ago a petition had been filed with the Ames City Council requesting no Class B beer permits be issued close to the campus. He testified that the Ames government has complied with this request and that there are no class B permits in the 4th Ward.

Prather said that under present laws the Ontario incorporation, if established, would be entitled to two Class B beer permits on the basis of its population.

● Ontario - -

(Continued from Page One)

Prather calculated that the maximum tax support for maintenance of the proposed area would be \$8,490 on the basis of 30 mills.

Interveners or supporters of intervention on the stand Tuesday afternoon included Edward L. Henderson, Charles F. Kinderman, Chester Knutson, Herbert F. Nelson, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson and V. M. Stevenson. They testified generally that they did not wish their properties to remain in the proposed area of corporation.

To save time counsel for the interveners and counsel for the petitioners agreed to admit the following names of persons wishing not to be included and desiring to have their property excluded. They were Anthony and Ruth Coletti, Charles A. and Mary G. Brolin, M. A. and Esther M. Emmerson, Jessie Mae Schlarbaum and Noble and Jennie E. Price.

Several more Iowa State College students testified including Phillip J. Carpenter, petitioner, living at Terrace Park. He said he had no strong opinion regarding corporation but that some phases look good and perhaps it would bring better police protection.

William C. LeMaster, Terrace Park, a petitioner, testified. Larry Lee Olson and Richard Nielsen, also of Terrace Park, were called out were released when it was earned they were not petitioners.

Final witnesses of the afternoon were L. C. Link, who confirmed that he sold a 12-acre tract east of Ontario and just west of Ames to the Ames Community School District in January, and Ames City Manager, John Carpenter, who was asked to estimate the acreage in the plat of Ontario, south of the Chicago North Western Railway. He thought it was approximately 32 acres.

Judge Cuts 'Petition Area'

5-31-'57

Ontario Election Supporters Weigh 4 Alternatives

ONTARIO—Residents of this village favoring incorporation today were weighing four possible alternatives, following the exclusion of a large percentage of the 600 acres scheduled to be voted upon in an incorporation election on Monday.

Judge John M. Schaupp in a Story County District Court ruling Wednesday afternoon ruled out some of the proposed land in the suggested corporation because he said it was agricultural and removed other portions because it then became disconnected and not usable for a town.

Alternatives for supporters of incorporation were:

1. Appealing the Court's decision to the Supreme Court.
2. Dropping the whole thing.
3. Holding an election in the area as designated by the Court with the appointment of commissioners to replace those not living in the area. (Commissioners Ray T. Seymour and Howard E. Shoemaker are not in the area on which the judge said election could be held).
4. Starting a new petition.

A spokesman for the group said that a decision will probably be made within the next few days.

Joseph H. Buchanan, who represented the petitioners at the 3-day hearing in Nevada this week, said that in his opinion an incorporation election for this area could be held either before July 4 or after July 4 since the petition for incorporation dates back to the original date of filing.

July 4 is the date when a law forbidding circulation of petitions for incorporation of areas less than three miles from corporations of 15,000 or more becomes effective.

Buchanan explained that in his opinion this modification of the incorporation law refers to the petition rather than to the election.

The comparatively small portion of the proposed incorporation left following the Court's ruling is substantially that part of the area which is the original village of Ontario.

It is estimated that there are probably 50 voters in the area.

Judge Schaupp gave his decision on whether a temporary injunction restraining the June 3 election should be made permanent or dismissed at about 2:45 p.m. Wednesday. This was immediately after the close of the hearing. Buchanan had asked the court for an early decision because of the proximity of the election date.

The Court said the purpose of a corporation is to furnish local self-government and cooperative services and that such benefits and needs are the sole justification of the inclusion of an area within a corporation.

He said agricultural lands cannot be taxed for municipal benefits if no benefits are derived. One has to consider the needs of a municipality such as sanitary needs, police and fire protection, he said, adding that none of these aspects were apparent before the court.

Agricultural lands were excluded by the judge for these interveners: Carl J. Sayres, John Allemans, Clint Sargents, Charles Bushes, E. Gertrude Galloway, Eva Mattoon, E. A. Hardens, Minnie A. Brown, Bessie Mae Brands and Florence Wolf, Herbert Nelsons, M. A. Em-

mersons and Jessie Mae Schlarbaum.

Judge Schaupp said that with the exclusion of these lands it appeared much of the remaining area would not be connected and would not therefore be useable. So he excluded lands south of the quarter line of Section 6 and south of the line which is the south boundary of New Philadelphia insofar as that is within Sections 5 and 6.

The remaining area for which the election could proceed if residents so wish is that south of the Chicago North Western Tracks, west to the east line of Section 31 and north of the south line of Section 31, in the judgment of the court.

Final testimony on Wednesday afternoon before both petitioners and interveners rested their cases was by Dr. Austin Getz, retiring Ames city sanitarian, and Harris Seidel, superintendent of Ames Water and Sewage Treatment Plants, regarding the disposal facilities of the Terrace Park Trailer Court, west of Ames.

Supreme Court Cross Appeal About Ontario

7-2-57—July 2-'57

A notice of cross appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa in regard to the May 29 outcome of the Ontario incorporation hearing has been filed in the District Court at Nevada by interveners to an election which was scheduled for June 3 but which could not be held following the elimination of some of the proposed territory of incorporation by the Court.

An appeal to the Supreme Court was filed last week by petitioners and Commissioners for incorporation.

The interveners' appeal is from the following portion of the Court's opinion on the proposed incorporation:

"It is, therefore, obvious that the remaining area as to which it is the opinion of the Court that the proposed incorporation may be voted on is the area within the platted limits of Ontario south of the Chicago North Western Railway tracks, west of the east line of Section 31, and north of the south line of Section 31.

"As to said area it is the opinion of the Court that the election may be proceeded with and to that end the Court now directs and orders the appointment of five Commissioners to act as Commissioners of election in connection with the vote to be had upon the proposed incorporation for said area, all of said commissioners to be resident within said area."

In another addition to the Ontario file Mrs. Gertrude H. Johnson, one of the objectors and interveners to incorporation, has signed an affidavit stating that there are not 25 qualified electors of the unincorporated village of Ontario proper. She said there are at most 22 qualified electors.

She named these as Forrest Milliken, Mrs. Mabel Milliken, Mrs. D. W. Baker, John Temple, Ruby Temple, Lee C. Hoffman, Mrs. Beulah Hoffman, Mrs. Norma Willson, Phillip Willson, George E. Hellman, Lloyd Iverson, Mrs. Lloyd Iverson, Mrs. Charles Allard, C. E. Allard, J. L. Knudson, C. W. Westering, D. W. Bailey, Betti M. Bailey, Phyllis A. Haukoos, Dean Haukoos, Russell G. Johnston and Roger Iverson.

The affiant states that her knowledge of the area is based on more than 40 years residence there. She is a real estate broker in the area. It is stated on the affidavit.

Both the appeal and cross appeal to the Supreme Court are follow-up actions of a District Court decision given on May 29 in which Commissioners and petitioners for a June 3 election were prevented from holding it as advertised because the Court deemed some of the area in the proposed corporation as unsuitable for being a part of a municipi-

Ontario Decision Appealed

— 6-28-57

Petitioners and commissioners for the June 3 incorporation election of a Town Ontario have appealed to the State Supreme Court a May 29 District Court decision restraining them from holding the election.

Notices of the appeal have been filed in the District Court at Nevada, with the interveners' attorneys, Doran, Doran, Doran, Erbe and Doran, Boone; with the City of Ames, an intervener; and with Harold O. Hegland, Ames city attorney. James Buchanan, Ames, is attorney for the commissioners and petitioners.

Commissioners for that election were Howard E. Shoemaker, Ray J. Seymour, Forrest Milliken, Ruth Allard and Norma Willson.

They and the petitioners for a proposed Town of Ontario are thus appealing a decision in which the Court deemed what is now the platted area of Ontario the only part of the proposal suitable for becoming a town. At the time of the hearing, Judge Schaupp said the Court would appoint Commissioners for such an incorporation election if the people of the area so wished.

The Court excluded much of the area included in the incorporation proposal which would have been voted on June 3 because he said it appeared to be agricultural in nature and could not therefore benefit from being part of a municipality.

The June 3 election was the second scheduled for the incorporation of Ontario. The first was held on May 8 and was defeated, 70 to 42. A different area including the Terrace Park Trailer Court was included in the second proposal.

In the notice of appeal the commissioners and petitioners noted that they were appealing to the Supreme Court of Iowa the final judgment of the Story County District Court "said decree being one in part in favor of interveners and against the said Commissioners and petitioners on the interveners' respective causes of action and for costs, and also from each and every adverse order, decision and ruling of the said District Court made during pendency and progress of said cause in trial and that said appeal will come on for hearing and disposition in the said Supreme Court of Iowa in accordance with the rules of said Court in its regular order."

Avon Lake Decision May Affect Ontario

3-14-58
An Iowa Supreme Court Decision on proposed incorporation of Avon Lake near Des Moines could have some bearing on the Ontario incorporation case for which the outcome is still pending, it is believed.

The Iowa Supreme Court earlier this week upheld a Polk County District Court decision dismissing a petition for incorporation of the Avon Lake area.

An appeal from a Story County District Court decision was filed with the Supreme Court after a District Court ruling in favor of intervenors to incorporation of Ontario was made on May 31.

William K. Doran, Boone, attorney for intervenors in the Ontario case, said he has not had a chance to study the Avon Lake decision yet but thinks there are similarities in the two cases.

Residents of the Ontario area voted on a proposed incorporation of their area last May 8. The issue was defeated.

A new area of incorporation was presented and election date set for June 3. However, that election was not held due to the District Court decision.

Iowa legislation which became effective last July 4 now prevents incorporation of areas within three miles of a town of 15,000 or more.

Dismiss Appeal In Ontario Incorporation

7-16-58
A petition to appeal the change of boundaries of proposed Ontario incorporation was dismissed Tuesday at District Court in Nevada.

Joe Buchanan, attorney for the group, appeared and dismissed the appeal. He said it was done due to a recent state Supreme Court ruling stating that all incorporations that were not completed as of July 4, 1957 would be invalid if they fell within the limits of House File 347.

The bill forbids future incorporation of a new municipality within three miles of the corporate limits of a city of 15,000 or more. It became effective July 4 of last year.

The petition requesting incorporation of Ontario into an independent city was heard in May of 1957 by district court, but the proposed boundaries were changed. The appeal was in connection with the boundary change.

Buchanan said it was decided that nothing further could be gained after the Supreme Court ruling.

Ontario Incorporation--

Fight Ends Quietly: Appeal Dismissed in District Court

7-17-58
The apparent final effort in the drive to incorporate Ontario was ended Tuesday when an appeal against the change in the proposed area of the town was dismissed in District Court at Nevada.

Lawyer for the group petitioning for incorporation, Joseph H. Buchanan of Ames, said he dismissed the appeal because of a recent State Supreme Court ruling which, when applied to the Ontario case, would make the incorporation impossible.

High Court Ruling

The high court ruled this spring in the Avon Lake case that a town situated within three miles of the corporate limits of a city of 15,000 or more population could not incorporate if the incorporation was not completed before July 4, 1957. The bill establishing the limitation on incorporation was signed April 1,

1957 by Governor Herschel Loveless and became effective July 4.

Official efforts to incorporate Ontario into an independent town began March 30, 1957, when a petition requesting the incorporation was placed on file in District Court. The proposed area included about 590 acres of land in and around Ontario village and an estimated 112 eligible voters.

Petitioners Withdraw

The weeks between filing of the petition and the vote scheduled for May 8 were a period of argument and discussion that resulted in periodic withdrawing and addition of names to the petition for incorporation.

On May 8, 1957, the election on incorporation was held at Bethel Chapel in Ontario. The issue was defeated 70 to 42 in what was estimated to be 100 per cent turnout of

the eligible voters in the proposed area.

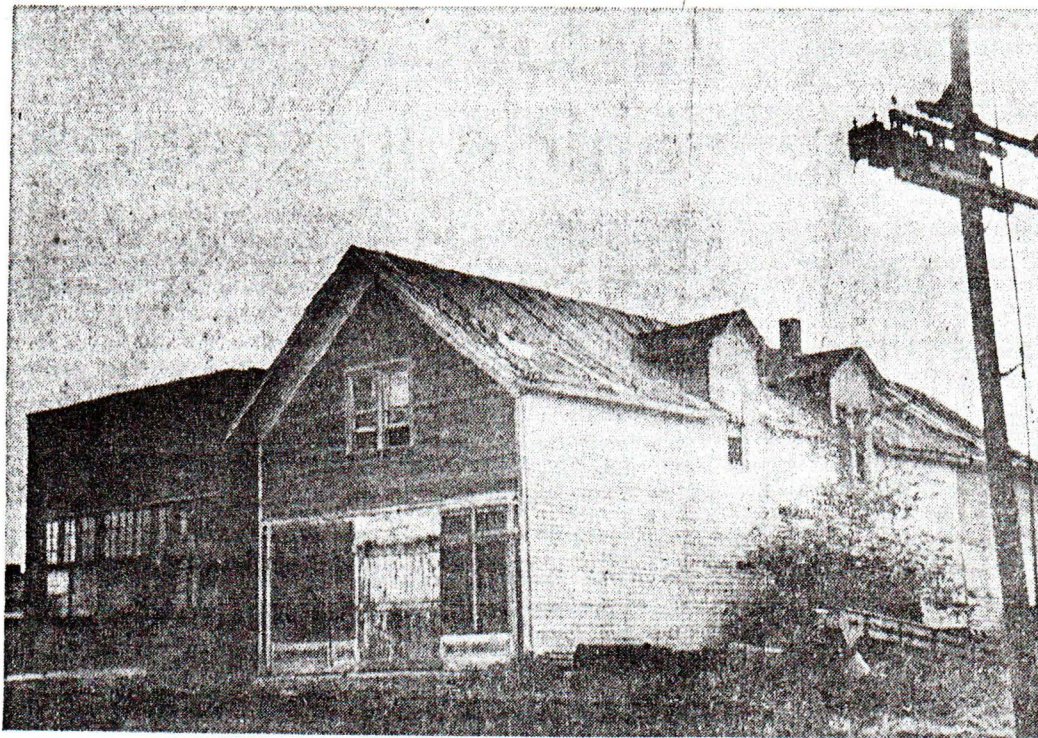
A greater Ontario committee was organized and a subsequent petition was filed in District Court proposing that an area of about 640 acres with about 200 population be included in the "Town of Ontario."

File Injunction

An opposing faction filed an injunction to restrain the commissioners of the election from holding another election which was scheduled for June 3. Several intervening persons had requested that their land be left out of the incorporation.

A hearing on the controversy began in District Court May 27 and lasted three days. A cut in the proposed area excluding most of the agricultural lands and including essentially the village of Ontario resulted from the hearing.

Petitioners appealed the decree of the court, and it was this appeal that was dismissed in District Court last Tuesday.



BUSINESS DISTRICT—About all that is left of the once prosperous small business district in Ontario which included a post office, general store, livery and blacksmith shop are these two abandoned buildings. Soon the small hamlet will become part of its larger neighbor, Ames through annexation. (Tribune Photo)

Longtime resident

Watches Ontario grow

By DAN GARCIA

An Ontario man who has watched his little town grow from just a couple of houses to a bustling small village and then settle down after a decline hopes now to see it become part of Ames.

E.C. Hutchinson, 89, has spent most of his life in the small hamlet, coming here after being a miner in the former town of Zenorsville near Boone as a youth.

Sun Once Weekly

"In those days a miner saw the sun one a week, on Sunday. The rest of the week he went to work before the sun came up and stayed in the mines until after it went down."

When the coal mine played out

and Zenorsville began sounding its death thrall he came to Ontario and ran the general store for about 25 years. In addition he served as postmaster.

Events in the town's history are still fresh in Mr. Hutchinson's mind.

Like the time in 1919 when 17 cars of a 50-car oil train caught fire and blew up. The fire was so huge it could be seen in Marshalltown. Railway service was held up for a week clearing the wreckage.

A blacksmith shop, the general store, the grain elevator and the post office were burned in the blast and fire.

Account of Fire

An account of the disaster as it appeared in the Ames Tri-Weekly Tribune said, "The com-

pany stock yards were laid as waste matter and a bunk house occupied by three Austrians was directly in the path of the cars which overturned. The bunk house was thrown clear from the right of way and the three men who were sleeping were not injured. They escaped from the place and dressed only in their underclothes, made a run for safety."

In those times trains were the principal type of long distance transportation. Three mail deliveries from incoming trains was made. Even on Sunday.

The practice was finally dropped on Sunday because of the 10 a.m. mail drop. People congregated at the post office to check the mail instead of going to church, Mr. Hutchinson recalls.

Along with other real old-timers in this area, he recalls the town of New Philadelphia which was located south of Ontario about where U.S. 30 is now.

When the railroad came through Ontario to the north the prosperous town of some 200 souls withered and died as people moved to Ontario, the rail head

Fire and Mystery

Other events of the town, that soon will no longer be include the Christmas Eve fire of 1885 when the William Trembly home burned mysteriously.

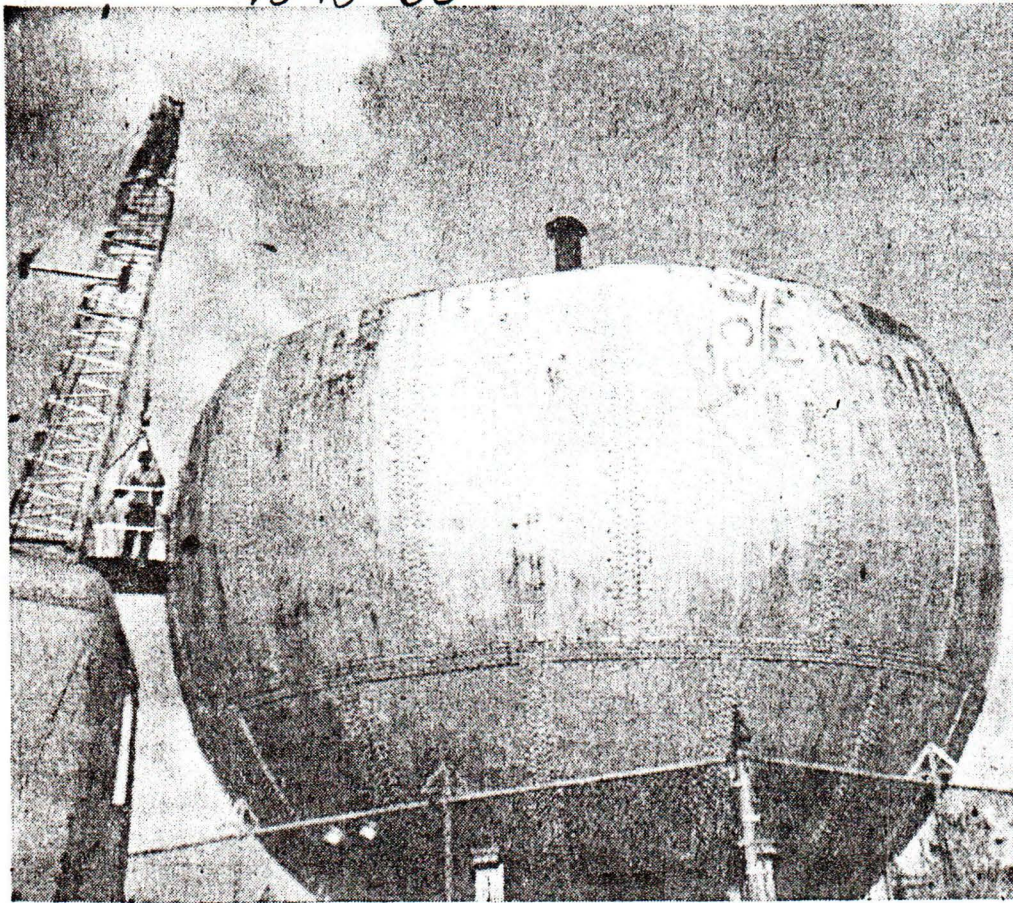
Squire Shockley, constable from Ames arrived on the scene to investigate. He found at the home of a girl who had boarded with the Trembly's articles of clothing belonging to the lady of the house.

After questioning, the girl admitted setting fire to the house to cover her transgressions. She was packed off to reform school in shame.

1960

Familiar 'gas ball' goes down

10-15-'60



LANDMARK GOES DOWN — The familiar "gas ball" which has been located in west Ames near the Ontario Road area for several decades is

being torn down. Owners of the ball, Iowa Light and Power Co. have sold the structure and it will be scrapped. (Tribune Photo).

A familiar landmark in the Ames area is being torn down this week after being up for decades here. Owners of the "gas ball" located in the Ontario Road area are having the structure torn down and cut up for scrap.

The gas ball was used in early days for storage of manufactured gas which was used for fuel.

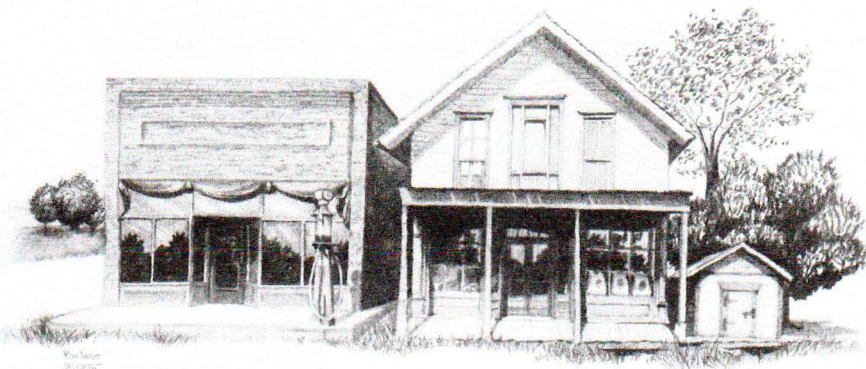
The Sunbergs Auto Salvage Co. of Boone is doing the razing work on the structure and expect it will take another week to complete tearing it down.

Charlie Behling, Boone foreman in charge said yesterday the ball still contained a quantity of gas when manholes were opened a week ago to air it out.

He said a gush of expanded gas took several minutes to bleed out before the actual cover on one of the manholes could be taken off.

The tank was washed out with some 500 gallons of water to insure safety of crewmen who are cutting it up with cutting torches.

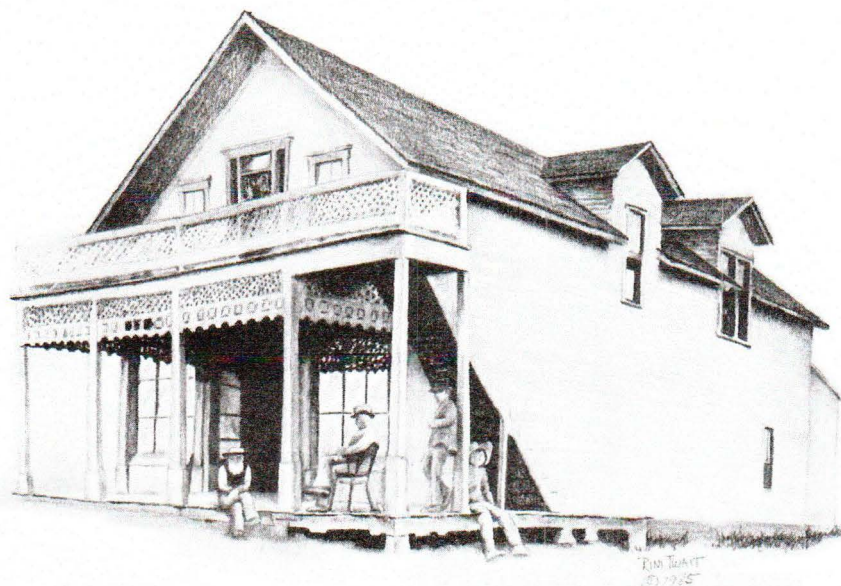
Even with the top cut off and the ball thoroughly aired and washed out, workmen are still running into "pockets" of gas trapped in seams in the structures, but not enough to constitute any danger to the crews.



Main street of Ontario, Iowa, circa 1916. The new brick building housed the Hutchison General Store, the wooden building was formerly the Harrison General Store, and on the far right is an ice house. The town of Ontario came into existence in 1869 in the area that is now West Ames; now only a few buildings remain.

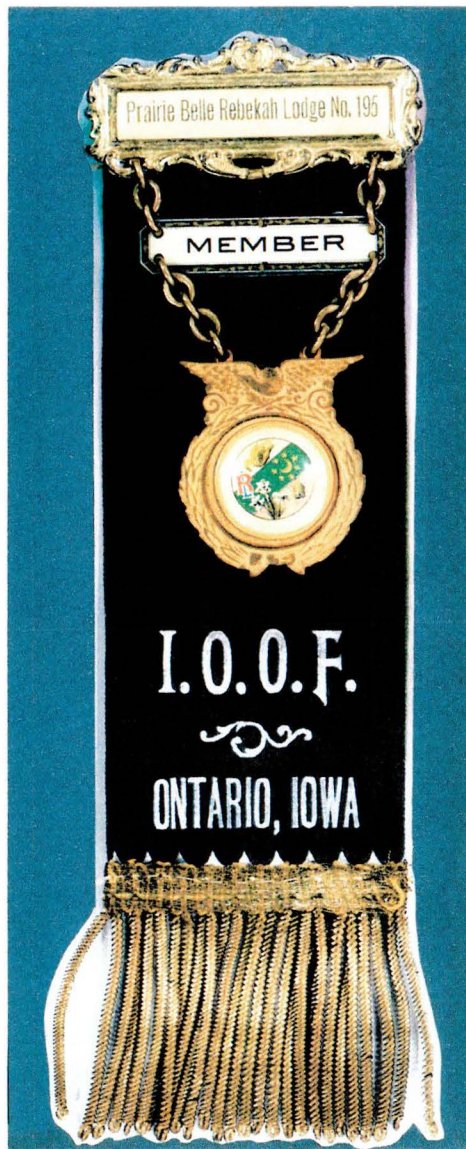
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Drawing by Rini Twait
from *The History of Ontario, Iowa*
by Jerry Litzel



E. C. Harrison's general store, gathering place in the small Iowa town of Ontario in the late 1890s. Ontario came into existence in 1869 in the area but is now West Ames. In the late 1930's it faded from sight.





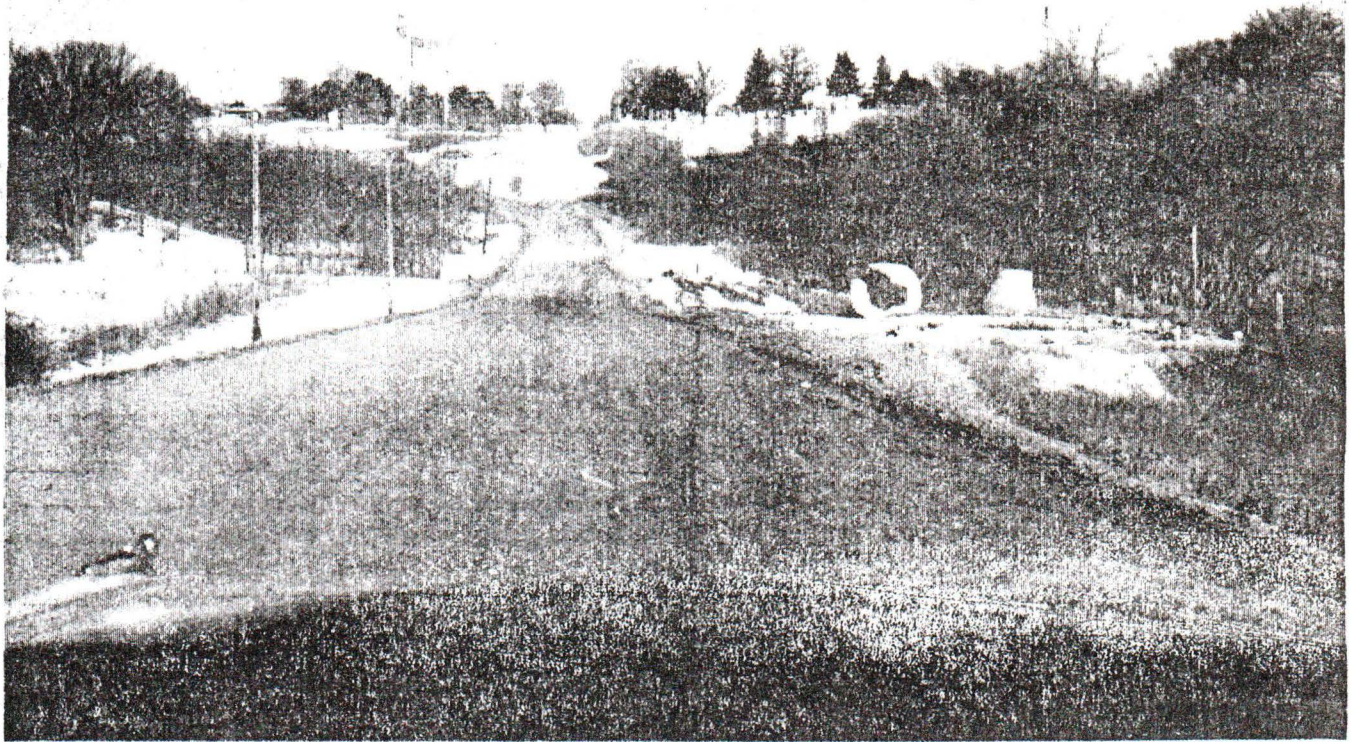
Our Badges are covered by the following Patents.

Waving Flag Patent.....	June 14th, 1893	Medallion Patent.....	June 15th, 1894
Waving Flag Patent.....	Oct. 18th, 1893	Design Patent.....	Nov. 27th, 1894
Badge Bar Patent.....	Oct. 18th, 1893	Design Patent.....	Dec. 4th, 1894
Badge Bar Patent.....	March 7th, 1894	Design Patent.....	Dec. 11th, 1894
Button Pin Patent.....	July 17th, 1894	Design Patent.....	Dec. 11th, 1894
Button Pin Patent.....	July 14th, 1894	Hanger Patent.....	Dec. 6th, 1895
Button Pin Patent.....	Jan. 1895	Reversible Medallion Patent.....	Feb. 26th, 1896
Button Pin Patent.....	Nov. 7th, 1897		

THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.
BADGES,
 BANNERS, FLAGS, BUTTONS,

IF YOU WISH TO KEEP YOUR BADGE!

1966

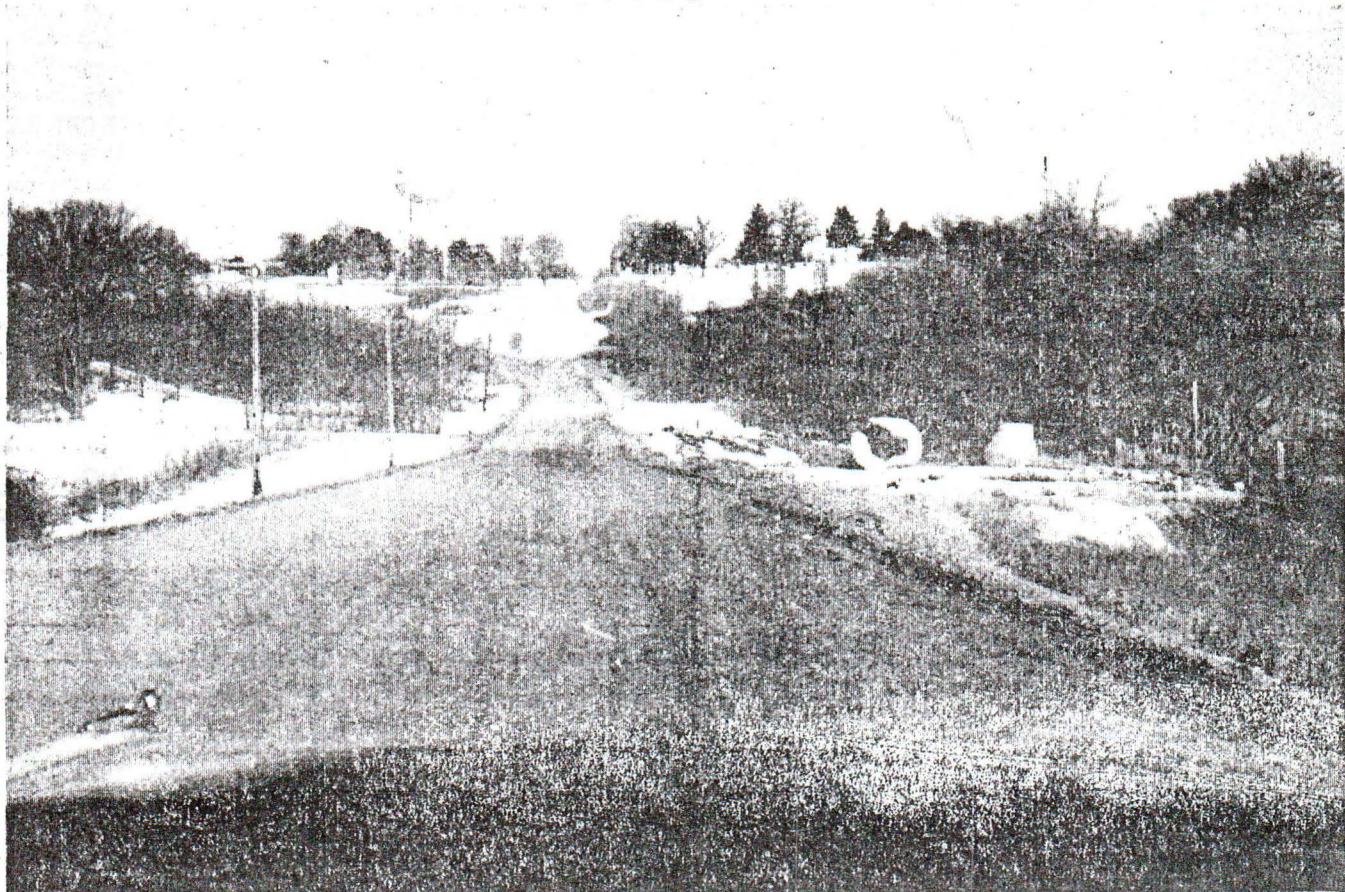


NEW ROAD HERE — North Dakota Ave., extending north from Lincoln Way will be straightened beginning at the hill by the Ontario cemetery so that it will intersect with Ontario St. and the west side of Sawyer school. Right of way

for the new street, from cemetery hill to Ontario St., will be purchased this year; paving of the entire section, from Lincoln Way to Ontario St., is in the city's program for 1967. (Tribune photo by Rod Riggs) 2-17-66 7 11 11



1966



NEW ROAD HERE — North Dakota Ave., extending north from Lincoln Way will be straightened beginning at the hill by the Ontario cemetery so that it will intersect with Ontario St. and the west side of Sawyer school. Right of way

for the new street, from cemetery hill to Ontario St., will be purchased this year; paving of the entire section, from Lincoln Way to Ontario St., is in the city's program for 1967. (Tribune photo by Rod Riggs) 2-17-66

7 11 11



THE WIDENING OF ONTARIO ROAD

NOW N. DAKOTA

1966



THE WIDENING OF ONTARIO ROAD
NOW N. DAKOTA



THE WIDENING OF ONTARIO ROAD

NOW N. DAKOTA

1966



THE WIDENING OF ONTARIO ROAD

NOW N. DAKOTA

1966



THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE WHO HAVE HELPED ME IN MANY WAYS IN THE PAST 8
YEARS FOR THE TWO UP DATES TO OUR ONTARIO BOOK

ARY FRY

EVELYN JOHNSON BARBER


BOBBY CLARK

BILL & MILL VALLINE

MILLIE & BILLY VALLINE

JIM LINDER My rodeo and cub scout buddy

JOHN FRIZZELL My horse show and paper route buddy



4/30/2019

NOTES

Ontario's Beginning

Story County Representative, 5 Jan. 1871. 21 Nov. 1872.
Story County Aegis, 14 July 1869. 19 Nov. 1869.
Ames Intelligencer, 23 Jan. 1880. 13 Feb. 1880.
26 March 1880. 29 Oct. 1880. 23 Aug. 1884.
2 April 1896. 12 Jan. 1899.
Story County Watchman, 19 July 1901.
Ames Evening Times, 7 Jan. 1916. 2 Nov. 1916.
Ames Daily Tribune, 12 April 1955. 12 April 1959.

Schools

Nevada Representative, 22 Jan. 1879.
Ames Intelligencer, 10 Jan. 1879. 5 Dec. 1879.
12 March 1880. 23 Aug. 1884. 18 Dec. 1890.
1 Jan. 1891. 31 Jan. 1895. 25 Jan. 1896.
Story County Watchman, 14 April 1899. 16 June 1899.
Ames Evening Times, 6 June 1913. 27 April 1916.
Ames Tribune, 2 May 1913.

Churches

Ames Intelligencer, 2 Jan. 1880. 2 Nov. 1882. 16 Aug. 1884.
23 Aug. 1884. 29 April 1886. 22 May 1890. 18 Dec. 1890.
1 July 1891. 10 Nov. 1892. 9 Nov. 1893. 17 Jan. 1895.
7 March 1895. 12 March 1896. 23 April 1896.
20 Aug. 1896. 5 May 1898. 8 Sept. 1898. 27 June 1907.
Story County Intelligencer, 9 Sept. 1898.
Story County Watchman, 30 Dec. 1898. 12 Dec. 1902.
Ames Times, 11 April 1910. 6 June 1912. 27 June 1912.
8 Aug. 1912.

Farming

Story County Representative, 18 Feb. 1875. 31 Dec. 1891.

Farming (cont.)

Story County Representative, 14 Jan. 1891. 4 Feb. 1891.
Ames Intelligencer, 19 Dec. 1879. 2 Jan. 1880. 30 Jan. 1880.
6 Feb. 1880. 20 Feb. 1880. 14 May 1880. 29 Oct. 1880.
16 Aug. 1884. 25 April 1885. 16 Jan. 1896. 6 Feb. 1896.
27 Feb. 1896.
Ames Times, 1 Nov. 1912.

Ontario Coal

Story County Representative, 11 Jan. 1872. 12 Sept. 1872.
21 Nov. 1872.
Ames Intelligencer, 14 Dec. 1877. 24 Oct. 1879. 2 Nov. 1882.

The Railroad

Story County Aegis, 10 Feb. 1869. 24 Feb. 1869.
6 April 1869. 19 Jan. 1870.
Story County Intelligencer, 22 April 1898.
Ames Intelligencer, 30 Jan. 1880. 23 Aug. 1884.
25 Jan. 1896. 24 Dec. 1896.
Ames Evening Times, 10 March 1919.
Ames Tribune, 11 April 1952.

Early Mills

Story County Representative, 12 Dec. 1870. 4 May 1871.

The Cemetary

Ames Intelligencer, 4 May 1893.
Story County Watchman, 2 June 1899.

Fires

Story County Aegis, 28 July 1869. 18 Aug. 1869. 25 Aug. 1869.
Story County Representative, 18 Dec. 1873.
Ames Intelligencer, 16 May 1879. 13 Aug. 1896.
Story County Watchman, 27 Feb. 1903.

Social Events

Ames Intelligencer, 29 Dec. 1887. 14 March 1895.

26 March 1896. 15 April 1896. 30 April 1896. 9 July 1896.

5 May 1898. 31 Jan. 1907.

Story County Representative, 31 Dec. 1890.

Story County Watchman, 12 Dec. 1902. 2 Nov. 1916.

Illness and Accidents

Ames Intelligencer, 16 Jan. 1880. 23 April 1880. 4 June 1880.

15 Oct. 1885. 6 July 1893. 14 Feb. 1895. 6 Feb. 1896.

13 Feb. 1896. 12 March 1896. 26 March 1896. 9 April 1896.

30 April 1896. 16 July 1896. 8 Oct. 1896. 8 Sept. 1898.

9 Nov. 1905. 20 Dec. 1906. 11 Sept. 1911.

Story County Representative, 5 Jan. 1871. 28 Jan. 1891.

9 Sept. 1898. 17 Oct. 1902.

Story County Watchman, 26 Aug. 1898. 10 March 1899.

25 Oct. 1901. 29 Nov. 1901.

Ames Times, 23 May 1912.

NOTES

1. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Story County, Iowa.
Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890. Page 206.
2. Ibid. Page 229.
3. Story County Watchman, 18 December 1873.
4. Story County Watchman, 1 June 1886.
5. Ames Intelligencer, 31 January 1907.